

the strongest and most difficult of access of all the towns of the Labrates, encompassed by two rivers, the Clafula to the east, and the Barbana to the west, running from the Palus Labeatis; both which uniting, fall together into the Oriundes, rising from mount Scordus; a Roman colony, *Com.* Now called *Scutari* by the Italians, *Scalar* by the natives; no ignoble city at this day, in Albania. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 42° 30'.

SCODRUS. See SCARDUS.

SCOLUS, Homer, Strabo; a village of Boeotia, in the district Parasopia, at the foot of mount Cithaeron, rugged and uncultivated; hence the proverbial saying, against frequenting a person or place, from which no good can be had; and yet the finest bread in all Greece was there made, Pausanias. Another *Scolus*, a town of Macedonia, near Olynthus, Strabo.

SCOMBRARIA, Strabo; an island on the coast of Spain, twenty-four stadia distant from Carthagena; so called from the *Scombri*, taken near it; otherwise *Insula Herculis*. Now said to be called *Eicombrera*, Florianus.

SCOMBRUS, Aristotle; a mountain of Thrace, next Rhodope, removed a little way from it to the north, Aristotle. Seems to be called *Scomus*, Thucydides; where the Strymon rises.

SCOPADAE, Scholiast on Theocritus; a people of Thessaly.

SCOPE, Pliny; an island in the sea of Rhodes.

SCOPELOS, Pliny; a small island on the coast of Treas.

SCOPULUS, Ptolemy; a town of Germania Asiatica, on the river Varcenus.

SCOPS, Stephanus; *Scops*, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Superior. Now *Scopis*, commonly *Uscop*; a large and well inhabited city in the south-east of Servia, on the borders of Macedonia and Bulgaria, almost to the south-west of Sona, and north-west of Thessalonica.

SCOPRIA, Ptolemy; a promontory of Caria, on the borders of Doris, situate between Myndus and Hancarnatus, in the extreme corner of the Sinus Julius, whether there was

a citadel or town of this name adjoining, as should seem, is uncertain.

SCOPULI TRES CYCLOPUM. See CYCLOPUM.

SCOPUS, Josephus; a place near Jerusalem, towards Gibeon and Bethoron, at the distance of seven stadia, to the north, over-against mount Zion, in the tribe of Benjamin, remarkable in the several sieges of Jerusalem; as here Cestius and Titus encamped; called *Zophim* by the Jews, which they interpret a place from which the temple may be seen.

SCORDISCI, originally Gauls, Strabo; who under Brennus plundered Delphi, Atheneus; a people of Moesia, situate between the Dardani to the north, and the Dalmatae to the south-west, Livy; a roving desultory people, id.

SCORDISCUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Cappadocia, called *Armonius*, Ammian.

SCORDUS. See SCARDUS.

SCOTI, Ammian; a people of the lower age, a colony of Saxons, mentioned in the fifth century, under Honorius in Ireland, Claudian; whom the native Irish called *Daone Gaul*, or *Gaulie*, foreign or barbarous men, and who gave name to *Donegal*, a province of Ireland; about the same time, or a little before another colony of them settled in Scotland, where they seem to have been hospitably received by the Picts, commonly called *Picts*, as appears from their joining them soon after in their incursions on the Britons: and it is probable these Scots, from their situation in Scotland, were a colony of Saxons from the continent, rather than from Ireland, those in Ireland remaining there. About the eighth century, the Scots having cut off the Picts almost to a man, the country first came to be called *Scotland*. The incursions of the Picts and Scots reduced the Britons to such a state of infatuation, as to cause them, in order to repel those incursions, to give an invitation to the Anglo-Saxons, then acting their piracies on the coast, whose settlement in Britain was thus brought on. A native Highlander, unacquainted

unacquainted with any other but his mother tongue, knows nothing about the names *Scot* and *Scotland*; he calls the country in general *Albin*; the people *Albinich*.

SCOTITAS, Polybius, Pausanias; a grove of oaks, near Lacedaemon; so called from Jupiter *Scotitas*, viciously called *Scotina*, Stephanus.

SCOTUSA, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, on the Strymon, to the north of Berga; *Scotuffaei*, the people, Pliny; enjoying their liberty under the Romans, id.

SCOTUSA, Ptolemy, Scylax, Plutarch; *Scotussa*, Polybius, Strabo, Livy; cognominal with that on the Strymon; a town of Thessaly, famous in the Macedonian war, situate to the north of Atrax, a town on the Peneus, near Cynos Cephalae; *Scotuffaei*, the people, Coin.

SCRIBOBINI, *Scritofinni*, or *Scritfinni*, Lower Writers; a people, situate to the north of Scandinavia.

SCULTENNA, Livy, Pliny; a river of the Cispadana, rising in the Apennine, and running from south to north into the Po at Padinum. Now *Panaro*, Leander.

SCUPI. See **SCOPI**.

SCYATHIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower Egypt, near the lake Moeris.

SCYATUS. See **SCIATHUS**.

SCYBROS, Stephanus; a small district of Macedonia.

SCYDISSES, Strabo; a very rugged mountain of Armenia Major, joining the Montes Molchici, situate above Colchis; the skirts of the former are occupied by the Hepta Cometae, id.

SCYLACE, Herodotus; a small colony of the Pelasgi, in Mylia, situate between Cyzicum and the foot of mount Olympus, Mela.

SCYLACEUM, Mela; *Scylacium*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; called *Scylletum*, originally, Strabo; a colony of Athenians, id. with a cognominal promontory Virgil; giving name to the Sinus Squillaceus, of the Bruttii in Italy. Now *Squillace*, a town of the Farther Calabria, in Naples. E. Long. 17°, Lat. 39°.

SCYLLA, Mela, Virgil, Seneca; a rock in the Fretum Siculum, near the coast of Italy, dangerous to shipping, opposite to Charybdis, a whirl-

pool on the coast of Sicily: both of them famous in mythology. *Scyllaeus*, the epithet, Virgil.

SCYLLAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Argolis, situate on the road from Troezen to Hermione, Pausanias. Another, of the Bruttii, in Italy, Pliny; but whether promontory, rock, or town, uncertain. Pliny and Solinus call it a town; Ptolemy, a promontory; probably the *Scylla* of Mela; Strabo, a high rock, exhibiting the resemblance of a peninsula; but *Scyllaeum*, mountain and rock, seem to be the same with the fabulous *Scylla*. The fable of its barking dogs, is owing to the frightened imagination of sailors, from the noise made by the dashing waves, Justin.

SCYLLETIUM. See **SCYLACEUM**.

SCYMNITAE, Diodorus, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate between the Montes Hippici and the river Rha.

SCYPHIA, Stephanus; a town in the territory of the Clazomenians

SCYRAS, Pausanias; a river of Laconica, emptying itself into the sea.

SCYRMUS, Stephanus; a town near Cyzicum, in the Hither Asia.

SCYROS, Strabo, Pliny; an island in the Egean sea, opposite to the middle of Euboea to the east, with a cognominal town, Ptolemy. The country of king Lycomedes; where Achilles, in the habit of a girl, was educated and lay concealed, to prevent going to the siege of Troy; who debauched Deidamia, the king's daughter, and by her had Pyrrhus, Ovid. Famous also for the death and place of exile of Theseus, king of Athens, Valerius Maximus. Anciently inhabited by the Dolopes, a race of intolerable robbers, expelled by Cimon the Athenian, Thucydides, Plutarch. A barren, rocky island; hence *Σκυρώδες*, rocky, Hesychius; and *Σκυρόων ὁδός*, Pindar; a paved road, Scholiast. *Scyrius*, the epithet, and *Scyrias, ados*, feminine, Ovid. *Scyrius Principatus*, a small dominion, *Scyria Capra*, Zenodorus, the returning a disavour for a kindness. Now *Sciro*. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 38° 15'.

SCYTHAE, the same with the *Sarmatae*, an appellation applied both to

those of Europe and Asia; in Europe occupying the country from the mouth of the Danube to the Tanais: but in general appropriated to the northern people, especially those of Asia, the *Scythae* of Europe being called *Getae*, or *Sarmatae*, and those of Asia for the most part *Scythae*; though the ancient Greek authors called all the people to the north indiscriminately *Scythae*.

SCYTHENI, Xenophon; a people of Colchis, bordering on the Macro-nes.

SCYTHIA ASIATICA, Ptolemy; a country beginning on the west, from the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the Palus Maeotis, the river Tanais, and extending between the Northern Ocean, the Pontus Euxinus, the Caspian Sea, and the river Jaxartes on the south, and the mountains of India on the east, quite to the Seres, and therefore its limits not every where perfectly known, bordering either on the ocean in the north, or on some unknown country on the east; if at the same time we include the Seres as a branch of the Scythians, its real bounds according to Ptolemy, are a terra incognita, who divides the whole into three parts, namely, the *Hithermost*, extending between the Palus Maeotis and the mouth of the Tanais on the west, and a part of the Caspian sea, and the river Rha, now the Wolga, on the east, and this is what he calls *Sarmatia in Asia*: and then the second part begins thence, and extends to mount Imaus, called *Scythia intra Imaum*: the third, and farthestmost is *Scythia extra Imaum*, to which also Serica is annexed.

SCYTHIA EUROPAEA. See **SARMATIA**.

SCYTHIA, a part of Moesia. See **PONTUS**.

SCYTHIA PARVA, Strabo; the country lying between the mouth of the Ister and Borysthenes. But Herodotus extends it from the Ister, to the town Carcine, situate to the north of the Sinus Carcinites, and calls it *Scythiaetus*.

SCYTHICA HERSONNUSUS. See **TAURICA**.

SCYTHICUM LITUS, Mela; the coast of the sea bounding Scythia on the north.

SCYTHICUM PROMONTORIUM, Mela; a promontory of Cantabria, in the Hither Spain. Now *Cabo de Penas*, in Asturia.

SCYTHICUS OCEANUS, Mela; the ocean to the north of Scythia.

SCYTHOPOLIS, Josephus; the more modern name of *Bethsan*, which see.

SCYTHRANIUS, Ptolemy; *Cyrthaneus*, Scylax; a port of Marmarica, in Africa, a day's sail from Menelaus, Scylax.

SEBA. See **SABEE**.

SEBASTE. See **ELEUSA**.

SEBASTE, a town in Galatia, in the territory of the Tectosages, for which there is no authority; for *Sebasteni*, the people, we have Pliny, and an ancient Inscription. Another *Sebaste*, of Phrygia Magna, Notitis, Hierocles. A third, of Pontus, the more modern name of *Cabira*, which see. A fourth *Sebaste*, Josephus; *Samaria*, thus called by Herod, in honour of Augustus. See **SAMARIA**.

SEBASTIA, called a small city of the Regio Pontica by Pliny; with the ensigns of a considerable city in Peutinger's map, and written *Sevastia*; situate to the west of Cabira.

SEBASTOPOLIS, Pliny; *Myrina* so called, which see. Also *Sebastopolis*, a citadel of Colchis, two days journey from Pityus, mentioned by Ptolemy and by the Lower Writers.

SEBASTOPOLIS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of the Regio Pontica, situate on the Iris, to the west of Sebastia.

SEBASTUM, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, situate on the Athesis, to the west of Aguntum, and north of Sublabio.

SEBEDA, Stephanus; a port of Lycia.

SEBENDUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Castellani, in the Hither Spain; by some taken to be *Tamp*, by others *Camprean*, in Catalonia.

SEBENNYTES NOMOS, Ptolemy; a division of the Lower Egypt; so called from the town *Sebenytus*, Stephanus; situate on the east side of the

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the Thermuthic branch of the Nile, and giving name to the Ostium Sebennyticum, the third mouth of that river, reckoning from the west, with a cognominal lake called also *Sebennytus*, near that mouth, Strabo.

SEBETHUS, Vibius Sequester, Statius; a river of Campania, running by Neapolis, or Naples; *Sebethis*, *idos*, Virgil, Columella; the nymph presiding over the river. Now vulgarly called *il Fornello*, and also *il Fiume della Madalena*, because running below a bridge named from that saint.

SEBINUS, and *Sevinus*, Pliny; a lake of the Transpadana, which transmits the river Ollius into the Po, situate between the Larius to the west, and the Benacus to the east. Now called *Lago d' Iseo*; from a town of that name lying upon it, anciently thought to have been called *Sebum* or *Sevum*.

SEBRITAE, or *Sembritae*, Stephanus; a people of the Higher Egypt, near Meroe.

SEBUM, or *Sevum*, a town of the Transpadana, situate at the lower or south part of the Lacus Sebinus, for which there is no authority, only a probability there was such a town, giving name to the Lacus Sebinus, authorised by Pliny. The town is now called *Iseo*.

SECELLA, Josephus. See **ZICLAG**.

SECOR, Ptolemy; an obscure port of the Pictones, in Aquitania; what it is now, is hard to determine.

SECORA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, to the north.

SECURISCA, Antonine; vitiously *Securissa*, Peutinger; a town of Moesia Inferior; situate towards Oescus, whether now extant uncertain.

SECUSIA CIVITAS. See **SEGUSIO**.

SECUSIANI. See **SEGUSIANI**.

SECUSIO. See **SEGUSIO**.

SEDECULA, Cicero; a village of the Bruttii. Now *Segiola*, in the Farther Calabria, Barrius; near Nappitia.

SFOETANI, } See **FOETANIA**.

SEDETANIA, }

SEDUNI, Caesar, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, neighbours to the Helvetii, but to

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what point not mentioned by Caesar; they are supposed to have been to the south. *Civitas Sedunorum*, Inscription; the community or state of the *Seduni*. In the lower age, the name of the people became that of a town, namely *Seduni*, afterwards called *Sedunum*. Now *Sion*, a town in the Valais, or Valesine. E. Long. 7° 20', Lat. 46° 15'.

SEDUSII, Caesar; a people of Germany, neighbours to the Marcomanni, situate between the Rhine, the Danube, just fresh from its source, and the confluence of the Nicer or Neckar.

SEGALAUNI, Ptolemy; *Segovellauni*, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between the Vocontii to the east, Allobroges to the north, the Helvetii to the west, and the Tricastini to the south. Now the *Valentinois*, in Dauphiné.

SEGEDA, Appian; a great and powerful city of the Hither Spain, on the confines of the Belli, a branch of the Celtiberi, Strabo; supposed by Moralis to be the *Segesica* of Livy. *Segida*, Strabo, Stephanus: said to be now extinct, its ruins still retaining the appellation *Segeda*, on an eminence above Canales, a village in that tract.

SEGEDUNUM, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of the Ruteni, a people of Gallia Aquitania. It afterwards assumed the name of the people *Ruteni*, and *Urbs Rutena*. Now *Rodez*, in Guienne. E. Long. 2° 8', Lat. 44° 20'.

SEGEDUNUM, Notitia; a town of the Ottadini, on the east side of Britain, to the south of Antonine's wall and the mouth of the Tine. Now called *Seton*, in Northumberland, by a contraction of the old name.

SEGESTA. See **ACESTA**.

SEGESTA TIGULIORUM, Pliny, Itineraries; a town on the coast of Liguria. Now called *Sestri*, a small town in the Levante, or east side of the territory of Genoa, situate on a small promontory.

SEGESTANORUM EMPORIUM. See **AGESTANUM**.

SEGESTE, or *Segesica Urbs*, Strabo; a town of Pannonia Superior, situate on the north side of the river Savus, where it forms an island, called

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called *Segesica*, Pliny. The town now extinct.

SEGESTERORUM CIVITAS. See **SEGUSTERO**.

SEGESTICA. See **SEGEDA** and **SEGESTE**.

SEGGUSIA CIVITAS. See **SEGUSIO**.

SEGIDA, Pliny; a town of Baetica; called also *Julia Restituta*, id. By some thought to be *Caceres* in Estremadura, in Spain; by others, *Zafra*, a town in the same province.

SEGISAMA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccae in the Hither Spain, to the east of Lacobriga, Itinerary; a colony, surnamed *Julia*, Coin. The people *Segisima-Julenses*, Pliny.

SEGISAMO, *onis*, Itinerary; thirty miles to the east of Lacobriga, a town of the Murbogii in the Hither Spain; *Segisamonenses*, the people, Pliny.

SEGMI, Caesar; a people of Gallia Belgica, situate between the Eburones to the north, and the Treviri to the south. Now the duchy of *Limburg*, Cluverius.

SEGOBIA, Pliny; *Segovia*, Itinerary; the *Gegubia* of Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, situate on the confines of the Arevacae; famous for its aqueduct, the remains, as is thought, of a work as early as the days of Trajan, and with which no ancient monument in Spain can be compared. The town is still called *Segovia*, situate in Old Castile, near the confines of New Castile. W. Long. $4^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. 41° .

SEGOBRIGA, Pliny; the capital of Celtiberia, in the Hither Spain; at no great distance on the one hand from Numantia; on the other, from Bilbilis, Strabo, Ptolemy. The Spaniards at this day are not agreed about its situation; and whether coins and inscriptions may be referred to it, is equally uncertain, if not altogether groundless, according to Vaillant; for being among the stipendiarii or tributary towns, from the hatred the Romans bore to their obstinate resistance, though famous and considerable in its nation, it never was allowed the right of coinage. *Segobrigenses*, the people, Pliny.

SEGODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of

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Germany, on the river Segus: now *Sigen*, or *Siegen*, Cluverius; a town of Nassau Dillenburg, close on the river Sieg. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$.

SEGONTIA. See **SAGUNTIA**.

SEGONTIACI, Caesar; a people of Britain, a branch of the Belgae. Now the district called *Holeshot* in Hampshire, Camden.

SEGONTIUM, Antonine; a town of the Ordovices in Britain, opposite to Mona or Anglesey. Now extinct; *Caernarvon* in North Wales is said to stand on the spot, Camden; so called from the river Sejont, on which it stood, a name still extant.

SEGOR. See **ZOAR**.

SEGOSIANI. See **SEGUSIANI**.

SEGOVELLAUNI. See **SEGALAUNI**.

SEGOVIA. See **SEGOBIA**.

SEGRENSII, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, situate between the Atlas Minor and Major.

SEGUNTIA. See **SAGUNTIA**.

SEGUS, or *Sigus*, unauthorized by any ancient; but from it Ptolemy's *Segodunum* takes its name. It is also thought to have given name to the *Scambri*. The river is now called the *Sieg*, running through Nassau Dillenburg, from east to west into the right or east side of the Rhine.

SEGUSIANI, Caesar; *Segosiani*, Strabo; *Secusiani*, Pliny; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, or Celtica, situate between the Aedui and Sequani to the north, the Arverni to the west, the Velauni and Allobroges to the south, and the Allobroges to the east. Now comprising *le Foret*, *le Lyonnais*, *le Beaujolais*, and *la Bresse*, Eudrand.

SEGUSIANORUM FORUM. See **FORUM**.

SEGUSIO, *onis*, Pliny, Ammian; *Segasium*, Ptolemy; *Secusio*, Itinerary; *civitas Segusia*, *Seggusia*, and *Municipium Segusinum*, Inscriptions; a town of Gallia Chalpina, situate on the river Durias, the royal residence of king Cottius, Ammian. Now called *Cusa*, no ignoble city of Piedmont. E. Long. 7° , Lat. 45° .

SEGUSTERO, *onis*, Antonine; in the Notitia Provinciarum called *Civitas Segesserorum*; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate on the Druentia.

Now

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Now *Sisteron* in Provence, on the Durance. E. Long. $5^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 16'$.

SEIR. See HOR.

SEIRATH, Judges iii. probably the *Syrias* of Josephus; a place in Mount Ephraim, not far from Gilgal. Here, Josephus says, the posterity of Seth engraved their discoveries in astronomy on two pillars; the one of stone to resist the water; the other of brick to resist the fire, knowing that the world should perish first by water, then by fire. It appears by the history, that there were engravings in those parts; the word, rendered *quarries* in our translation, denoting, and being actually rendered by the Septuagint, graven images, or engravings; which Dr. Wells supposes to be the work of the ancient inhabitants of Canaan, rather than of the posterity of Seth.

SELA. See PETRA RECEM.

SELAMBINA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in the Farther Spain, on the Mediterranean, to the west of Abdera, Now *Salobrenna* in Granada, Florianus; a small town almost reduced to an island, with a port on the Mediterranean, to the south of the city of Granada.

SELAME, Josephus; a town of the lower Galilee, in the Campus Magnus.

SELASIA, Pausanias, Polybius; *Sellasia*, Livy; a town of Laconica, situate on the river Oenus, to the north-east of Sparta. In ruins in Pausanias's time. Famous for the defeat of Cleomenes king of the Lacedaemonians, who fled to Ptolemy king of Egypt, by the Achaeans, Polybius, Livy. From this place Diana is surnamed *Selasia*, Hesychius.

SELE, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of Susiana, to the south of Susa, near the river Eulaeus.

SELEMNUS, Pausanias; a small river of Achaia in Peloponnesus, running by the town Aegira.

SELENE, Stephanus; the same with *Luna*, which see.

SELEUCIA, surnamed *Babylonia*, Pliny; because situate on its confines, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris. Ptolemy places it in

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Mesopotamia. It is called also *Seleucia ad Tigrim*, Polybius, Strabo, Isidorus, Characenus; washed on the south by the Euphrates, on the east by the Tigris, Theophylactus; generally agreed to have been built or enlarged by Seleucus Nicanor, master of the East after Alexander; by means of which Babylon came to be deserted. It is said to have been originally called *Coche*, Ammian, Eutropius; though others, as Arrian, distinguish it, as a village, from *Seleucia*; and according to Zosimus, the ancient name of *Seleucia* was *Zochasia*. Now called *Bagdad*. E. Long. $44^{\circ} 21'$, Lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$. Another *Seleucia* of Elymais, situate at mount Casyrus: Strabo places it on the river Hedyphon; called *Hedypnus*, Pliny; which falls into the Eulaeus. A third, called *Ferrea* of Pisidia, Ptolemy, Notitia; also *ad Taurum*, Theodoretus: whether surnamed *Ferrea* from its iron-mines is uncertain. This also was built by Seleucus Nicanor. A fourth *Seleucia*, Pliny; one of the names of *Tralles*. A fifth, Strabo; a citadel of Mesopotamia, built by Seleucus, Polybius; to secure Zeugma, or the bridge on the Euphrates. A sixth, surnamed *Pieria*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Cicero; in a cognominal district of Syria, near Mons Pierius; enlarged and strengthened by Seleucus; its former name was *Aquae flumina*, Strabo; enjoyed its freedom by the favour of Pompey, id. Coins; situate on the Mediterranean, therefore surnamed *ad mare*, Appian; near the mouth of the Orontes, to the north. It is said, when building, there preceded the omen of thunder, which was there consecrated as a God, Strabo; and which also appears by coins, with winged thunder; and there also Jupiter, surnamed *Casius*, from the neighbouring mountain, was worshipped, Coin. A seventh, surnamed *Trachea*, or *Trachiotis*, a principal town in the inland parts of Cilicia Aspera, Ptolemy; situate on the river Calycadnus, Pliny; removed from the sea, where it was called *Holmia*; built by Seleucus Nicanor, Stephanus; who makes it a town of Isaurica; this was according

according to the custom of his time, when the limits of Isauria extended a great way into Cilicia. An eighth *Seleucia*, beyond Jordan, on the east side of the Lacus Samachonitis, through which the Jordan runs, Josephus. A ninth, sur-named *ad Belus*, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Seleucubelus* in one word, Stephanus; situate in the territory of Seleucis, in Syria, to the south of Antioch; whence the surname: but what this Belus was is uncertain. Hardouin understands it of a mountain; Salmassius, of a river of this name. There is, it is true, a river Belus; but which runs far to the south, between Tyre and Ptolemais, which can have no relation to this *Seleucia*; if a mountain, it must run a great way to the north or north-east, and be divided by the Orontes; so that little or nothing can be made of this distinction of Ptolemy.

SELEUCIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a district of Syria; the *Antiochia*, or *Antiochene* of Mela and Pliny; bounded on the west by the Mediterranean; on the east by Chalcidene; on the north by Pieria, also reckoned the north part of *Seleucis*; and by Cassiotis the south part, called also *Tetrapolis*, from four illustrious cities; viz. Antiochia ad Daphnen, Seleucia in Pieria, Apamea, and Laodicea, Strabo.

SELEUCOBELUS. See **SELEUCIA AD BELUM**.

SELEUCUS MONS, Itineraries; a mountain of the Vocontii in Gallia Narbonensis, situate between Vapincum and Lucus; memorable for the defeat of the tyrant Magnentius. Now *Marsajalen* in Dauphiné, Baudrand.

SELGA, a town of great repute in Pifidia, Dionysius Periegetes; a colony of Lacedaemonians, Strabo; the *Amelaei* of Dionysius; so called from *Amela*, a town in the neighbourhood of Sparta; strong and populous, to the number of twenty thousand, Strabo, Arrian; which last calls them barbarians, having had a great accession of people from their barbarous neighbours, because of the equity and mildness of the government, Arrian. It stood

on an eminence; was fallen to decay in Zosimus's time, and overlooked in some Notitiae. *Selgeis*, Coins, Polybius, or *Selgenses*, the people, bold and daring to extravagance, Polybius; and the only people of character among the Pifidians, Strabo. From this place Suidas and the Etymologist derive the term *'Αελυγία*, with the alpha intensivum.

SELGOVAE, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, to the north of Solway frith. Now *Nithsdale*.

SELIM, Joshua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah.

SELINUS, *antis*, Ptolemy, Pliny: feminine; a maritime town of Cilicia Aspera; masculine, a river, Strabo. Here the emperor Trajan died, whence the town was called *Trajanopolis*, Dio, Xiphilin. Another *Selinus*, a port of Marmarica, Ptolemy; to the north-west of Paraetionium. A third, a town of Sicily, Pliny, Stephanus; taking name from the river *Selinus*, running by it on the west side; so denominated from the parsley growing on it, Vibius Sequester. The town stood on the south side of Sicily, to the east of the promontory Lilybaeum, beyond the river Mazarus, Diodorus; a colony of Syracusians, Thucydides; of the Megarenies of Sicily, Strabo. Its remains, called *Terra degli Pulci*, Cluverius; at this day, are a proof of its extent; called *Palmosa*, Virgil, from its palmtrees, Cicero: *Selinuntii*, Thucydides, Diodorus; *Selinusi*, Stephanus; and *Selinontii*, Coin; the people.

SELINUNTIAE THERMAE. See **THERMAE**.

SELINUSIUS LACUS, Strabo; a lake at the mouth of the Cayster,

SELLAE. See **SELLI**.

SELLAS. See **DELAS**.

SELLASIA. See **SELASIA**.

SELLEIS, *entos*, Homer, Strabo; a small river of Elis, rising in mount Pholoe in Arcadia, and running into the Ionian sea between the promontory Cheloniatas and the town Cyllene. Another *Selleis*, Homer; a river of Troas.

SELLETAE, Livy; a people of Thrace, situate at mount Haemus. *Selletica*, Ptolemy;

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- Ptolemy; the district occupied by the Selletae.
- SZLLI**, a people in Chaonia of Epirus; the *Dodonaei*, Stephanus; extending from the neighbourhood of Dodona to the river Achelous, Strabo; called *Sellae*, Lucan.
- SELLIUM**, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, to the south-east of Arabriga, north of the Tagus, and south of Conimbrica.
- SELO**. See **SILLO**.
- SELYMBRIA**, Scymnus, Scylax, Melia; *Selybria*, Herodotus, Strabo; which last explains the term by *Σέλυος Πόλις*, the town of *Selys*, *bria* in the Thracian language signifying a town. It stood on the Propontis, between Caenophrurium to the north-east, and Perinthus to the south-west. Now *Seliurea*, a town in the south-east of Romania, on the sea of Marmora, to the south-west of Constantinople about thirty one miles.
- SEMANA SILVA**, Ptolemy; a forest of Germany, situate between the Silva Gabreta and the Mons Melibocus. Now thought to be the *Haartz*, Cluverius.
- SEMANTHINI MONTES**, Ptolemy; mountains of the Sinæ to the north, which separate them from the Seres; the inhabitants of which are also called *Semanthini*.
- SEMBRITAE**. See **SEBRITAE**.
- SEMECHONITIS LACUS**. See **SAMACHONITIS**.
- SHMEION**. See **LAPIS**.
- SEMINA**, Ptolemy; a town of Parthia, to the south of Hecatompylos.
- SEMIRAMIS**. See **THYATIRA**.
- SEMIRUS**, Pliny; a river of Magna Graecia in Italy. Now called *Alli*, Cluverius; in the Farther Calabria, washing the citadel Simari, and falling into the Sinus Scyllaceus, at twelve miles from Scyllacium.
- SEMITA ALTA**. See **VIA ALTA**.
- SEMNONES**, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Cispadana; by others called *Senones*, whom see.
- SEMNONES**, *o* short, Ptolemy; long, Strabo; a people of Germany, situate between the rivers Albis and Viadrus; the most ancient and illustrious branch of the *Suevi*, Tacitus; imagining themselves, from their great body, or numbers, to

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- be the head people, id. their limits washed by the Albis, Velleius Paterculus.
- SEMPRONII FORUM**. See **FORUM**.
- SENA JULIA**, Pliny; a town of Etruria, to the south-east of Volaterrae, a colony of Augustus, as appears from the denomination, *Julia*; before which time there is no mention made of it; but afterwards it became famous under the name of colony; *Seniensis Colonia*, Tacitus, Pliny. Now called *Siena*, a city of Tuscany in Italy. E. Long. 12° 30', Lat. 43° 20'.
- SENA**, Ptolemy; a town of Margiana, situate to the north-west of Alexandria.
- SENA**, Sil. Italicus; *Senna*, Lucan; a river of Umbria. Now *Cesano*, Cluverius; a small river in the east of Urbino, rising on the borders of Ancona, and running north-west of Sinigalia into the Gulf of Venice.
- SENA**, Livy, Eutropius; *Senogallia*, Pliny; a town of the Picenum, on the river Mifus; its name shews its original, *Sena Gallica*. *Senensis*, the gentilitious name, and epithet, Cicero, Livy; from which last it appears to have been a colony; *Senogallienfis ager*, the territory, Frontinus.
- SENA**. See **SIAMBIS**, an island.
- SENAAR**, and **SENEAR**. See **SHINAR**.
- SENGIDON**, *enis*. See **SINGIDUNUM**.
- SENIA**, Pliny; a town of Liburnia, thirty-five miles to the north-west of Aenona, and fifty to the east of the mouth of the river Arsia, the boundary of Italy. Now called *Segna* by the Italians, and *Zeng* by the Germans, a town of Morlachia. E. Long. 16°, Lat. 45° 20'.
- SENI**. See **HERMON**.
- SENA**, a river. See **SENA**.
- SENOGALLIA**. See **SENA**.
- SENONES**, *o* short, Ptolemy, and the Roman poets; long, Strabo; a people of Gallia Celtica, situate on the Sequana, to the south of the Parisii, near the confluence of the Icauna or Yonne; a people most noted both for their invasion of Italy, and taking and burning of Rome; but this was done by a colony of them, long before transplanted into Italy, and settled on

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the Adriatic. Their capital *Agendicum* in Gaul, was in the lower age called *Senones*; now *Sens*. In Italy the *Senones* extended themselves as far as the river *Aesis*, but were afterwards driven beyond the *Rubicon*, which became the boundary of *Gallia Cispina*, *Polybius*, *Strabo*.

SENTICA. See *SENTICA*.

SENTINUM. *Ptolemy*; a town of *Umbria*, near *Ad Erem* and *Attidum*. *Sentinates*, the people. *Polybius*, *Dio*; *Sentinus*, *ant*, the father, *Livy*. Now called *Senna*, in the duchy of *Urbino*.

SENU. See *SCENA*.

SEPHELA. *Maccab* xii. 18 a campaign country, near *Feutheropolis*, in *Judea*, *Polybius*.

SEPIA. *Paulanias*; a mountain of *Arcadia*, not far from *Tricræa*, and in the neighbourhood of *Cyllene*, where *Aegytus*, son of *Flatus*, died of the bite of a serpent, and was buried, it being impossible to carry him farther. His tomb is mentioned by *Homer*.

SEPIAS. *ant*, *Herodotus*, *Ptolemy*; a promontory of *Magnesia*, in *Thracia*; in *Iocus*, a tract or territory. *Scholiast* on *Apollonius Rhodius*, called *ilio Segas*, *Herodotus*.

SEPINUM. See *SEPINUM*.

SEPIUSA. *Pliny*; a small island in the *Sinus Ceramicus*, on the coast of *Ionis*.

SEPPHORIS. *Iosephus*; a very large city, built in a naturally strong place, in the *Lower Galilee*, the security of the whole country; called *Zippori* by the *Jahonims*, because perched high and secure like a bird, distant ten miles from *mount Tabor*, *Fusebius*; eighteen from *Tiberias*. It had one of the five sanctuaries of the land of *Israel*, *Iosephus*; situate opposite to *mount Aramon*, which stood in the heart of *Galilee*, *id*. Called *Sepurim*, *Benjamin Tudelensis*. In the lower age it came to be called *Dicapharia*, *Jerome*, *Hegeppus*, *Socrates*.

SEPTEM AQUAE. *Cicero*, *Dionysius Halicarnassæus*; a place in the territory of *Reate*, of the *Sabines*. *Cluverius* takes them to be the lake of *S. Susara*; *Holstenius*, to be all the lakes greater and smaller in that

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neighbourhood, in order to make up the number.

SEPTEM ARAE. *Itinerary*; a place in *Lusitania*, between *Medobriga* and *Plagiaria*.

SEPTIM FRATRES. *Strabo*, *Mela*; seven mountains in *Mauretania Tingitana*, on the *Straits of Gibraltar*, next *Abyla*; so called from their number and resemblance, between *Tingis* and *Abyla*, *Antonine*.

SEPTIM MARIA. *Herodian*; the seven channels or mouths of the *Po*, so called by the natives.

SEPTEMPIDA. *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*; a town of the *Picenum*, situate between *Nuccia* to the west, and *Ancon* to the east, *Antonine*. Now *S. Severina*, in the *March of Ancona*. *Septempidani*, the people, *Inscriptions*.

SEPTENTRIO. *Pliny*; the wind blowing from the north, the same with *Aquilon*.

SEPTIMUNICIA. *Antonine*; an inland town of *Byzacium*, in *Africa Propria*, situate between *Nata* and *Tahalta*.

SEPTIZONIUM. *Suetonius*; a place in the tenth quarter or ward of *Rome*, built by the emperor *Titus*, so called from its seven columns. Also another in the twelfth, built by *Sextus*, *Armanian*.

SEPTYRA. *Cicero*; a village or citadel near *mount Amanus* in *Cilicia*.

SEPTARUS. *Ptolemy*; a mountain of *India extra Gangem*, extending northwards to the *Montes Emodi*.

SEQUANA. *Caesar*, *Ptolemy*; a river of *Gallia Celtica*. Now the *Seine*, rising near *Dijon* in *Burgundy*, running north west, through *Champaign* and the *Isle of France*, and continuing its course north west, it traverses *Normandy*, and falls into the *British Channel*, between *Havre de Grace* and *Honfleur*.

SEQUANI. *Caesar*; a people anciently forming a part of *Gallia Celtica*, but annexed to *Belgica* by *Augustus*, separated from the *Helvetii* by *mount Jura*, with the *Rhine* on the east, *Strabo*; bordering on the *Aedui*, and *Segustiani* to the south, and *Lingones* to the west, *Tacitus*. Now the *Franche Comté*.

SERA. *Ptolemy*; the capital of the *Seres*.

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SERAPIONIS DROMUS, Arrian; *Serapionis Statio*, Ptolemy; a place in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, lying on the Sinus Barbaricus, on the other side the equator.

SERRES, *etis*, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Caesariensis, running from south to north into the Mediterranean, between Rufonia to the west, and Rufucurum to the east. Called *Serpentes*, Agathodæmon.

SIRBI, Pliny; a people of Scythia, situate between the Montes Ceraunii and the river Rha.

SIRBINUM, Ptolemy; supposed to be the *Servitium* of the Notitia; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on the Sava, about fifty five miles to the east of Scissia. Now in ruins, which are to be seen near Swynar in Bosnia.

SIRBONIS. See **SIRLONIS**.

SERDICA ULPIA. See **SARDICA**.

SERES, Ptolemy; a people of the Farther Asia, bounded on the west by Scythia extra Imaum, on the north and east by a Terra Incognita, and on the south by India extra Gangem; and according to these limits, their country almost answers to North China, or Cathay; other authors greatly vary in placing them, though the generality fix them in the east, Horace, Mela; which last places them between the Indi and Scythæ; though rather situate beyond the Scythæ, and perhaps beyond the Indi, if we distinguish the Sinae from them. Commended for their cotton manufactures, Pliny, Virgil; different from the produce of the *bombyces*, silk worms, called *seres* by the Greeks; whence *serica*, denoting silk, Helychius, Suidas.

SERGENTIUM. See **HERGETIUM**.

SERIA, Pliny; surnamed *Lama Julia*, much adorned by the Romans; a town of Baetica, situate on the Anas, to the north-west of Onoba, Ptolemy.

SERIANE, Antonine; a town of Chalcidene in Syria, eighteen miles to the south of Androna, and about forty to the south-east of Chalcis.

SERICA, Ptolemy; the country of the *Seres*, whom see.

SERICI MONTES, Ptolemy; a continuation of the Emodi, mountains situate to the south of the Seres; called also *Mons Otteroumhas*, id.

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SERIPHUS, Ovid, Ptolemy; lying low and flat, Ovid, Statius; one of the Cyclades, islands in the Egean sea, called *Saxum Seriphium*, Tacitus, as if all a rock; where Cassius Severus, a man of a villainous character, stript of his fortune, grew old from an interdict from the use of water and fire; and yet the island was neither uncultivated nor desert. One of the usual places of banishment by the Romans. The people *Seriphi*, who together with the Siphni, joined Greece against Xerxes, and were almost the only islanders, who refused to give the barbarian earth and water in token of submission, Herodotus. *Seriphia rana*, a proverbial saying, concerning a person who can neither sing nor say, frogs in this island being said to be dumb, Pliny.

SERIPHO, Pliny; a town of Baetica in Spain. Now *Molares*, a village of Andalusia, Carus.

SERMUTA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Galaticus.

SERMYLA, Scylax, Herodotus; *Sermylia*, Stephanus; a town near mount Athos, on the Sinus Toronaens.

SERNICIUM, Antonine; a place in Italy, lying between Sulmo and Venustum.

SERPA, Inscription, Itinerary; a town of Spain, on the Baetic side of the river Anas. Still called *Serpa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. W. Long. 8° 20', Lat. 37° 45'.

SERPENTARIA. See **OPHIODES**.

SIRPITES. See **SERRES**.

SIRRETLS, Pliny; a people of Pannonia, on the river Dravus.

SERRHEUM, or *Serrium*, a promontory, Herodotus; a mountain, Pliny; a citadel, Livy; of Thrace, near Doriscum. Called also *Serrha*, Stephanus.

SERRAPILLI, Pliny; a people of Pannonia, situate on the Dravus.

SERRI, Pliny; a people, neighbours to the Colchi.

SERVATORIS JOVIS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town of Laconica, situate between Epidaurus Limera and Minoa.

SIRVIODURUM, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Straubing*, in Bavaria,

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- varia*, on the Danube, Cluverius. E. Long. $12^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 48'$.
- SERVITIUM.** See **SERBINUM**.
- SESAMUS**, Homer, Scylax, Apollonius Rhodius; a town on the borders of Paphlagonia, and one of the four towns which afterwards concurred to form Amastris, Strabo. A colony of Milesians, and a Greek city, Scylax.
- SESSITES**, Pliny; a river of Gallia Cisalpina, running from the Alpes Peninae, from north to south into the Po, below Casal. Now called *Sesia*.
- SESTERTIUM**, Plutarch; a place without Rome, into which the heads of those that were struck off by the emperor's orders were thrown at the distance of four miles, S. Cyprian's Life.
- SESTIANAE ARAE.** See **ARAE**.
- SESTIARIUM**, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean.
- SESTINUM**, Inscriptions; a town of Umbria, near the springs of the Pissaurus. *Sesinates*, the people, Pliny.
- SESTUS**, Thucydides, Mela, Lucan; a town of the Chersonesus Thracia, situate on the middle of the Hellespont, over-against Abydos, at the distance of seven stadia, Solinus; not quite a mile; eight stadia, Xenophon, or an entire mile; famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, Musaeus. One of the *Pandora*, on the European side, two strong castles on the Hellespont. *Sesius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus, Coin.
- SESVII**, Caesar; a people of Gallia Celtica; thought to be those of the diocese of Sens, in Normandy, tho' this is uncertain.
- SETABIS.** See **SATYRABIS**.
- SETAEUM**, Stephanus; a small district of Magna Graecia, lying on the Sybaris: here stood Lycophron's *Petra Setaea*.
- SETANTIORUM PORTUS**, Ptolemy; which Camden chooses to read *Lacus*; that is *Lake*, rather than *Portus*: A lake in Lancashire, called *Wimander Mere*, Camden.
- SETEIA**, Ptolemy; a frith or arm of the sea in Britain: *Deemuth*, Camden; *Mery*, according to

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- others; both in Lancashire
- SETELSIS**, Ptolemy; a town of the Lacetani or Jaccitani, in the Hither Spain. Now probably *Solsona*, in Catalonia, about nine Spanish miles to the west of Vich.
- SETHREITES**, Strabo; *Sethraites*, Ptolemy; one of the ten Nomi within the Delta, on the Bubastic or eastmost branch of the Nile to the north, so called from Sethrum, the capital, Stephanus.
- SETIA**, Ptolemy; *Sitia*, Pliny; a town of Baetica, in the Farther Spain, to the south-west of Sisapo, and south of Arsa. Another *Setia*, a town of the Volsci, in Latium, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; *Setium*, Plutarch, Appian; situate on a ridge of mountains, and thence called *Pendula*, Martial. *Setini*, the people, and the town itself *Setina Colonia*, Inscription. *Setinus Ager*, the territory, famous for its large produce of wine, called *Setinum*, Martial, Silius Italicus.
- SETIDA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Turdetani, in Baetica, to the south-east of Ilipula.
- SETIDAVA**, Ptolemy; a town of Germania. Now thought to be *Posna*, in Great Poland, on the Warta. E. Long. 17° , Lat. $52^{\circ} 30'$.
- SETIENSIS**, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the south of Adrumetum.
- SETISACUM**, Ptolemy; a town of the Murhogii, in the Hither Spain, to the south-west of Deobrigula.
- SETOVIA**, Appian; a town of Dalmatia.
- SETRACHUS.** See **SATRACHUS**.
- SETTIM.** See **SITTIM**.
- SETUSIA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Caliberi, in the Hither Spain, near Numantia.
- SETUIA**, Ptolemy; a town of Germania. Now *Sitzce*, in Lusatia.
- SEVACES**, Ptolemy; a people of Noricum.
- SEVASTIA.** See **SEBASTIA**.
- SEVERIMURUS**, or *Vallum*. See **MURI**.
- SEVERUS**, Virgil; a mountain of the Sabines, the hither part of the Apennine, Servius; Marcellus takes it for an epithet only.
- SEVINUS.** See **SEBINUS**.
- SEUMARA**, Strabo; *Seufamora*, MSS. a for-

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a fortified town of Iberia, in the Farther Asia, on the river Aragus, before its confluence with the Cyrus.

SEVO, Pliny; a very high and extensive mountain, rising in, and running out in the form of a crescent, from the most northern part of Scandinavia, to the Promontorium Cimbricum, forming the Sinus Codanus, and separated from the Rhiphean mountains by the Sinus Granvicus, between Sweden and Norway, distinguished at this day by four different names by the Norwegians; viz. *Fille Fiell*, *Dofre Fiell*, *Ruut Fiell*, and *Skars Fiell*, Buno.

SEUSAMORA. See SEUMARA.

SEVUM. See SEBUM.

SEX FIRMUM JULIUM, } See Ex.

SEXITANUM,

SEXTANI, Mela; the people of Arlate, or Arles.

SEXTANTIO, *onis*, Peutinger; *Sextatio*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, about thirty miles from Nemausus or Nîmes.

SEXTI FIRMUM JULIUM. See Ex.

SEXTIAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

SEXTUM PHILIPPI, Aethicus the Cosmographer; that tract of the territory of Rome, in Tuscany, so called, and lying between the city Rome and the towns Ostia and Portus, now extinct; where the Tiber divides and forms an island.

SHAVEH-KIRIATHAIM, Moses; a place of the Emims, where they were smitten by Chedorlaomer: it may be also translated, as in the margin, the *Plain of Kiriathim*; a city of the Reubenites, Moses, Joshua; formerly in the possession of the Emims, a gigantic people, to the south of the Zuzims.

SHILOH. See SILO.

SHIMRON, the same with *Shimron-Merom*, Joshua; the king of which is reckoned among the thirty-one kings slain by Joshua; it was given to the tribe of Zebulun, Joshua xix.

SHINAR, Moses; or *Singar*, as it may also be read, thought to be the valley along which the Tigris runs down from the mountains of Armenia, to the Persian Gulf, or at least down to the southern division of the common channel of the Ti-

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gris and Euphrates: in this tract we find in ancient authors the towns Singara, not far from the mountains of Armenia, and Aracca or Erec, and Babylon, near the confluence of the two rivers; all which, according to Moses, lay in *Shinar*, or *Singar*, Wells. Called *Senaar*, Josephus; *Senear*, and *Sinear*.

SHITTIM. See SITTIM.

SHUR. See SUR.

SIADAE, Antonine; islands on the coast of Gallia Celtica, so called from *Saith*, denoting in British *seven*, the number of these islands, Camden: *Les Sept Isles*, on the coast of Brittany.

SIAGU, Peutinger; *Siagul*, Ptolemy; a town on the sea-coast of Africa Propria, to the south of Neapolis, and of the Promontorium Mercurii.

SIALA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, in the Tyanitis, or territory of Tyana.

SIAMBIS, Pliny; an island in the British sea, which Camden takes to be the *Sena* of Mela. Now commonly called *l'Isle de Sain*, on the coast of Brittany.

SIANTICUM, Ptolemy; *Santicum*, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Saneck*, Cluverius; a town of the Upper Carinthia, on the river Sana.

SIBAE, Strabo, Pliny, Nonnus; a people in the north of India intra Gangein. Called *Sabae*, Arrian; *Sobii*, Curtius; situate about the rivers Hydaspes and Acesines, they gave themselves out for descendants of Hercules's army, were clothed with the skins of beasts, and armed with clubs.

SIBAMA, *Sibma*, or *Sabama*, Moses; a town of the Reubenites beyond Jordan, of whose situation nothing can be affirmed with certainty; Jerome says, it is a city of Moab, in the land of Gilead, which fell to the lot of the tribe of Reuben; mentioned by Isaiah in his vision against Moab, its territory abounding in vines, Isaiah, Jeremiah; in both places it is conjoined with Jaser, or Jazer, the boundary of the tribe of Gad to the east.

SIBDL, Pliny; a town of Caria, one of

of the six towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnassus.

SIBERENA, Stephanus; mentioned by no older author; a town of the Oenotri, in the inland parts of the Bruttii. *Siberenus*, id. the gentilitious name. Now thought to be *S. Severina*, in Calabria, Cluverius; so called as early as the times of Porphyrogenetes; situate on a high rock, between Mons Clibanus, and the river Neæthus. E. Long. 17° 30', Lat. 39° 16'.

SIBINI. See **SIDINI**.

SIBLIA. See **SILEIUM**.

SIEMA. See **SIEMA**.

SIBORA, Antonine; a town of Cappadocia.

SIBRIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India.

SIBRUS, Stephanus; a river of Lycia.

SIBUZATES, Caesar; a people of Aquitaine, on the river Garumna. Now said to be *le Pays de Buch*; but this is uncertain.

SIBY, Pliny; a town of the E'mittæ, in Arabia Felix; said to be called *Asat* by the Greeks.

SIBYRTUS, Stephanus; a town of Crete.

SICAMBRI, Caesar, Horace; *Sugambri*, Tacitus; in imitation of the Greeks, who called them *Siganteri*, a people of Germany, situate to the north of the river Lippia, or Lippe, in Westphalia; called *Pala-terre*, bog-wenars, Sidonius Apollinaris. Their country *Sicambria*, Claudian. Now the bishoprick of *Paderborn*, the county of *March*, a part of the duchy of *Berg*, and of *Clere*, beyond the Rhine, Cluverius. In the lower age the people came to be called *Franks*, Orosius, Trebellius Pollio. Under Augustus, the *Sicambri* were removed to the right side of the Rhine, Suetonius. Tacitus; and afterwards occupied the left side, confining the Menapii within narrower bounds, and forcing them to pass the Meuse: after their removal, but from what cause unknown, they were called *Cugerni*, or *Gugerni*; which is the reason of their being said to be *Excegi*, Tacitus; their name lost or extinct.

SICAMBRIA, Inscription; a town of Lower Pannonia, built by a legion

of Sicambri, or German soldiers, near Buda.

SICANE, Stephanus; a town of Iberia in the Hither Asia.

SICANIA, one of the names of the island of Sicily, so called from the *Sicani*, a people from Spain, Dionysius Halicarnassæus, Sil. Italicus, Virgil. Bochart will have the name to be of Hebrew original, *Sekenim*, denoting neighbours to the Carthaginians; and that the *Sicani* and *Siculi* differed only in situation. Diodorus Siculus, comparing the *Siculi* with the *Sicani*, says, that the former occupied the eastern parts of Sicily; and the latter, the western; which also seems to be confirmed by Virgil.

SICANIUS PORTUS. See **PORTUS MAGNUS** of Syracuse.

SICANUS, Thucydides; a river of the Hither Spain; from which the *Sicani* were called; the same with the *Sicoris*.

SICAPHA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Regio Syrtica.

SICCA, Sallust; *Sicca Veneria*, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, to the south of Bulla; a colony, Pliny; *Sicenses*, the colonists, Trebellius Pollio: Selden and Vossius learnedly derive the name from the deity of the Assyrians, or the superstition of *Succoth Benoth*, the tents of the daughters or women mentioned 2 Kings xvii. or the worship of the Assyrian Venus, described by Herodotus and Strabo.

SICHELIS, Maritime Itinerary; one of the islands lying between the coast of Gaul and Britain.

SICELAG, }
SICLLEG, } See **ZICLAG**.

SICELLA, }
SICENDUS, Pliny; a lake of Thessaly, the frogs of which are mute; but conveyed elsewhere, set up a croaking.

SICINUS. See **SICINUS**.

SICHER, or *Sichar*, John; *Sichem*, or *Schem*, Moses; *Sychem*, Septuagint; *Sicma*, *Sam.* iid. Josephus; a town of Samaria, destroyed by Abimelech, Judges ix. restored by Jeroboam, 1 Kings xii. and again by the Romans, and called *Neapolis*, situate at the foot of mount Gerizim, so near, that Jotham could make

make himself be heard by the Sichemites, Judges ix. It was surnamed *Flavia*, Coins; the country of Justin Martyr, named also *Neapolis Samariae*, Coins.

SICILIA, an island, so near Italy, that many of the ancients supposed it to have been violently separated from it by an earthquake, or a violent shock of the two seas, the Tuscian and Ionian, Silius Italicus, Pliny; others again, more modest, as Virgil, Mela, allow, there is no other foundation for this than common fame. From its vicinity to Italy, the Romans called this island *Provincia Suburbana*, Florus; and on either side, the barking of dogs and crowing of cocks might be heard, Silius Italicus. Pliny makes the breadth of the strait a mile and a half; Strabo six stadia and somewhat more, where the strait is narrowest; and Agathemerus makes it from Pelorus to Italy eleven stadia, which come nearer to Pliny's number. Its great fertility is commended by many authors, both Greek and Latin; whence it came to be called the granary of the Roman people, Cicero, Livy. The common boundary of Italy and Sicily is the Fretum Siculum, whose breadth was assigned above, and extending in length fifteen miles, Pliny. Rochart ascribes the name of the island to the Phoenicians, who first settled it, they calling it either *Sicul*, a term denoting perfection, being the principal island then known, and the largest and the best, Strabo; or *Escul*, the Hebrew name for a bunch of grapes, and *Segol*, or *Segula*, by the Syrians, by which name it is probable, it was called by the Phoenicians, namely the *Island of Grapes*, as being very fertile in the produce of them. **Siculi**, Romans; the people, *Σικελῆς*, Greeks; noted by Cicero, for acuteness and pleasantry; who therefore ascribes to them smart repartees and jests. Apuleius calls them *Trilingues*; because their first language was barbarous, the next Greek, and the last of all Latin; though others mean their duplicity, or rather triplicity of character. They spoke none of the three lan-

guages with propriety, Asconius. Hence Plautus jestingly uses the term *Siciliciffitare*, for to speak viciously, in the manner of the Sicilians. They were also noted for pampering and luxury, Plato, Athenaeus; and for their mercenary disposition, Zenodotus. *Aula Sicula* is used by Juvenal for a state of slavery or oppression. Some make a distinction between *Σικελῆς* and *Σικελιστάς*, the former denoting the native Sicilians; the latter the adventitious Greeks, Porphyrogenetes, Stephanus.

SICILIBRA, Antonine; *Sicilibba*, Peutinger; supposed the truer reading; a town of Africa Propria, situate between Membresa and Unuca; called *Sicilypa*, Augustine.

SICIMA. See **SICHEM**.

SICINUS, Mela, Ptolemy; one of the Cyclades, Ptolemy; a poor ignoble island, as its name *Siccen* denotes, in the Egean sea, next to Melos, and to the west of Crete; *Sicinites* or *Sicinita*, Solon; the gentilitious name. It is also called *Sicenus*, Strabo; *Sycinus*, Pliny; who says it was anciently called *Oenoe*, from its wine, Etymologus, Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius.

SICORIS, Caesar, Lucan, Pliny, Dio; *Sicanus*, Thucydides. Now the *Segre*; a river of Catalonia in Spain; rising in the Pyrenees, running about south-west by Lerida, and falling soon after into the Ebro, on the borders of Arragon.

SICULI. See **SICILIA**.

SICULUM MARE, Horace, Ovid; the *strait of Sicily* so called; noted for the dangers arising to sea-faring people from Charybdis and Scylla.

SICUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Dalmatia, situate between Tragurium and Salona, where its ruins are now to be seen.

SICYON, Thucydides, Justin; a town of Achaia in Peloponnesus, Livy, Pliny; the last town in Argolis, Pausanias; situate to the west of Corinth, Livy; at twenty, others say twelve, stadia from the sea, on an impregnable eminence, Strabo; a city for ingenious artists in metal and marble not inferior to Corinth, Pliny, Strabo: hence the proverb, *Sicyonii calcei*, too gay for a per-

a person of gravity to wear, as Cicero has shewn in the instance of Socrates. *Sicyonii*, the people, Cicero; *Sicyonius*, the epithet, Virgil, Lucretius, Lucilius. Aratus, the famous Achæan general, was of this city, Plutarch, Strabo; which was also famous for a succession of very ancient kings, Eusebius. It was anciently called *Mecon*, Stephanus; *Mecone*, Strabo; also *Argiæta* and *Telchima*, *id.* *Sicyonia*, the territory, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; abounding in olives, Virgil, Servius, Statius.

SIDA, Livy, Cicero; *Side*, Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Pamphylia, Hecataeus; the last on the sea-coast, Ptolemy; a colony of Cnemeans, Strabo, Arrian; a sea-port town, Scylax; the native place of Marcellus the Physician; who, under Antonine, wrote forty-two books in hexameter verse on medicine, Suidas. *Sidæus*, the gentilicious name, Polybius; *Sidætes*, Coins, Stephanus, Livy.

SIDELE, Stephanus; a town of Ionia.

SIDEN, a town near Themiscyra on the Euxine; whence *Silene*, a district of Cappadocia, takes its name; *Sidæi*, the people, Pliny.

SIDENE, Stephanus; a town of Lycia.

SIDENI, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix, situate on the Arabian Gulf.

SIDETANI. See **EDETANIA**. Also a people of Africa, near Carthage, Strabo.

SIDICES, Ptolemy; an obscure people of Media.

SIDICINI, } See **TEANUN SIDICI-**
SIDICINUM. } **NUM.**

SIDINI, Ptolemy; *Sibini*, Strabo; a people of Germany to the east of the river Suevus or Viader, and to the south of the Rugii. Now a part of *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania*, and a small portion of *Poland*, Spener.

SIDON, or *Zidon*, Bible; a town on the coast of Phœnicia, built by Sidon, son of Canaan, Moses, Josephus; from which Tyre and Thebes of Boeotia were colonies, Justin; it was famous for its manufacture of glass, Pliny; of fine linen; hence probably *Sidæus*: *Sidæii* and *Sidænes*,

the people, Stephanus; the most ancient trading and sea-faring people, upon record. It is remarkable, that Homer mentions *Sidon*, and the *Sidones*, without saying a word of Tyre; with the epithet *Περὶ δαδὰς*, because of their great ingenuity; confirmed by the testimony of king Solomon, 1 Kings v. *Sidon* had two ports, with each a narrow entrance into two large basins; where the ships lay safe in winter, Achilles Tatius. Moschus, the ancient atomical philosopher, who lived before the war of Troy, was a native of this city, Strabo. The *Sidonians* are said to be the inventors of arithmetic and astronomy, two necessary articles of knowledge in trade and navigation, *id.* *Sidonius*, the epithet, Virgil. The town is now called *Sidon* or *Sayd*, a port-town of Palestine on the Levant sea. E. Long. 36° 30', Lat. 33° 15'.

SIDONES, Pliny; a people of Thrace, situate on the Hebrus.

SIDRONA, Ptolemy; a town on the confines of Liburnia, Dalmatia, and Pannonia Inferior, to the north of the source of the river Titius. Whether the same with *Stridon*, the country of St. Jerome, is a question. He himself describes it as situate on the confines of Dalmatia and Pannonia.

SIDUS, Stephanus; a village of Corinth, or the dock of the Megareans; also a village near Clazomenæ in the Hither Asia, *id.*

SIDUSA, Pliny; *Sidussa*, Thucydides; one of the small islands on the coast of Ephelus; a town of Ionia, Stephanus.

SIDYRIA, *oruz*, Ptolemy, Stephanus, Pliny; an inland town of Lycia, near mount Cragus, and situate on an eminence.

SIGA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sigatha*, Stephanus; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, over-against Malacha, in Spain; the royal residence of king Syphax, near the mouth of a cognominal river, on the Mediterranean. In Strabo's time in ruins; afterwards restored and made a colony, Ptolemy; and a municipium, Antonine.

SIGAL, Ptolemy; a town of Sogdiana,

na, not far from Alexandria, and the royal residence of the Sacae.

SIOAMBRI. See **SICAMBRI.**

SIOARRA, Ptolemy; a town of the Ilercaones in the Hither Spain, near Biscargis.

SIGATHA. See **SIGA.**

SIGENSIS PORTUS, Antonine; a port to the east of Siga, and the river Siga which runs into it, between the town and the port.

SIGEUM, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town, port, and promontory of Troas; distant sixty stadia, along the shore, from the promontory Rhoeteum, to the south. The town in ruins in Strabo's time. *Sigeus*, the epithet, Virgil; *Sigeius*, Ovid. The promontory was adorned with a temple and monument of Achilles, Strabo, Cicero.

SIGILLARIA, A. Gellius; a street in Rome, where they sold puppets or toys for children to play with, denoted by that name.

SIGINDUNUM. See **SINGINDUNUM.**

SIGNIA, Pliny; a mountain of Phrygia Magna, surrounded by the rivers Obrima and Marsyas, and at its foot stood Apamea Cihotes.

SIGNIA, Livy; a town of Latium, to the north of Norba, a colony of Tarquinius Superbus; taking name probably from *Signa*, on account of an encampment of his army there, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus. The wines of this territory were extremely austere, and prescribed as a remedy in a looseness, Pliny, Martial; its pears also are commended by Juvenal. *Signinus*, the epithet, *id.* The place is now called *Segni*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 40'$.

SIGRIANE, Ptolemy; a subdivision of Media.

SIGRIUM, Strabo; *Singrium*, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north side of the island Lesbos; a port, Stephanus.

SIGUS. See **SEGUS.**

SIGUS, Peutinger; *Sugus*, Itinerary; an inland town of Numidia proper, near Cirra.

SIGYNI, Apollodorus; *Sigunae* or *Sigynnae*, Herodotus; a people of Moesia Inferior, on the Euxine, near the mouth of the Ister.

SIRON, kingdom of, Moses; it lay from north to south between the river Jabbok, its boundary from the kingdom of Og, and the river Arnon, its limits from the Moabites; and from east to west, between the mountains which separated it from the Ammonites, and the river Jordan, which parted it from the land of Canaan.

SIRONA, the south boundary of Palestine; called the *torrent* or *river of Egypt*, Moses, Joshua; and the distance from this to Hemath constituted the extent of Palestine in length. This river or brook ran by Rhinoculura. It sometimes seems to signify the *Nile*. Jeremiah ii. 18.

SILA BRUTTIA, Virgil, Strabo; a forest of the *Bruttii*, which produced the best pitch; being a more tough and clammy sort, Pliny; bending south towards Rhegium, and occupying a part of the Appenine, Pliny.

SILARUS, Virgil, Pliny; a river of Lucania; *Siler*, Lucan, Vibius; *Silaris*, *idos*, Strabo; *Silerus*, Meia; running north-west into the Tuscan sea; the north boundary of Lucania, Pliny; its waters are said to be of a petrifying nature, *id.* Now called the *Selo*, or *Silaro*. Another *Silarus*, a river of Gallia Cispadana, Peutinger; running between Clactia and Forum Cornelii, from south to north into the Po.

SILBIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, situate between Philomelum and Apamea: this tract is called *Paroreion*, Strabo; that is, situate at the foot of the mountains; *Siblia*, *orum*, Hierocles; *Silbiani*, the people, Pliny.

SILDA. See **GILDA.**

SILENI, Pliny; a people dwelling on the river Indus.

SILER, } See **SILARUS.**
SILERUS, }

SILEUM, Livy; a town of Phrygia Magna, near Cibyra.

SILICE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the springs of the Bagrada.

SILICES, Pliny; a people of Assyria.

SILICIS MUNS, Antonine; a town of the Transpadana, to the east of Atelle. Now *Montfelice*, in the territory of Padua, situate on the Medoacus the Less, or il Bachiglione.

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SILIS. See JAXARTES.
SILLA. See DELAS.
SILLINAE INSULAE. See SILURES.
SILLYOS, Stephanus; a town of Ionia, near Smyrna.
SILO, Josephus, Vulgate; *Selo*, Septuagint; *Schilo*, Hebrew; *Silus*, *unkis*, Josephus; *Shiloh*, in our translation; a town of Ephraim near the borders of Benjamin, according to some; ten or twelve miles from Sichem, Jerome; its situation rather to be conjectured than properly ascertained; where the tabernacle was set up by Joshua, and where it stood for upwards of three hundred years, down to Samuel, 1 Sam. iv. where the division of the land by lot was accomplished, of seven tribes at least, Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulun, Issachar, Affer, Naphthali and Dan, Joshua xviii. and xix.
SILOA, Hebrew, Josephus; a sweet and plentiful spring within the fortifications, at least within the outworks of the city of Jerusalem: not only the spring went by this name, but also the ponds into which it emptied itself; especially the lower pool, which stood to the west, not that mentioned John ix. 7. the upper pool of 2 Kings xviii. 17. and Isaiah vii. 3. Josephus seems to call it the *pool of Solomon*. The foot or tract of the spring and pool was called *Silam*, Luke xiii. 4. where mention is made of the tower in *Silam*. The spring was also called *Gihon*, 1 Kings i. 33. explained in the Targum of Jonathan *Sila*, Kimchi.
SILPUS, Herodotus; a people of Libya; their territory reaching to the Syrtis.
SILVANECTAE, N. titiae; a people of Gallia Belgica; whose capital, Augustomagus, took the name of the people in the lower age. N. & Silv. See AUGUSTOMAGUS.
SILVIUM, Strabo; a town of the Picentini, near the Garganus and Vultur, mountains of Apulia. Now *St Gergelione*, Holstenius. Another *Silvium* or *Silvium*, Pesti-gens; a town of Itria, whose ruins are now to be seen on the river Qureto, about four miles from the sea, Cluverius.
SILURES, Pliny; a people of Britain,

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next the Cornavii; situate on the Irish sea, the Severn, and channel of Bristol. Now *Hereford, Radnorshire, Monmouth*, and *Glamorganshire*, Camden.
SILURES, Solinus; *Silura*, MSS. and *Sillinae Insulae*, on the margin of the king's copy, Salmasius; an island or islands on the coast of Cornwall. Now the *Sorlings* or *Silly islands*. In Sulpicius Severus called *Sylina insula*.
SILUS. See SILO.
SIMANA, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia.
SIMBRUINA STAGNA, Tacitus; three beautiful lakes in Latium, formed by the river Anio, near the Colles Simbruini; which lakes gave name to the town Sublaqueum, Pliny; so called from its situation below the lakes.
SIMBRUINI COLLES, Tacitus; hills or eminences in Latium, in the country of the Aequi, near Sublaqueum; from the *Simbruina stagna*, near which hills Claudius conducted water to Rome, id.
SIMAETHUS, Ptolemy; *Symaethus*, Thucydides, Strabo; a river of Sicily, running through the territory, and not far from the city of Catana, Servius; the largest of the whole island, shaping its course from west to east: famous for its mullets, Athenaeus; *Simaethus*, the epithet, Virgil, Ovid. Now called *Jarata*, Cluverius. *Simaethus*, Pliny; the name of a town on this river.
SIMENA, *e long*, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, at some distance from the Promontorium Tauri, near mount Cimaera.
SIMENI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, neighbours to the Damnonii. Now *Hampshire*, Nevil.
SIMEON, Bible, Josephus; one of the twelve tribes on this side Jordan; whose territory was a part of the tribe of Judah; this last having obtained a larger lot than it needed, Joshua xix. It was divided on the north by the brook Sorec from Dan; on the east it lay contiguous to Judah; on the south to part of Idumaea and the river or brook of Egypt; and on the west to the Mediterranean.
SIMONIS, *cutis*, Strabo; *Simus*, *untis*, Stephanus;

Stephanus; a river of Sicily, which, running north-west, joins the Scamander; and both together fall into the Tuscan sea, to the north of Segesta: so called by Aeneas and the Trojans, after cognominal rivers of Troy. Another, a river of Troy, Virgil; mixing with the Scamander, Homer, Strabo; with the Xanthus, the Scamander running unmixed into the sea, Pliny; from east to west from mount Ida, Mela; greater in fame than in reality, id.

SIMOISIUS CAMPUS, Strabo; the plain through which the Simois of Troy runs from mount Ida.

SIMISTHU COLONIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Numidia Propria, situate between the rivers Ampsaga and Rubricatus.

SIMITTU COLONIA, Itinerary; a town of Numidia Propria, nearer the borders of the Zeugitana; sixteen miles on this side Tabraca, and eighty miles from Hippo Regius.

SIMONIAS, *adol*, Josephus; a village on the borders of Galilee, distant sixty stadia from the Campus Magnus.

SIMPSIMIDA, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Parthia.

SIMUNDI. See PALAESIMUNDI.

SIMYLLA, Ptolemy; a trading town, with a cognominal promontory, of the Hither India, near the Binda, one of the mouths of the Nanaguna.

SIMYRA, *crum*, Ptolemy, Ephorus; *Simyra, ae*, Pliny; *Taxymira, crum*, for *Ta Ebuaz*, or *Suaz*; *Simyrus*, Stephanus; a town of Phoenicia, to the south of the river Eleutherus.

SIN, Moles; the wilderness of that name in Arabia Petraea, situate between Elin and mount Sinai. The name denotes a bush; where happened the miraculous appearance to Moses. Here God, for the first time, sent manna; which he continued to do for forty years, till after the passage of the Jordan; also quails, according to our translation, Josephus, Bochart; taken for locusts by Ludolfus: the original term is *Selav*, of which the foregoing learned men, Bochart and Ludolfus, take no notice; the former building his opinion on Josephus;

the latter on Porphyry. It does not appear that *Selav* is the term for quails, much less for locusts; which last are always called *Arbeh* in Hebrew. It probably denotes the birds called *Seleucides*, Pliny; a species of the black bud; gregarious, and a bud of passage; a name which has a tolerable resemblance with *Selav*, Rathlef. With respect to manna, both the reason of the name, and the nature of the thing, are equally matter of dispute. All the circumstances attending it were miraculous; so that to pretend to account for it on principles derived from the powers of nature, would be ridiculous and absurd; the nature of a miracle precluding any such attempt. Our translation of Plal. lxxviii. 25. calls it the bread of angels; but literally the bread of the strong, or of heroes, or of Gods, it not being unusual to speak of God plurally; this bread was a type of Christ, John vi.

SIN. See ZIN.

SIN, Ezekiel xxx. 15. a term denoting clay and mire; translated *Sais*, Septuagint; *Pelufum*, Vulgate; one of the keys or strong places of Egypt; *Sinn*, Isaiah xlix. 12. or *Sinaei*, a term thought to denote the people of Pelusium, or synecdochically, the Egyptians in general, Bochart.

SINA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, near Mazaca.

SINA, or *Sinat*, Moles; the name of a wilderness in Arabia Petraea; so called from a high mountain of that name; from which God was pleased, in awful manner to deliver his law to the Israelites; called by the Arabs *Gebel Mousa*, the Mount of Moses, by the Europeans, Mount St. Catherine. *r. Long 35°, Lat. 27°.*

SINACA, Ptolemy; a town of Hyrcania, situate beyond or on the east side of the river Alaxera.

SINAE, Marcianus Heracleota, Ptolemy, the utmost people to the east, next the Sinus Magnus, and adjoining to the south, not to be bredded with the Chinese; though extending as far as Serica to the north. Beyond the Sinae to the east, and south was a terra incognita,

to the west, the India extra Gangem. If. Vossius takes the *Sinae* to be the *Siamense*; because at this day the appellation *Sinae* is unknown among them; an argument which de Pinedo on Stephanus treats as trifling.

SINAEI. See SIN.

SINAI. See SINA.

SINARUM STATIO, Ptolemy; a port of the Sinae beyond the equator, called *Catigara*.

SINARUS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, running from north to south into the Hydaspis, and both together, in the same direction, into the Indus. The *Sandalis* of Ptolemy and Peutinger.

SINCAR, Ptolemy; a town of Media, a little to the north of Ecbatana.

SINCIUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia.

SINDA, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of the Farther India, situate on the Sinus Magnus. *Sindae*, the people. Another *Sinda*, Ptolemy; a village of the Bulporani on the Euxine, to the south of the Palus Maeotis; *Sindus*, Mela; *Sindica*, Pliny; *Sindicus Portus*, Scylax, Strabo; *Sindica*, Strabo, the territory: *Sindi*, id. vitiously *Sinti*, Scylax; and *Sindones*, Mela; the people. A third *Sinda*, Strabo; a town of Pisidia, near Ambladae and Tabae, on the confines of Caria.

SINDAE, Ptolemy; three islands in the eastern ocean, of Anthropophagi; adjoining to the coast of the Sinae. Now said to be the islands *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, and *Ambona*, Mercator.

SINDESSUS, Stephanus; a town of Caria.

SINDI. See SINDA.

SINDIA, Stephanus; a town of Lycia.

SINIDICA, Strabo; the territory of Sinda.

SINDICUS PORTUS, Scylax; a port of the Sindi.

SINDOCANDA, Ptolemy; a town of Taprobana.

SINDONAEI, Stephanus; a people of Thrace.

SINDONES, ? See SINDA.

SINDOS, S

SINDUS, Herodotus; *Sinthas*, Stephanus; a town of Mygdonia in Macedonia, situate on the Axios not far from the Sinus Thermaicus.

SINEAR. See SHINAR.

SINGA, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrrhestica in Syria, situate on the left or west side of the Singas, which runs from Pieria to the north, and then bending east, mixes with the Euphrates, to the north of Europus; thought to be the *Marfyas* of Pliny; the former being the ancient, and the latter the name given it by the Macedonians.

SINGAMES, Pliny; *Singamus*, Arrian; a river of Colchis, running from east to west into the Euxine.

SINGARA, *orum*, Ptolemy; *Singara*, *ae*, Peutinger; a town on the west side of the Tigris, in the north of Mesopotamia, to the south-east of Nisibis. The ancient *Shinar*, or where the plain began to the north, and extended to Erec, or Aracca to the south, called *Singarena*.

SINGARAS, *ae*, a mountain considerably to the south of Singara; but Spanheim supposes it lay contiguous to the city; from a coin, with the figure of a woman crowned with turrets, sitting on a rock or mountain.

SINGARENA. See SINGARA.

SINGAS, *ae*. See SINGA.

SINGIDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia; which some suppose to be *Egyed* of Transylvania; others, *Seged*, at the confluence of the Merisch and Teiss in Hungary.

SINGIDUNUM, Antonine; *Sigindunum*, Ptolemy; *Sengidon* and *Singidon*, Lower Writers; a town of Moesia Superior. Now *Zenderin* in the south of Hungary, Holstenius; situate on the Danube, seven German miles to the east of Belgrade.

SINGILI, indeclinable, Pliny; thought to be the *Antiquaria* of Antonine. Now *Antiguera*, in the west of Granada, near the borders of Andalusia.

SINGRIUM. See SIGRIUM.

SINGULIS, Pliny; a small river of Baetica, running from east to west into the Baetis. Now the *Xenil*, a river of Andalusia, rising near Granada, and falling into the Guadalquivir.

SINGUS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, situate on the west side of the Sinus Singiticus, to which it gives name; near

near mount Athos, Stephanus.
SINIBRA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Minor, on the Euphrates.
SINIM. See **SIN**.
SINIS, *idos*, Ptolemy; thought to be an ancient citadel in the territory of Melitene in Cappadocia, mentioned by Procopius as situate on the top of a steep eminence; which, being taken by Pompey, was called *Colonia*.
SINISTRA, Plutarch; the western parts of the world; the eastern, Varro; all which depends on looking either south or north.
SINNA in Illyricum. See **CINNA**. Another *Sinna*, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, at the foot of mount Masius, on the south side; the *Syna Judaeorum*.
SINNUS, Peutinger; a river of Cisalpine Gaul. Now *Senno* or *Senio*.
SINONIA, Pliny; an island in the Tuscan sea towards Cajeta. Now *Sanone*, Cluverius; small and desolate, near Pontia.
SINOPE, the most famous of the Pontic cities, or of Paphlagonia; forty stadia from Armene to the south-east, Arrian; fifty, Strabo; situate at a peninsula, whose isthmus it occupies, in extent two stadia only, Polybius; with an excellent port on each side the isthmus, Strabo. A city of very great antiquity, so that Strabo refers its origin to the Argonauts, Val. Flaccus; yet it remained inconsiderable till it received a colony of Milesians, Strabo; whence the origin of the city was ascribed to the Milesians, id. Xenophon, Diodorus: and itself became so powerful, as to send colonies to Cerasus and Trapezus, illustrious cities in Pontus, and thus enjoyed for a long time a state of liberty; was at length taken by Pharnaces, king of Pontus, grandfather of the Mithridates conquered by the Romans, and became the royal residence, Strabo; taken by Lucullus during the Mithridatic war, Cicero: afterwards it had Roman colonies, Strabo, Pliny, Coins; the first sent under Augustus, and then turnamed *Julia Augusta*, Coin. *Sinopeis*, or *Sinopenfes*, the people, Xenophon; *Sinopeus*, the epithet, Ovid. The coun-

try of Diogenes, the Cynic; banished which, he repaired to Athens, where he obtruded himself on Antisthenes, founder of the cynical sect, after repeated repulses, accompanied with insults and indignities; but he at length prevailed to be admitted as his scholar, by dint of perseverance and impudence: a man of wit, and of extraordinary readiness at repartee, often seasoned with much acrimony. Being once asked what countryman he was, answered, a Cosmopolite, a citizen of the world. The town is still called *Sinope*; a port-town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euxine. E. Long 36° 25', Lat. 41° 25'. *Sinope*, the name also of *Sinuessa*, Livy, Pliny; which see.
SINOTIUM, Strabo; a town of Illyricum, burnt to the ground by Augustus; of uncertain situation.
SINSI, Ptolemy; a people of Dacia.
SINTHUM OSTIUM, Ptolemy; the second mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the west.
SINTHUS. See **SINDUS**.
SINTIA, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia on the borders of Thrace.
SINTICE, Livy; a district of Macedonia, on this or the west side of the Strymon. *Sinti*, the people, Thucydides; *Sintii Montes*, id. mountains in that district.
SINTIES, or *Sintii*, Homer; Thracians, ancient inhabitants of Lemnus.
SINUSSA, Strabo; so called from its situation on the *Sinus Vescinus*, id. the last town of Latium adjectum, on the confines of Campania, beyond the Liris, on the sea; where its ruins retain the ancient name; it was also called *Sinope*, Livy, Pliny; a Greek city, afterwards *Sinuessa*, by Roman Colonists, called *Sinuessani*, Inscription; *Populus Sinuissanus*, Livy. Its wines commended by Horace.
SINUSSANAE AQUAE. See **AQUAE**.
SINUS ADULICUS. See **ADULE**.
SINUS ARABICUS. See **ARABICUS**.
SINUS AVALITES, Ptolemy; *Abelites*, Pliny; a bay of the Arabic Gulf, to the south of the mouth of that Gulf. The people dwelling upon it, *Abelitae* or *Avelitae*.
SINUS BARBARICUS. See **BARBARICUS**.
SINUS

SINUS ELANITICUS. See **AELEAN-
TICUS.**

SINUS HEROOPOLITICUS. See **HE-
ROOPOLIS.**

SINUS ILLICITANUS. See **ILLICE**

SINUS MAGNUS, Ptolemy; a part of
the eastern ocean; now thought to
be the *Gulf of Cechin-China.*

SINUS NEAPOLITANUS. See **CRA-
TER.**

SINUS NUMIDICUS. See **NUMIDI-
CUS.**

SINUS PERSICUS. See **PERSICUS.**

SINUS SALSUS. See **SALSUS.**

SINUS VESCINUS, Strabo; a bay of
Campania on which Sinuessæ stood;
so called from *Vesfia*, an ancient
city of the Ausones

SINUS VIRGITANUS, Strabo; a gulf
in the Mediterranean, on which
Carthago Nova stood, in the Hither
Spain; so called from *Virgi*, a town
situate upon it. Now the *Gulf of
Carthagena*, for the same reason.

SIODA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania,
in the Farther Asia, situate between
the rivers Albanus and Cyrus, near
Baruca.

SION, or Zion, Bible; a very famous
mountain, standing on the north
side of the city of Jerusalem, Psalm
xlviii. 2. containing the upper city,
built by king David; and where
stood the royal palace, Josephus:
A part of *Zion*, situate at its ex-
tremity, was called *Millo*, or in
the city of David, 2 Chron. xxxii. 5.
Modern travellers, who have been
upon the spot, say, that *Sion* is the
whole of the mountain, on which
Jerusalem stands at this day, though
not to the extent in which it an-
ciently stood on the same mountain,
as appears Psalm ix. 12. 15. lxxv. 1.
lxxxvii. 2. 3. Is. lxii. 1. swelled in-
to several eminences or tops; as
Moriah, Acsa Bezetha, and *Zion*,
a particular eminence of mount
Zion Proper, &c. encompassed on
three sides, east, west, and south,
with one continued very deep and
steep valley; by means of which it
was impregnable on these three
sides, and always attacked and ta-
ken, according to Josephus, by the
enemy on the north side, where
mount *Sion* becomes level, and the
vales of Gihon and Jehosaphat gra-

dually lose themselves. This deep
and steep valley incontestably con-
stitutes the compass of the old Je-
rusalem on those three sides, as
plainly appears to any person who
has been upon the spot. On that
particular top of mount *Zion* called
Zion, stood the fortress of the Jebu-
sites; which being afterwards ta-
ken by David, came to be called
the city of David, where he had
his royal residence, and kept his
court. That part of the valley
which lay to the east was called Je-
hosaphat's, having mount Olivet ly-
ing beyond it; that to the south,
Gehinnon; and that to the west,
Gihon, from cognominal moun-
tains lying beyond them. At the
west end of Gihon, without the ci-
ty, stood Golgotha or Calvary. The
pretended Golgotha, shewn at this
day within the walls, is the spuri-
ous brat of interested and fraudu-
lent monks, Korte. There is an-
other *Sion*, the same with *Hermon*,
which see.

SIOR, Joshua xv. a town in the tribe
of Judah.

SIPARUNTUM, Ptolemy; an inland
town of Dalmatia, towards the con-
fines of Moesia Superior; now
thought to be *Selatina* in Albania,
to the south-east of Delminium, and
west of the Mons Scardus.

SIPH, or Ziph, Bible; the name of
a wilderness or desert in the tribe
of Judah, where David was a fugi-
tive; lying to the south-east of He-
bron; so called from *Siph* or *Ziph*,
a twofold town in this tribe; the
one more to the south towards Idu-
mea, on the confines of Eleuther-
ropolis, Jerome; the other eight
miles to the east of Hebron, to-
wards the Dead Sea, inclining south-
wards, because near mount Carmel.
Here was a mountain, mentioned
1 Sam. xxiii. 14. in which David
abode, laid by Jerome to be rug-
ged, dismal, and always overcast.
Ziphim, Ziphaci or *Ziphenjës*, the in-
habitants of *Ziph*, verie 19.

SIPHAE, arum, Thucydides, Ptolemy;
a small maritime town of Boeotia,
in the territory of Thespieæ, on the
Sinus Cissæus, *Tiphæe*, or *Tiphæ*,
Pausanias; in the Doric dialect.

SIPHARA,

SIPHARA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria.
SIPHNUM, *i*, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; an island in the Egean sea, one of the Cyclades, almost central; placed erroneously in the Cretan sea by Stephanus. Its ancient name was *Meropia*, Pliny; *Merope*, Stephanus. Of old rich in gold and silver mines, Herodotus. Now called *Sifano*. *Sifuii*, Herodotus, Demosthenes, the people. In this island they had a stone so soft as to admit being scooped and turned in a lathe, of which they made vessels for dressing victuals, which being heated with oil turned black and hard, Pliny.

SIPONTUM, Livy, Pliny; *Sipuntum*, Mela, Antonine; *Sipus*, *untis*, Greeks; in this imitated by the Romans, as Lucan, Sil. Italicus; in this last we have *Sipus* for *Sipuntis*; a town of Apulia; thought to have been built by Diomedes, denominated from the *Sepiac* or Cuttle-fish, thrown there on shore, Strabo; a colony of Roman citizens, Livy. Its ruins stand near Manfredonia, from which this last arose; a port-town of Naples on the Gulf of Venice. *Sipuntius*, Stephanus; *Sipontinus*, Cicero, Frontinus; the gentitious names.

SIPPHARA, Ptolemy; the last town of Mesopotamia, next to Babylonia, before the Euphrates divides into its three channels; between Naarda to the west, and Belucia to the east.

SIPUNTUM. See **SIPONTUM**.

SIPURIA. See **SEPPHORIS**.

SIPUS. See **SIPONTUM**.

SIPYLUM. See **MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM**.

SIPYLUS, Homer, Strabo, Epigram; a mountain of Lydia; which gave surname to *Magnesia*; famous for the victory of the Romans, and the defeat of Antiochus, Livy. From this mountain, a river called Achelous runs, Homer.

SIRACENE, Ptolemy; one of the divisions of Hyrcania, to the south of Astabene. *Siraceni*, the people.

SIRACI, Strabo; *Siraceni*, Ptolemy; *Siraces*, Polyænus; supposed to be the *Siraci* of Tacitus; a people of Asia, on the river Achardus, amidst the Montes Caucasu, between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

SIRAE, Pausanias; a place in Arcadia, situate between Psophis and Clytorium; *Siraci*, the people, id.

SIRBES, Strabo; *Sirbus*, Panyasis; the ancient name of the river *Xanthus* in Lycia.

SIRBO, *onis*, Pliny, Stephanus; *Sirbonis*, *Serbonis*, *idos*, Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a lake in Egypt, on the confines of Palestine, called *Barathra*, Polybius; very narrow like a fillet, but of a surprising depth, Strabo, Diodorus, about two hundred stadia in length, Diodorus. In this lake Typho is said to lie concealed, Herodotus; and the lake is called the *Exhalations of Typho* by the Egyptians, Plutarch; situate to the west of mount Calius, Herodotus; now a moderate lake, Pliny; this diminution of the lake is confirmed by more modern accounts. Its eruption or mouth is called *Ecregma*, which see. This lake Strabo confounds with the Asphaltites.

SIRENES, Strabo, Apollodorus, Mela; *Sirensæ*, Strabo, Ptolemy; three small desolate islands, like so many rocks in the Sinus Paestanus, near the Promontorium Minervæ. Now said to be called *i Galli*, on the coast of the Principato Citra of Naples.

SIRENUSARUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo; the same with that of Minerva, commonly called *Capo Leucosæ*.

SIREs, Stephanus; a people of Thrace beyond Byzantium.

SIRION, the name of mount *Hermion* by the Phœnicians.

SIRIS, Strabo; a town of Magna Græcia, built by the Trojans, the port-town of Heraclea, built by the Tarentines, at the distance of three miles from the town *Siris*; which stood at the mouth of the cognominal river *Siris*; now extinct, with scarce a wreck left, Cluverius. Originally called *Policum*, from Minerva *Polias*, whose palladium was carried thither by the Trojans.

SIRIS, Pliny; a river of Lucania, in Magna Græcia, running from west to east into the Sinus Tarentinus: now called *il Senno*, rising in the Appennine, on the borders of Calabria Ultra, and falling into the bay

of Taranto. The name of the *Nile* by the Ethiopians, Pliny, Dionysius Periegetes. Hence *Sirix*, the dog-star takes its name, because about the time of its rising, the Nile is at its greatest height. The Hebrews call the Nile *Shihor*, the Ethiopians, *Shichri*, whence the Greeks formed *Siris*.

SIAMIO, Catullus; a peninsula at the bottom of the lake Benacus, of surprising beauty, Pliny; with a villa or retreat of the poet Catullus, who calls it his abode or possession, not his place of birth, which was Verona. Now *Sermione*, in the territory of Brescia, Baudrand, an eye witness.

SIAMIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior; situate at the confluence of the Savus and Bacuntius. Still called *Sirmium*, a city of Slavonia, on the north side of the river Save. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 45°. Now fallen to decay and reduced to a village.

SIRPS. See **CARPIS**.

SIRTIBES, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

SISAPO, *amis*, Cicero; a town of Baetica, where were mines of excellent minium, Pliny. Now *Fuente Ovejuna*, fourteen miles from Corduba towards Merida, Morale.

SISAPONA, Ptolemy; a town of the Oretani, in the Hither Spain.

SISAR, or *Sisaris*, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Caesariensis, on the east side, towards Numidia, falling into the Mediterranean.

SISARA, Ptolemy; a lake of Africa Propria, to the south of Cilio.

SISARACA, Ptolemy; a town of the Marbogi, in the Hither Spain, to the north-east of Deobrigula.

SISARIS. See **SISAR**.

SISCIA, Ptolemy, Velleius, Pliny; *Syscia*, Strabo; no ignoble town, a citadel, at the confluence of the Colapis and Savus, in Pannonia Superior, near the island Segetica. Now *Sisek*, or *Sissek*, a village only, in the west of Croatia, at the confluence of the Kulfo and Sav.

SISIMITHRAE PETRA, Strabo; one of the fortresses of the Bactriana, where Alexander celebrated his nuptials with Roxana, the daughter of Oxyartes, there kept in safety.

SITACE. See **SITTACE**.

SITACENE. See **SITTACENE**.

SITAPHIUS CAMPUS, Ptolemy; a plain towards the south of Numidia Propria and mount Mampsarus.

SITHONIA, thus *Chalcidice* called in Herodotus's time, a small district in Macedonia, above the Sinus Toronaicus, containing the cities Torone, Mecyberna, and Olynthus. The people *Sithonii*, Pliny. In the poets, *Sithonia* denotes *Thrace*, Virgil, Ovid. Servius on Virgil says that *Sithon* is a mountain of Thrace.

SITIA. See **SETIA** in Spain.

SITIFI, Antonine, Peutinger; *Sitifi*, Ammian; *Sitipha*, Ptolemy; a colony, more illustrious in the middle age, for giving name to a division of Mauretania called *Sitifensis*, eighty miles to the south of Igilgili.

SITIOGAGUS, Pliny; a river, rising in and running through Carmania.

SITIOTENTA, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Inferior, not far from Noviodunum. Now said to be *Tulza*, in Bessarabia, Niger.

SITOMAGUM, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Thetford*, in Norfolk, Camden.

SITONE, Pliny; a town at mount Athos.

SITONES, Tacitus; a people of Germany, situate beyond mount Sevo, where afterwards were settled the Nortmanni, now the Norwegi, extending a great way to the north from the Sinus Cimbricus. Some are of opinion, that on their migration from the North, they gave name to a district in Macedonia, called *Sithonia*.

SITTACE, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sitace*, Stephanus; a town of Assyria, placed distant from the Tigris, beyond Artemita; but by Xenophon, who was on the spot, at fifteen stadia from the Tigris.

SITTACENE, Ptolemy; *Sitacene*, Strabo; a district of Assyria, near the Susiana, afterwards called *Apolloniatis*, iid. In travelling from Babylon to Susa, the road lies through *Sittacene*, Strabo. It takes its name from *Sittace*.

SITTIANORUM COLOXIA. See **CIRTA**.

SITTIM,

SITTIM, Moses, Joshua; *Sattim*, Septuagint; *Settim*, Vulgate; in our translation *Shittim*; the name probably of a district, so called from the trees called *sittim*; a part of the plains of Moab, on the other side Jordan; where the Israelites committed fornication with the daughters of Moab, near mount Phogor, whence Joshua sent out the spies, Jerome.

SITTOCATI, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Ganges.

SIUPH, Herodotus; a town of the Nomos Saïtes, the native place of Amasis king of Egypt.

SIUR, Ptolemy; a port on the coast of Numidia, to the west of Hippo Reggius.

SIZYGES, Ptolemy; a branch of the Seres, situate between the Annibi and Auxacii Montes.

SLAVI. See **SCIAVI**.

SMARAGDITES, Pliny; a mountain near Carthage, where the smaragdus or emerald is found.

SMARAGDUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain in Egypt, to the north of Berenice, on the Sinus Arabicus, with pits or mines of the smaragdus or emerald, from which the kings of Egypt drew great revenues, Olympiodorus.

SMENUS, Pausanias; a river of Laconica, rising from two springs in mount Taygetus, and running from north to south into the Sinus Mesenius, at the distance of five stadia from Hyplos, remarkable for the sweetness of its water.

SMILA, Herodotus, Hecataeus; a town of Thrace, in the neighbourhood of Padene; from which Xerxes received a reinforcement of additional men against the Greeks.

SMINTHE, Stephanus; a town of Thess.

SMINTHII APOLLINIS TEMPLUM, Homer, Strabo; a temple of Apollo in Tenedos, surnamed *Smintheus*, either from *Sminthæ*, denoting mice, destroyed by Apollo, Scholiast on Homer; or from the answer of Apollo to the Cretans, intending to send out a colony; viz. that they should settle there where they should meet with opposition from the *Terræ Filii*, on coming therefore to

the Hellespont, they had the thongs of their bucklers in one night gnawed by mice; they therefore, from recollecting the oracle, settled there, calling the town *Sminthia*, id. Clemens Alexandrinus.

SMYRALEA, Ptolemy; in the Palatine Copy *Smyrdiana*, the ancient name of *Cæsarea*, in Bithynia, lying between the river Rhyndacus and mount Olympus. Both the ancient and modern names are equally unknown to classical writers, mention only being made of it as a town of Bithynia, in the Notitiæ of bishopricks and in councils.

SMYRNA, a city of Ionia, in the Hither Asia, the first in beauty and extent, and thrice superintending the sacred games, in which last case, each superintending city acted as metropolis, Marinor. Arundel. One of those cities which claimed the birth of Homer, Cicero; and which laid their claim stronger than any of the others, Strabo. It stood upon the river Meles, from which Homer took his original name *Melissigenes*, because born on its banks, *Homerus* being the name given him by the Cumeans, when petitioning for a public maintenance from them; a term denoting blind in their dialect, Herodotus. Strabo mentions an *Old* and *New Smyrna*, distant from each other twenty stadia, the former destroyed by the Lydians; its founder uncertain; Stephanus says Tantalus. For four hundred years after, the Smyrneans continued dwelling in villages, till Antigonus and Lyfimachus, according to Strabo; Alexander, the son of Philip, Pausanias; afterwards raised it at the mentioned distance, when it became the most beautiful of cities, part standing on an eminence, walled round; the greater part in a plain at the port, Strabo. *Smyrna* was adorned with a library and Homerium; which last was a square portico, with a temple and statue of Homer; and a brass coin was current among the Smyrneans called *Homerium*, Strabo. One of the seven churches to which St. John wrote. *Smyrnaeus*, the epithet, Lucan. *Mores Smyrnavi*, a proverbial saying, applied to those,

who though given to pleasure, yet when duty summons, acquit themselves like men, Aristides. Of this city was also Quintus, the poet, who supplied the deficiencies of Homer in his history of Troy, commonly surnamed Calaber; because cardinal Bessarion found his sepulchre without the town of Hydrus in Calabria. The name *Smyrna* still remains, in a city and port-town of Asiatic Turkey. E. Long 27°, Lat. 37° 30'.

SMYRNAEUS CONVENTUS, Pliny; the sixth in order of the nine *Conventus Juridici* of the province of Asia, whither a great part of Aetolia, the Macedones, surnamed Hyrcani, and the Magnetes from Sipylus resorted.

SMYRNAEUS, or *Smyrnaicus Sinus*, Me-la, Strabo; a bay of the Egean sea, lying before New Smyrna; with another nameless bay before Old Smyrna, *id.* which Stephanus seems to call *Melesis Sinus*; into which probably the river Meles empties itself.

SOANUS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling from east to west into the Indus.

SOANA, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, running to the north of Albania, from west to east into the Caspian sea. Another *Soana*, Ptolemy; a river of Taprobane, running west.

SOANDA, Strabo; a town of Armenia Minor; of Cappadocia, Antonine.

SOANES, Strabo; *Saxi*, Pliny; a manly brave people, near Dionisias, not far from the eastern Iberi, situate between the Montes Hippici to the west and the Ceraunii to the east.

SOASTUS, Arrian; *Suastus*, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running south-west into the Indus.

SOATRA. See **SABATRA**.

SOBANUS, Ptolemy; a river of the Farther India, running through the country of the *Leſſae*, robbers or pirates: some take it to be *Menan*, a river of Siam; others, *Mecon*, a river running through Cambodiaa.

SOBIDAE, Ptolemy; an obscure people of Parthia, towards Carmania.

SOBI. See **SIBAE**.

SOBOTALE, Pliny; a town of the Sa-

beans on the Red sea, containing sixty temples within the walls.

SOBRIUS, Paulus, from Festus, explains it of a street in Rome; so called, as he imagines, either because it had no victualling or public-house, or because Mercury was there worshipped with an offering of milk and not of wine.

SOEURA, a trading town of the Hither India, situate beyond the mouth of the Chaberus, Ptolemy.

SOCANAA, Ptolemy; a town of Hyrcania, on a cognominal river, called *Socanda*, Peutinger; running between the rivers Maxera and Oxus.

SOCOOTH. See **SUCCOTH**.

SOCCHO, Joshua; the name of two towns in the tribe of Judah; one on an eminence, the other in a plain, but very near each other, nine miles distant from Eleutheropolis, on the road to Acha or Jerusalem, Jerome. Between this and Asek the Philistines lay encamped, 1 Sam. xvii. 1. and here Goliath was slain.

SOCRUS, Arrian; a place in Assyria, distant two days journey from the defiles which open Syria towards Cilicia.

SOCCHOTH, }
SUCCOTH, } See **SUCCOTH**.
SOCOTH, }

SOCRATIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, in the Arabian Gulf.

SODII, Pliny; a people of Iberia in the Farther Asia, near the confines of Albania.

SODOM, Moses; *Sodoma*, *ae*, Strabo; *or. m.* Josephus, one of the five cities of the Plain, destroyed by fire from heaven, situate at the south end of the Lacus Asphaltites, near Zoar, as appears from Lot's quitting *Sodom*, early, or at the twilight, and entering Zoar at sun-rising: sixty stadia in compass, Strabo; *Sodomitar*, the people, Greeks, Romans, an appellation also applied to persons guilty of an unnatural crime.

SODRAE, Diodorus Siculus; a people situate on the river Indus.

SODUCENA, Ptolemy; a district of Armenia Minor.

SOETA, Ptolemy; a town of Scythia extra Imaum, at the Montes Emodi.

SOGANE,

SOGANE, or *Soganni*, Josephus; a town of the Gaulanitis beyond Jordan, situate in the upper part, called Gaulana, a place strong both by nature and art, id. There seems to have been another *Sogane*, a village in Galilee, distant twenty stadia from Gabara, Reland.

SOGDIANA, generally; *Sugdias*, or *Sogdias*, *ados*, Dionysius; a country of the Farther Asia, situate between the rivers Jaxartes to the north, and Oxus, to the south, Strabo; with the Montes Auxii to the west, Ptolemy; and having the Sacae to the east. The west boundary is doubtful; and the more modern writers extend *Sogdiana* quite to the Mare Hyrcanum, or Caspian sea. *Sogdiani*, generality of authors; *Sogdii*, Strabo, Ammian; the people, famous for their contempt of life, Herodotus. It is now supposed to be that part of Asiatic Tartary called *Usbec Tartary*, or *Bochara*, whose capital was Maracanda, now corruptedly called Samarcanda, famous for the birth of Tamerlane.

SOGDIANAE ARAE. See **ARAE**.

SOGIUNTI. Pliny; an Alpine people.

SOIRA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major.

SOL, the sun; whose appearance or disappearance depends on the different situation of countries east and west, on account of the earth's rotundity; the people to the east of us having the sun rising before it rises to us some time, in proportion to the intervening distance in longitude; for if the distance be fifteen degrees, the people more to the east have by that distance the sun's rising an hour before us; and their noon and night happen the same quantity of time before ours, Manilius; consequently the people at that distance to the west have sun-rising, noon, and sun-setting an hour later.

SOLANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Seres, on the south-east side of the Montes Emodi.

SOLANIDAE, Pliny; islands to the east of Arabia Felix.

SOLANUS, Vitruvius; *Subolanus*, Pliny; the same with *Aphelistus*, the east wind.

SOLCI, *orum*, Stephanus; *Sulchi*, Strabo; which is thought to be the true reading, confirmed by Mela; *Sulci*, Ptolemy; a considerable city and port-town of Sardinia. See **SULCHI**.

SOLE. See **SALE**.

SOLENTINI, } See **SOLUS**.

SOLENTUM, }

SOLETUM, called *Desertum*, Pliny; or *desolate*, supposed to be *Salentum*, or the *Sallentia* of Stephanus; a town of Calabria.

SOLI, *orum*, Strabo; *Solae*, Mela; called afterwards *Pompeiopolis*, id. which see; a memorable city of Cilicia Campestris, Strabo; or *Propria*, Ptolemy; a colony of the Achaeans, or Argives, and Lindians of Rhodes, Strabo, Polybius, Mela, Livy; it stood on the sea, Tacitus, Dio Cassius, Xenophon; its extent and riches appear from the mulct of two hundred talents laid on it by Alexander, Curtius. It took its name from *Solon*, the founder of it, Diogenes Laertius; where he settled some Athenians, who in course of time losing the purity of their language, were said to solecize, whence solecism came to denote barbarism, or uncorrectness of language. Tho' Strabo seems to doubt what gave rise to this term: Suidas, whether owing to *Soli* of Cilicia, or of Cyprus; a port town of that island, Strabo, Ptolemy. Scylax, Plutarch; which last says, that this *Soli* took name from *Solon*, who being in voluntary exile in Cyprus, advised the petty king of Aepea, to remove his city from its then rugged and barren situation to one more commodious, in a fine, agreeable plain, which the king accordingly did, and, in honour of Solon, called it *Sol*, situate in the north-west of the island, between Arfinoe to the west and the Promontorium Crommyum to the east. *Solin*, the people, Strabo, Hipparchus. The *Soli* of Cilicia was the native place of Chrysimus, the more philosopher; of Philonides, the comic poet, and of Ariatus, who wrote the Phaenomena in verse, Strabo, Diogenes Laertius, Mela. The people *Soleis*, or *Soleis*, Strabo, Diogenes Laertius, Hipparchus.

SOLICRUM, Ammian; a town of Germany, famous for a memorable victory obtained by Valentinian, over the Alemanni. Now *Sultz*, a town on the Neckar, Cluverius.

SOLIMNIA, Pliny; a small island in the Egean sea, near the Sinus Thermaicus.

SOLINATES, Pliny; a people of Umbria.

SOLIS FOSS. See **AMMON.**

SOLIS INSULA, Arrian; an island in the Mare Rubrum, sacred to the sun, lying to the south of Carmania, id. of Gedrosia, Pliny. Another, in the Indian sea, thought to be the island *Cory* of Ptolemy. Also the name of *Sicily*, Homer.

SOLIS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of the island Taprobane.

SOLIS PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Arabia Felix, a great way to the south of the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Another promontory, called also *Solus Mons*, Ptolemy; in Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, beyond the river Diur.

SOLIS URBS. See **HELIOPOLIS.**

SOLIUM, Thucydides; a Corinthian city in Acarnania, mentioned by no other author, and therefore no judgment can be formed of its particular situation, the Scholiast observing only, that it stood in Acarnania.

SOLLINIENSIVM CIVITAS. See **SALLINAE** of the Suevi.

SOLOCE, Strabo; the ancient name of *Solucia* of Elymas.

SOLOI, or *Soloe*. See **SOLI.**

SOLOEIS, entis, Thucydides; *Solus, unis*, Pliny, Diodorus; *solentium*, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Sicily, situate between the river Eleutherus and the Thermae Himerenfes, Ptolemy; now *Solanta*. *Solentum*, Coin, the people; *Solentum*, Cicero; whence it is probable the Romans also called it *Solentum*, unless the true reading be *Solentum*: *Solaim* its Punic name, signifying a rock, Bochart.

SOLOEIS, entis, or *entis*, Hanno; *Solentis*, Hesychius; a promontory of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic.

SOLOMETIS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, running into the Ganges.

SOLON, *solonax*, Dio, Livii Epi-

tome; a town of the Allobroges.

OLONA, Pliny; a town of Gallia Cispadana, situate on the left or west side of the Utens. Now *Citta di Sole*, in Romagna. *Solonates*, the people, Inscription.

SOLOVUS CAMPUS, Cicero; a plain in the territory of Lanuvium, in Latium. Where Marius had a villa, called *Solonium*, Plutarch.

SOLORUS, Pliny; a mountain separating the Hither Spain from Baetica and Lusitania, the highest in all Spain, Isidorus.

SOLOTHURUM, or *Soluthurum*, Antonine; a famous and very ancient town of the Helveti, on the Arola, in a fruitful plain; thought to be almost as old as Treviri. Now *Solothurn*, capital of the canton of that name in Switzerland, on the Aar. E. Long. 7° 15', Lat. 47° 18'.

SOLVA, surnamed *Flavia*, Inscriptions; so called from Vespasian, Pliny; who calls it *Flavium Solvense*; a town of Noricum, situate between Teurnia and Virunum, at some distance from the river Diave. Thought to have been a Roman colony, from the many antiquities there found. Now *Solvid*, in the Lower Carinthia, between Villach and Friesach.

SOLVENTUM, } See **SOLOEIS.**

SOLUS, }
SOLYGEA, Thucydides; a village of Caria, situate on an eminence, called *Solygeus Collis*, id.

SOLYMA, orum, Josephus, Christian Poets; *Jerusalem* so called *Solymitum*, Juvenius, both the city and the people, id. *Solyma, ae*, Arator. See **HIEROSOLYMA.**

SOLYMI, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; the ancient name of the *Pisidae*, or people of *Pisidia*, particularly the people of Termessus, from the hero *Solymus*, Strabo. See **PISIDIA.**

SOLYMUS, i, *Solyma, orum*, Homer, Strabo; mountains of Pisidia, which were covered or shaded with woods, whence the appellation, from the Phoenician term *Salem*; the same original with that of mount Salmon, mentioned Psalm lxxix. which, as appears Judges ix. was thick covered with woods, Bochart.

SOMA, Strabo; part of the royal palace

lace in Alexandria of Egypt. See ALEXANDRIA.

SOMANA. See SAMAROBRIVA.

SONNA, Josephus; *Sunem*, or *Sunam*, Joshua xix. 18. a town of Issachar, near the mountains of Gilboa, which last were distant six miles from Scythopolis, Reland; and where Saul encamped opposite to the Philistines, who lay in Sunam, 1 Sam. xxviii. 4. Of this place was Abisag, who cherished David in his old age, 1 Kings i. 3 as was also that rich woman, who so often entertained the prophet Elisha; distant five miles from Gilboa to the south, Jerome.

SONTIATES. See SOTIATES.

SONTIUS, a river of the Carni, mentioned only by the Lower Writers, running from north to south to the east of Aquileia. Now called *l'Isenjo*; rising in Carniola, and running into Italy, through the territory of Friuli, it falls into the Adriatic, to the east of Aquileia. It had a bridge on it, thirteen miles from Aquileia, Peutinger, Jornandes.

SONUS, Pliny; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Ganges.

SOPARMA, Arrian; a trading town of the Hither India, above the promontory Cory.

SOPHAN, Moses; a town of the tribe of Gad.

SOPHANENE, Ptolemy; a district in the north-west of Mesopotamia.

SOPHANIS, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, beyond Paraetonium.

SOPHENE, Ptolemy; a very noble district of Armenia Major, situate between the Euphrates and Antitaurus.

SOPHIM, 1 Sam. i. a mountain in the tribe of Ephraim.

SOPHTHA, Ptolemy; an island situate on the coast of Persis, in the Persian Gulf.

SOR. See TYRUS.

SURA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy, Juvenal; a town of Latium, on the Liris, above Fregellae. It received a colony, Livy, Velleius. *Soranus*, the epithet and the gentilitious name, Livy.

SORA, a town of Syria. See SURA. Another, an inland town of Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy. A third, id. an inland town of the Hither India.

SORACI. See SIRACI.

SORACTE, *is*, Horace, Virgil; a mountain of the Falisci in Tuscany, to the north of the Tiber; sacred to Apollo, Virgil. Another, of Galatia, Dioscorides.

SORAE NOMADES, Pliny; an inland people of the Hither India.

SORBIODUNUM, Antonine; a town of Britain; which Camden explains the *Dry Hill* Now *Old Salisbury*, in Wiltshire.

SOREK, Judges xvi. 4. *Sorech*, Septuagint; a river or brook of the Philistines, on which Samson's Dalila dwelt; and down to Jerome's time there was a village called *Cupharforech*, to the north of Eleutheropolis, near Zarea, or Sarea, of which was Samson. This brook ran between Jamnia and Ekron, Jerome. What we render *the valley*, others translate *the brook of Sorek*.

SORIANI, Arrian; a people of the Hither India.

SORICARIA, Caesar; a town of Spain, otherwise unknown.

SOROGA, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Superior.

SORTHIDA, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Chaldea.

SORITIA, or *Soricia*, Author of the *Bellum Hispaniense*; a town of Spain, in other respects unknown.

SOSANDRA, Stephanus; an island near Crete.

SOSIPPI PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf.

SOSIRATE, Pliny; a town of Elymais, at mount Casyrus, and neither town nor mountain are well known.

SOSSIUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Sicily, running in the south part into the African sea, near Lilybaeum. Cluverius takes it to be now the *Marjale*; Fazeli, *il Fiume di Calatellota*.

SOSTHENIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Thessalonis, or Thessalia Propria, near Hypata.

SOTER LIMEN. See SALUTARIS PORTUS.

SOTERA, Appian; a town of Parthia, of unknown situation.

SOTIATES, or *Sontiates*, Caesar; a people of Aquitania, on the river Aturius. Now that province in France, called *la Praye Gasconne*, de Marca.

SOTIRA,

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SOTIRA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria, near the lake Aria, into which a cognominal river, together with many others, runs; built by Antiochus, son of Seleucus, Stephanus. Another *Sotira*, Pliny; of Pontus, but of unknown situation.

SOXETRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Gedrosia, on the confines of Arachosia, at the foot of mount Becius.

SOXOTAE. See **CAMELOBOSCI**.

SPACORUM, Antonine; a village of the Hither Spain, situate between Bracara and Asturica.

SPADA, orum, Stephanus; a village of Persis, mentioned by no other writer; where eunuchism was first practised. And hence the appellation, *Spadi*, or *Spadones*, for eunuchs; and this last name, *Eunuchs*, was given them from their care of, or being over the bed of princes or great men. Of this class, Phavorinus, of Aries, the philosopher, favoured with the conversation and familiarity of the emperor Adrian, was the most celebrated, Spartian.

SPALATHRA, Hellanicus, Pliny; *Spalathra*, Stephanus; a town on the confines of Thessaly and Magnesia.

SPARTA, the ancient name of *Lacedaemon*, which see; Homer, Pausanias; so called from the *Sparti*, or the men sprung from sowing the serpent's teeth, the companions of Cadmus, Timagoras, quoted by Stephanus. Others derive the name from *Sparta*, wife of Lacedaemon; or from *Spartus*, son of Iphronaeus; or again from the scattered Lelages, who there settled. *Spartanæ*, the people. *Spartianus*, the epithet, Stephanus.

SPARTARIUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain lying along the Sinus Virgitanus, in the Hither Spain; now called the Gulf of Carthagenæ; whence Carthago Nova was turnamed *Spartaria*, Antonine. And the epithet *Spartarius* was owing to the plentiful growth of *Spartum*, or Spanish broom, there, Strabo. Now *la Mancha*, a province of New Castile, situate between the Tagus to the north, and Murcia to the south, Mariana, Zeno.

SPARFOLES, Thucydides. Step-

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nus; a town of Bottica, or Botticaea, a district of Macedonia. *Spartolus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

SPASINAE CHARAX. See **CHARAX**.

SPATANA, Ptolemy; a port of the island Taprobane.

SPAUTA, Strabo; a lake of Media Atropatia, in which a salt shoots, that causes an itching pain, which is cured by oil and sweet water.

SPELUNCA, Tacitus; a villa of Latium Adjectum, situate between Amyclae to the north, and the Montes Fundani to the south, near the Tuscan sea, in a native cave, where Tiberius was in danger of being smothered by the sudden fall of pieces of rock, with which some of his attendants were overwhelmed.

SPELUNCAE, Antonine; a place in Calabria, situate between Gnatia to the north, and Brundisium to the south.

SPERCHIA, Ptolemy; a maritime town of the Phthiotis, in Thessaly, at the mouth of the Sperchius, from which it takes its name. Called *Sperchios*, Pliny. Also the name of a promontory, Ptolemy; on the Sinus Maliacus.

SPERCHIUS, Strabo; a river of Thessaly, which, rising in mount Pinus, runs with rapidity from west to east, into the Sinus Maliacus, Homer, Lucan; separating Achaia from Thessaly.

SPERMATOPHAGI, Strabo; a people in the south of Egypt, beyond Me-roë.

SPHACTERIA, æ, Pausanias; *orum*, Stephanus; called also *Sphagia*, Strabo; an island locking the port of Pylus of Messene, Pausanias, Thucydides; rendered famous by the defeat of the Spartans by the Athenians, under Demosthenes, in the Peloponnesian war, Diodorus Siculus: a death or surprise, rather than a victory, Pausanias.

SPHAGIÆ, Pliny; three islands, two of which were only rocks, the third the same with *Sphacteria*.

SPHACIA, Lycophron, Philostephanus, one of the ancient names of Cyprus; so called from the *Sphæces*, the inhabitants.

SPRENDALÆ, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, of the tribe Hippothoon-tis;

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tis; *Sphendaleis*, or *Sphendalenses*, the people, Herodotus.

SPHETTUS, Philochorus, quoted by Strabo; one of the twelve Demoi, into which Cecrops divided his people, of the tribe Acamantis, Stephanus. So called from *Sphettus*, one of the sons of Troezen, who settled in Attica, Pausanias. *Sphet-tus*, or *Sphettenfis*, the gentilitious name, Inscription. A people deemed acute, because Aristophanes calls vinegar *Sphettium*, Didymus in Athenaeus: *Via Sphettia*, was a road from Athens to this Demos or village.

SPHINX, Hyginus; a monster in fabulous antiquity, with the head and breast of a woman, the rest of the body exhibiting a lion, or some other animal; famous for the riddle, resolved by Oedipus; a picture of man, from infancy down to old age: hence the proverbial saying, *Davus sum non Oedipus*, Terence, to denote a plain man, no conjurer. Near the biggest pyramid at Memphis stands a monstrous statue of a *Sphinx*, cut out of the rock, representing the head of a woman, with half the breast; an extraordinary mass, yet withal proportionable: the head is twenty six feet high, and measures from ear to chin fifteen feet, Thevenot, le Bruin.

SPHRAGIDIUM, Pausanias; a cave on the top of mount Cithaeron in Boeotia.

SPINA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of the Transpadana, situate on the north side of the southmost mouth of the Po; a very ancient Greek colony; settled by Diomedes, Pliny; by the Pelasgi, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; formerly famous and powerful, so as to command the Ionian sea, and had a treasure at Delphi, Strabo; in whose time it was reduced to a small village, distant about ninety stadia from the sea, whereas formerly it stood on the sea. *Spines, etis*, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; *Spineticum Ostium*, Pliny; the name of the southmost branch of the Po; so called from *Spina*; Now *Primara*. *Spinates*, the people, Stephanus.

SPINAE, arum, Antonine; a town of

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the Atrebatii in Britain, situate between Aquae Solis, or Bath, and Calleva, or Callena, Wallingford. Now called *Spene*, Camden; a village near Newbury in Berks.

SPINES, and *Spineticum Ostium*. See SPINA.

SPIRAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, to the north-west of Epidaurus.

SPOLETINUM, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica, situate to the north of Italic.

SPOLETIUM, Livy; a colony of the Cisapennine Umbria, Velleius, Epitome Livii; one of the most splendid municipia of Italy, Florus. *Spoletini*, the people, Pliny; *Populus Spoletinus*, Cicero; *Ordo Spoletinorum*, Inscription. Now *Spoletto*, capital of Spoletto, or Umbria. E. Long. 13° 30', Lat. 42° 40'.

SPORADES, Greeks and Romans; islands so called from their dispersed situation, part in the Cretan, part in the Carpathian, and part in the Icarian sea, which last contains the principal and the noblest of these islands; some also, at a very great distance from these, lie in the Euboean or Attic sea: they lie therefore, as Pliny says, in disorder, nor can their number be ascertained.

SPUNDA, or *Punda*, Ptolemy; a town of Chaldaea, next after Apamea, situate in the island Melene, in the Tigris.

STABIAE, arum, Pliny; formerly a town, afterwards reduced to the form of a villa, situate in Campania, on the Sinus Puteolanus, between Pompeii, to the north east and Surientum to the south west, Peutinger. The milk of this place was reckoned medicinal, Symmachus; the water and springs were also in repute, Columella. Now *Castel a Mar di Stabia*; or simply, *Castel a Mar*.

STABULUM, Antonine; a place in Gallia Narbonensis, between Salislae, and the Pyrenae, where is the pass into Spain.

STABULUM NOVUM, Antonine; a place in the Hither Spain, situate between Barcino and Tarraco.

STACHIR, Ptolemy, a river of Libya Interior, running from east to west into the Sinus Haesperius of the Atlantic.

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lantic: *Stachiræ*, the people dwelling on it, id. *Trachir*, a vitious reading.

STADIA, Pliny; a town of Caria, near the Promontorium Triopium, and not far from Cnidos.

STADISIS, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the west side of the Nile; where the Nile having its fall deafens the inhabitants.

STADIUM, a Greek measure of length. Most authors agree, that it amounted to one hundred and twenty-five paces, or six hundred and twenty-five feet, Pliny; in feet they differ, some making it six hundred, others six hundred and twenty-five. Censorinus mentions *Stadia* of different kinds, saying, that we are to understand this measure of the *Italic Stadium*, viz. six hundred and twenty-five feet; as there are besides, others differing in length; as the Olympic, which is six hundred feet; also the Pythic, one thousand. He calls the former *Italic*, because used by Pythagoras in measuring the distances of the mundane bodies; which he takes to be larger than the Olympic of the Greeks, and which Gellius says was of six hundred feet; but at the same time observes, that the Olympic foot exceeded the common, as being equal to Hercules's foot. Whence it was, some were of opinion, that six hundred Olympic feet were equal to six hundred and twenty five Italic, as determined above by Pliny. Ptolemy makes the *Stadium* little short of the eighth of a mile; Herodotus, the seventh part; Polybius and Strabo, a full eighth. The difference seems to arise from the Greek foot, which was something bigger than the Roman or Italic.

STAGIRA, *crum*, Stephanus; *Stagira*, *æ*, Pliny; *Stagirus*, *i*, Herodotus, Thucydides; a colony of Andrian; situate in Macedonia, between Amphipolis to the north and Acanthus to the south. Ptolemy also places it on the Egean sea, between Mount Athos to the south, and the river Strymon to the north. Famous only for being the birth-place of Aristotle, thence called *Virginia*.

STAGNA VOLCARUM, Mela; ponds of Galia Narbonensis, in Lower

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Languedoc, towards the coast of the Mediterranean; or rather one oblong lake, extending from east to west for fifteen leagues; namely from the neighbourhood of Aigues Mortes, almost to Agatha, or Maguelone.

STASIS, Stephanus; a town of Persis, situate on a large rock, which Antiochus, son of Seleucus, occupied.

STATIELLI, or *Statiellates*, Livy; *Statiellenfes*, Cicero, Pliny; a people of Liguria, situate between the Apennine and the river Tanarus. Their city *Aquæ Statiellæ*, or *Statiellorum*, see **AQUÆ STATIELLÆ**.

STATINÆ, Pliny, Statius; waters that suddenly burst out, and an island that as suddenly emerged in Campania, upon the happening of an earthquake.

STATIO, a term, denoting either a road for ships, or a military post.

STATIO MILTOPÆ. See **LUPIA** of Calabria.

STATIVA. See **CASTRÆ**.

STATONIA, Strabo; a town of Etruria, situate between the rivers Armentia and Marta. *Statoniensis*, the epithet, Pliny; *Statonienses*, the people, and not *Statones*, as in the common editions of Pliny. *Statoniensis Lacus*, an adjoining lake, Seneca; from which, and the neighbouring places mentioned by Strabo, Vitruvius, Pliny, it is conjectured to be the *Lago di Mezzano*; and *Statonia* to be *Castro*, capital of a cognominal duchy, on the confines of Tuscany. E. Long. 12° 25', Lat. 42° 30'. *Statonia* was neither colony nor municipium, but a *prefectura*, Vitruvius.

AD STATVAS COLOSSAS. See **AD STATUSAS**.

STECTORIUM, in the Barberin MS. of Ptolemy; in the printed copies, *Storum*; but that the former is the genuine reading, appears from the Notitia Leonis, and from the council of Chalcedon; a town of Phrygia Magna, near the Meander.

STELIÆ, *crum*, Stephanus; a town of Crete, near Paraesus and Rytimna, mentioned by no other author. *Stelæns* and *Stelites*, the gentitious name.

STELLATIS CAMPUS, Livy, Cicero; *ager*, Suetonius; a field or district

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in Campania, of extraordinary fertility; situate between Mount Calli-cula and the rivers Volturnus and Savo, and adjoining to the Ager Campanus, Cicero; consecrated by the ancient Romans, Suetonius. Here the Samnites had a great defeat by the Romans, in the consulship of Appius Claudius, Livy. Now called *Mazzone*, in the Terra di Lavoro, Mazzella, Sanfelice.

STELOAS, *ae*, Marcianus Heracleota; a bay in the Persian Gulf, in the south of Elymais.

STENA, Livy; denles in Chaonia, a tract of Epirus, at the city of Antigonia.

STENAE DEIRAE, Ptolemy; islands in the Arabian Gulf, opposite to Mount Pentedaetylus.

STENTORIS LACUS, Herodotus; a lake to the north of Aenus in Thrace, near the mouth of the Strymon.

STENTORIS PORTUS, Pliny; a port near Aenus in Thrace, at the mouth of the Strymon.

STENYCLERICUS CAMPUS, Pausanias; a plain in Messenia, lying beyond the rivers Leucasia and Amphinis.

STENYCLERUS, Pausanias, Stephanus; *Stenyclarus*, Strabo; the royal residence of Cresphontes, situate in the heart of Messenia.

STEPHANE, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the island *Samos*.

STEPHANE, Ptolemy, Arrian; *Stephanis*, Stephanus; a village, Ptolemy; a town, Pliny; of Paphlagonia, distant one hundred and fifty stadia, Marcianus; one hundred and eighty, Arrian; from Cinolis; a town of the Mariandyni, Stephanus; said to be on the Euxine, between Sinope and Armene; *Stephanites*, the gentilitious name, id.

STEPHON, Plutarch; a place in the territory of Tanagra in Boeotia.

TEREONTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany; thought to be *Cassel*, capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel. E. Long. 9° 10', Lat. 51° 20'.

STERIA, *ae*, and *orum*, Stephanus, Strabo; an Attic Demos of the tribe Pandionis. Of this village was Theramenes, preceptor to Iocrates, Scholiast on Aristophanes. *Stericus*, the gentilitious name; *Steriacus*, the epithet.

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STERQUILINIUM. See **COPRIA**.

STERRHIS, or *Stiris, eos*, and *idst*, Pausanias; a town of Phocis, about sixty stadia from Amphryssus; one hundred and twenty from Chaeronea. There a temple of Ceres, sur-named *Stiritis*, stood.

STESJARUS, Vibius Sequester; a mountain of Molossia.

STEUNOS, Pausanias; the name of a cave in Phrygia.

STIBOETES. See **ZIOBERIS**.

STIRIS, Pausanias; a town of Phocis.

STLUPI, indeclinable, Ptolemy; an inland town of Liburnia, situate on the river Tedanius; *Stlupini*, the people, Pliny.

STOA POECILE, the painted portico or gallery at Athens, where Zeno of Cittium taught, author of the sect called Stoics, from this place, Diogenes Laertius. *Stoicidae*, Ju-venal; by which he seems to mean Tartuff in philosophy.

STOBI, orum, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Pelagonia, a district of Macedo-nia; of Roman citizens, Pliny; *Stobenses*, the people, Coins; a mu-nicipium, Coins.

STOBORRUM, Ptolemy; a promon-tory of Numidia, to the west of Hippo Regius, on the Mediterra-nean.

STOECHADES, Strabo, Ptolemy; five islands on the coast of Massilia; three of them considerable, the o-ther two smaller; so called from their order or arrangement, Pliny; denoted by the term *Στοιχάδες*. Now the *Hieres*, on the coast of Provenc.

STOENI LIGURES, Inscription; *Stoni*, Strabo, Epitome Livii; an Alpine people to the south of the Euganei: There is extant no indication of the particular seat they occupied; from the surname *Ligures*, they seem to have their origin from, or a com-mon origin with the ancient *Ligures*.

STONOS, Pliny; the capital of the Euganei, mentioned by no other writer. Now said to be called *Ste-nega*, on the borders of Venice, in the territory of Padua.

STORAS. See **ASTURA**.

STORTHYNX, gas, Lycophron; an appellative, denoting the sharp point of any thing. Some lexico-graphers make it the proper name of the top of the promontory *Laci-nium*,

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sternum, near Cretum, in that part of Italy, called Magna Græcia.

STRAPELLINI, Pliny; a people of Apulia.

STRATIA, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, of which nothing farther is said, than that it took its name from the daughter of Phœneus.

STRATOCELA, Pliny; a town on the Boiporus Oceanus, in Sarmatia Asiatica, situate between Cepi and Phanagoria.

STRATONICE, Ptolemy; a town in Chalcidice, a district of Macedonia, at the foot of Mount Athos, on the north side of the Sinus Sinigiticus; but which Strabo takes for the *Stratonice* of Caria.

STRATONICE, Ptolemy; *Stratonicea*, Strabo, Polybius, Livy; a town of Caria, a colony of Macedonians; called after *Stratonice*, wife of Antiochus Soter. *Stratonice*, *Stratoniceis*, or *Stratoniceia*, the people, Coin, Tacitus; *Stratoniceia*, the epithet, Livy; referred by Adrian, and called *Adrianopolis*, Stephanus; but the old name prevailed. Another *Stratonicea*, Strabo; situate at Mount Taurus; but its particular position unknown.

STRATONIS INSULA, Strabo, Pliny; an island in the Arabian Gulf.

STRATONIS TURRIS, Strabo; the ancient name of the town which Herod, in honour of Augustus, called *Castra*, Pliny; a colony, founded from *Strato*, from Verapollan and the first legion; it had a station or road for ships, Strabo; situate on the Mediterranean, to the south of Patara.

STRATONIS, Thucydides; a considerable town of Acarnania, situate on the Achæons; a strong city of Actia, on the Sinus Ambraciacus, near the Achæons. Livy; said to be of Actia, because on its borders, the Achæons being the common enemy; before the conference there was in the extent of territories, in the time of Thucydides and Livy; the Achæons were always at war with *Stratonis*, a district of above two hundred furlongs, Strabo; *Stratonia*, the epithet, Polybius.

STRATONIS, Pliny; a river of Lycania running from Caucasia, between

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the rivers Maxera and Oxus into the Caspian sea.

STRIDON. See **SIDRONA**.

STRIGULIA, Antonine; a town of Britain; now *Cheylow* in Monmouthshire, Leland; over-against Bristol; situate between Gloucester to the east, and Landaff to the west, on the Wye.

STROBUS, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia, a colony of Romans.

STRONGYLE, Strabo, Cornelius Severus; one of the Aeolian islands, so called from its round figure. Now *Stromboli*, one of the Lipari islands; observed by Strabo to be ignivomous, as it is at this day; to be deficient in force or violence of flame, but exceeding in splendor and brightness; in circuit ten miles, but without inhabitants at this day, Baudrand. E. Long. 15° 15', Lat. 37° 44'. The ancient inhabitants could, by the smoke, foretell three days before, what wind should blow; which gave rise to the fable, that Eolus, who reigned here, was king or god of the winds.

STROPHADES, Strabo, Virgil, Ovid, Stephanus; two islands near Zacynthus, in the Ionian sea; said to be in the offing, Strabo; opposite to Cyparissia, and thence called the islands of the *Cyparissians*, id. called also *Phœae*, Apollonius Rhodius, Pliny; from their floating state. Their name *Strophades* is from the return of Zethus and Calais, sons of Boreas, from the pursuit of the Harpies, Mythology.

STROPHIS, Callimachus; the name of a fountain of Thebes in Boeotia.

STROPHIA, Stephanus; a town of Phrygia, on the borders of Lycania.

STROPHOBASTI, Strabo, Ptolemy, Diodorus; *Strophasti*, Agathemerus; a people of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to the Memnones; a small inconsiderable people, taking their name from their living on ostriches, birds of the size of deer, unable to fly, Strabo.

STRYMA, Herodotus, Philip's Letter to the Athenians, Stephanus; a town of Thrace; a colony and mart-town of the Thasians, Harpocration; who makes it an island, which, if true, it must lie very close

to the continent or shore. The river Lissus ran through the heart of it, Herodotus.

STRYMON, anciently *Conoxus*, Plutarch; a river constituting the ancient limits of Macedonia and Thrace, Scylax, Pliny; rising in Mount Scombrus, Aristotle; called *Scomius*, Thucydides; in *Haemus*, Pliny; a river formerly navigable, but filled up with rock by Hercules, Apollodorus; running a south east course, and falling into the Sinus Strymonicus, below Amphipolis, Strabo; called *καλλιγίφερος*, Euripides; *Strymonis*, the people dwelling upon it, Stephanus; *Strymonicus*, the epithet, Strabo; *Strymonius*, Virgil; as *Strymoniae grues*, birds of passage, removing, on the approach of winter, from Thrace to Italy, id. to the Nile, Lucan, Seneca, Claudian; from Scythia to Egypt, Herodotus, Aristotle; from Egypt and Ethiopia to other parts, Oppian. Authors differ as to the modern name of this river.

STUBERA, Livy; *Styberra*, Polybius; thought to be the *Stymbara* of Strabo; a town of Deutropus, a district of Paeonia Magna in Macedonia, lying between the rivers Axios and Enigon.

STUCCIA, Ptolemy; a river in Britain; now *Ystwith* in Wales, running between Bangor and Cardigan into the Irish sea, at *Aber-Ystwith*.

STULPINI, Pliny; a people of Liburnia.

STURA, Pliny; two rivers of Cisalpine Gaul; still called *Stura*; one rising in the Alps in the marquise of Saluzzo, running east, extremely clear, and falling into the Tanarus; the other running through the territory of the Taurini into the Po.

STURSIUM, Pliny; one of the Stoechades, on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, over-against Antipolis. Now *Ribaudon*, a small island on the coast of Provence, Baudrand.

STURNI, Pliny; a people of Calabria, on the confines; of the Salentini; whose city was Sturni, Ptolemy. Now thought to be *Sternacora*, a citadel of Otranto in Naples, within the Appenine.

STYBERRA, } See **STUBERA**.
STYMBARA, }

STYELLA, Stephanus; a fortress of the territory of Megara in Sicily.

STYMPHA, Strabo; *Tympha*, according to another dialect, id. a mountain of Epirus, running along the borders of Molossis, from which the river Arachthus rises; *Stymphaci*, the people dwelling at it, called *Tymphaci*, Strabo; lying between the Epirotæ and Illyrici, id. *Tymphaca*, the district, id. *Tymphacides*, or *Tymphacææ boves*, commended, Cithmachus; an indication of copious pasturage.

STYMPHALIS, idæ, a long, Petronius, Ovid; a lake of Arcadia, at the foot of Mount Stymphilus, Apollodorus, Scholiast on Apollonius. Famous for birds of prey, called *Stymphalides*, destroyed by Hercules; supposed to be banditti. *Stymphali*, the circumjacent people, Polybius; *Stymphalia*, the adjoining country, id. This lake emits a river, which before it sinks into the earth is called *Stymphalus*; and after rising again in Argolis, takes the name of Erasinus, Pausanias; *Stymphalius*, the epithet, Catullus.

STYMPHEALUS, a long, and therefore Homer h. s. *στυμφηῶς*; a mountain on the east of Arcadia, towards Argolis, Ptolemy; also a cognominal town on the lake *Stymphalis*, Scholiast on Apollonius; called *Stymphalum*, Pliny; *Stymphalaorum*, Lucienus; reckoned among the towns extinct, Strabo.

STYRA, *στυρα*, Homer, Strabo, Demosthenes; a town of Euboea, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ochia, and not far from Carythus; retaining its name in Eustathius's time; *Styren*, or *Styrensis*, Thucydides, the people.

STYX, Strabo; a fountain dropping a deadly water, accounted sacred, between Nomaeis and Pheneus in Arcadia. With this water Alexander is said to have been poisoned by Antipater, not without the privacy of Aristotle; all which Arrian and Plutarch treat as an idle tale; the disorder of which he died being a fever, in consequence of a debauch. Plutarch indeed adds, that some years after, a suspicion of poison being entertained, Olympias ordered several to be put to death. *Styx*, a lake

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a lake of Thessaly, from which the river Titareffus runs, Pliny. A river of Hell, Homer, Hesiod, Virgil, Ovid; held in such veneration by the Gods, that an oath of any God by it was inviolable; and which, whatever God, presuming to break, was stript of Divinity, and debarred Nectar for one hundred years. *Stygias*, the epithet, Virgil.

SUAGELA, Stephanus; a town of Caria, the burial-place of the kings; *Suan* in the Carian language denoting sepulchre, and *Gela*, king. *Suagelens*, a citizen.

STANA, Itinerary; a town of Etruria, near the springs of the Armentita; *Suanenses*, the people, Pliny. Now *Soana*, a town in the south-east of Tuscany, about ten miles to the north of Castro, near the river Fiore. The birth-place of the famous Hildebrand, pope Gregory VII.

SUANETES, Pliny; *Suanitae*, Ptolemy; a people in the south part of Rhaetia, at the foot of the Alpes Rhaeticae, towards the springs of the Addua and Odius, at the head of the Val Camonica, where now is a village called *Zaan*, in the Bresciano, Baudrand.

SUANI. See SOANES.

SUANOCOLCHI, Ptolemy; vitiously *Suenochalci*; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, on the Euxine.

SUARDENI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, to the east of the north bend of the Rha.

SUARDONES, Tacitus; a people of Germany, near the mouth of the Suevus or Oder; taking their name, according to some, from the long swords they wore, as the Saxons did from shorter; or from their dark complexion according to others.

SUARNI, Pliny; an invincible people of the Montes Gordiaci.

SUASA, Ptolemy; a town of the Senones, in the Transapennine Umbria, situate on both sides the Sena; a municipium, Inscription; *Suasani*, the people, Pliny. Now extinct, and the place called *Sasa*, replete with ancient monuments, in the duchy of Urbino, in the territory of Senogallia, Cimarellus.

SUAETENE, a district of the Hither

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India, near the springs of the Suastus, Ptolemy.

STASTUS. See SOASTUS.

SUBALPINA ITALIA, Plutarch, Pliny; another name for *Gallia Cisalpina*; from its situation at the south foot of the Alps, or with respect to Rome.

SUBATHI, Strabo; a people of Germany, who joined the Cherusci, Chatti, &c. in the treacherous slaughter of Varus and his three legions; afterwards led in triumph by Germanicus, after the defeat of the Sicambri.

SUBCOSA. See SUCCOSA.

SUBI, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain; now *el Rio Beles*, Morale; a small river of Catalonia, running between Barcelona and Tarragon into the Mediterranean, at Subur. Now *Siges*.

SUBLABIO. See SUBLAVIO.

SUBLACENSIS VILLA, Frontinus; a Villa of Nero in Latium, to the south of, or below, Sublaqueum, on the right or east side of the Anio.

SUBLAQUEUM, Tacitus, Pliny; a town of Latium; so called from its situation to the south of, or below, three beautiful lakes formed by the Anio; called *Stagna Simbruina*, Tacitus. Now *Sabiaco*, a small town in the Campania of Rome, situate on an eminence at the Teverone, forty miles to the east of Rome.

SUBLAVIO, or **SUBLABIO**, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, on the Atagis, or Aisacus. Now *Brixen* in Tyrol on the Eisach. E. Long. 11° 45', Lat. 46° 45'.

SUBLICIUS PONS, Livy; the oldest, because the first, bridge at Rome; built of wood, whence its name; called also *Pons Hercules* and *Sacer*, and *Aemilius*, Lampridius; and *Pons Lepidi*, Antonine; distant about six hundred feet from Mount Palatine. Its foundation, built afterwards of solid marble, is still to be seen a little above the arsenal.

SUBLUCU. See SULLUCU.

SUBMONTORIUM, Notitia; *Summontorium*, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia, situate between Abusina, now Abensberg, and Augusta Vindelicum, or Augsburg.

SUBMURANUM, or *Summuratum*, Antonine;

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tonine; a place in Lucania, below Muranum.

SUBROMULA. See **ROMULEA**, a town of Samnium.

SUBSICINUM, Antonine; a town of the Bruttii, on the river Medama.

SUBSOLANUS VENTUS. See **SOLANUS**.

SUBVESPERUS VENTUS, Vitruvius; the west south-west wind.

SUBUR, Mela; a town of the Hither Spain, on the Rubricatus, near its mouth. Now *Siger*, a village of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, midway between Barcelona and Tarragon; *Suburitani*, the people, Inscription. A colony, surnamed *Julia Paterna*, ead.

SUBUR, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, running north-west between Lixus and Sala into the Atlantic, to the north of Banasa; a magnificent and navigable river, Pliny.

SUBURGIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caesariensis, near the river Toemphembus, which falls into the Savus, and the town of Auximis.

SUBURRA, Varro; called also *Succusjanus Pagus*, id. the name of a street of Rome; from which that region or quarter was called *Suburrana*; the quarter or haunt of common prostitutes, Martial, Juvenal, Persius. Called *Via Suburrana*.

SUBUS, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, running to the south of the Atlas Major and the island Cerne, into the Atlantic.

SUCCASINI, Pliny; the people of Interamna on the Liris; so called from their situation *Sub Cajinum*.

SUCCOSA or *Subcosa*, Itinerary; a place below Cosa in Etruria.

SUCCOSII, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean.

SUCCOTH, Moses; a place beyond Jordan, over-against Zartan on this side; so called from Jacob's fixing his tents there. *Succoth* and *Socoth*, Vulgate; *Socchoth*, Septuagint. Another *Succoth*, the first mansion of the Israelites, after their departure from Rameses towards the Red Sea.

SUCCUBAR, Pliny; called also *Colonia Augusta*, and *Tubusuptus*, Ptolemy; near the Mons Ferratus, Am-

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mian; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis.

SUCCUBO, *Succubitanum Municipium*, Capitolinus; a town of Baetica, the country of the great-grandfather of Antoninus Philosophus, near Arunda.

SUCCUSANUS. See **SUBURRA**.

SUCHE, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Adulitanus.

SUCIDAVA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a fort on the Danube, in Moesia Inferior, near Axiopolis. Now in ruins, Baudrand.

SUCRO, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain, running from west to east into the Mediterranean, with a cognominal town at its mouth, Strabo, Livy; extinct in the time of Pliny and Ptolemy. The river, now called *el Xucar*, rising in the east of New Castile, near Cuenca, not far from the borders of Arragon, and falling into the Mediterranean below Valencia. The town called Cullera.

SUCRONENSIS SINUS, Mela; a bay in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Sucro, between that of the Iberus to the north, and the promontorium Dianium to the south. Now the *Gulf of Valencia*.

SUDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate between the rivers Silar and Nasabath.

SUDENI, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, to the south of the Marcomanni.

SUDERTUM, a town of Etruria, situate between the rivers Armenita and Marta; hence *Sudertani*, the people, Pliny; *Sudertanus*, Livy, the epithet. In Ptolemy, *Sudernum*. Now in ruins, which lie in the duchy of Castro, not far from the left bank of the river Flora, or Fiora.

SUDETI or *Suditi*, Ptolemy; mountains of Germany; which encompass Bohemia, Cluverius; and are beset with the Saltus Hercynius, Strabo; hence called *Hercynii*.

SUDINI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europea, to the south of the Venedi.

SUDITI. See **SUDETI**.

SUEL, Mela, Antonine; a town of Baetica, to the north of Calpe, and west of Malaca. Now *Fuengirola*,

on the coast of Granada, from an ancient Inscription there found, bearing *Municipium Suelitarum*. The name Phoenician denoting a fox; the furs of that animal, and of weasels, being made a branch of commerce there.

SUANOCHALCI. See **SUANOCOLCHI**.

SUESSA ARUNCA, Livy, Velleius; a town of the Arunci in Campania; situate almost midway between Teanum Sidicinum and Minturnæ; a colony, *ibid.* A municipium in Cicero's time; a colony a second time under Augustus, surnamed *Sueia Felix*, Inscription. *Suessani*, the people, Inscription.

SUESSA POMETIA, a town of Latium; called the *metropolis of the Volsci*, Strabo; the leading or principal town of that people, Dionysius Halicarnassæus. Tarquin the Proud begun a war upon them, which held for two hundred years after; he took their city, Livy; which was afterwards recovered by the Volsci. The surname *Pometia* is added to distinguish it from the foregoing. Sometimes called *Sueia*, as the principal town of this name, or only *Pometia*, Strabo, Livy; *Pometii, -um*, Virgil; *Pometinus*, contracted *Fometinus*, the epithet. Livy.

SUESSIONES, Hirtius; a branch of the Remi, a people of Gallia Belgica, Pliny; the brethren and kindred of the Remi. Cæsar; a free people, Pliny; called sometimes *Suessiones*, Cæsar, Lucan, & others; a long, Strabo; in the lower age *Suessi*, situate between the Remi to the east, the Nervii to the north, the Veromandui to the west, and the Meldæ to the south, in the tract now called *le Saissons*. *Suessiones*, *Suessones*, and *Suessenæ*, the name of their city in the lower age; called *Augusta Sueffonum*, which see. Thought to have been formerly called *Noviodunum*, Cæsar. Now *Saissons*.

SUESSITANI, Livy; a branch of the Cœtani, a people of the Hither Spain.

SUESSIONES. See **SUESSIONES**.

SUESSONUM AUGUSTA. See **AUGUSTA**.

SUESSULA, Strabo, Peutinger; a town of Campania, a colony by Sulla, Frontinus; situate between mount

Tifata, and the river Clanus; *Suessulani*, the people, Livy. Now *Castel di Stesola*, in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples.

SUESTASIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Suestrani.

SUETRI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the maritime Alps, towards the river Varus. Now the bishoprick of *Senez*, in Provence, Baudrand.

SULVI, the *Catti* or *Chatti* of Cæsar, Strabo; placed on the Rhine; the reason of Cæsar's calling them thus does not appear, though considerably distant from the proper *Sueti*, or *Alamanni*.

SUEVI, Tacitus; a common name of the people, situate between the Elbe and the Vistula, distinguished otherwise by particular names; as in Ptolemy, *Sueti Angli*, *Suevi Semnones*.

SUEVICUM MARE, Tacitus; now the *Baltic*; the *Sinus Cælarus* of Mela, Pliny.

SUEVUS, Ptolemy; a river of Germany; thought to be the same with the *Viadrus*, or *Oder*, emptying itself at three mouths into the Baltic, the middlemost of which is called *Swine*, or *Stene*, which last comes nearer the name *Sævus*.

SUFETULA, Antonine; an inland town of Africa Propria, situate on the right or east side of the river Bagradas, to the south-west of Adrumetum. Whether now extant, uncertain, Baudrand.

SUFETI, or *Sufetas*, Antonine; a town of Africa Propria, to the north of Sufetula.

SUGABARRITANUM. See **ZUCHABARI**.

SUGAMBRI. See **SICAMBRI**.

SUGDIAS. See **SOGDIANA**.

SUGDI, Ptolemy; mountains of the Farther Asia, situate in Sogdiana.

SUGUS. See **SIGUS**.

SUILLUM. See **HEUVILIUM**.

SUINDINUM. See **VINDINUM**.

SUTIONES, Tacitus; a people of Scandinavia, in Germania Transmarina, on the Baltic. Now the *Norwich*.

SULCHI, Strabo; *Sulci*, Stephanus, Mela; a town and port on the south side of Sardinia, Ptolemy; a very ancient colony of the Carthaginians, Stephanus. The air there is very sultry, the place lying open to the

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the south wind, and hence the name *Sulka*, burning or parching, Bochart. Now called *Palma di Solo*, Cluverius; *Sulcitani*, the people, Hirtius, Pliny; *Sulcitanum*, or *Sulcense Promontorium*, Pliny; a promontory looking *Sulci* on the south side. Now *la Punta dell' Uiga*, Cluverius.

SULEM. See SONNA.

SULGA, or *Sulgas*, Strabo; a river of Gallia Narbonensis, falling into the Rhodanus; seems to be the *Vindalius* of Florus, from the town *Vindaliun*, at the confluence. Now *la Sorgne*, a small river of Provence, emptying itself into the Rhone.

SULLONIACIS, Antonine; a town of the Catyechlani, in Britain. Now extinct; its ruins thought to be those now seen on Brockley-hill, in Hertfordshire, not far from Edgeware, twelve miles from London, Camden.

SULLUCU, Antonine; *Sublucu*, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, situate between Tacatua to the west, and Hippo Regius to the east.

SULMO, *o. is*, Ovid; a town of the Peligni, in the Citapennine Umbria, distant ninety miles from Rome, Ovid; and seven from Corfinium, Cæsar; the native place of Ovid; *Sulmonenses*, the people, Cæsar; *Sulmonensis*, the epithet, Juvenal. Now *Sulmona*, and corruptly *Sermona* by some; a town of Abruzzo Citra, in Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 42° 6'. Another *Sulmo*, a town of the Volsci, in Latium, Pliny; in whole time it was extinct, situate to the east of Norba; Virgil alludes to it in the name of a man. There is now a fortified town to the east of Norba, called *Sermonetta*, as if a diminutive of *Sermona*.

SUMA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, above Edessa.

SUMATIA, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia, so called from *Sumateus*, son of Lycaon, id. situate on the south side of mount Maenalus. Written also *Sumetea*, Stephanus.

SUMMAE ALPES, Cæsar; *Peninae*, Strabo, Pliny; the highest part of the Alps, situate between the Lepontii and the Vallis Perina. Now the *Great St. Bernard*, Cluverius; between Valesia to the north and

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the duchy of Aoulli in Savoy to the south. According to others, the *St. Godard*, a very high mountain, lying between Swisserland and the duchy of Milan.

SUMMA RUPES, Ἀκρᾶν Λίπας, Thucydides; a steep and rugged place to the north-west of Euryalus, near Syracuse. Now called *Criniti*, Cluverius.

SUMMOENIUM, a place of prostitution, under the walls of Rome, whence the name. *Sommoenianus*, the epithet, Martial.

SUMMONTORIUM. See SUBMONTORIUM.

AD SUMMUM LACUM, Antonine; a place at the north extremity of the Lacus Larius, near Clavenna, overwhelmed by the fall of the mountain which hung over it, that scarce any of it remains at this day. The place called now *Sammolico*.

SUMMURANUM. See SUBMURANUM.

SUMUCIS, Ptolemy; a place in the Regio Syrtica, situate in the middle between the Cinyphus and Triton.

SUNAM, } See SONNA.

SUNIM, }

SUNICI, Tacitus; the same with the *Catti Transducti*, because removed into Gallia Belgica by Tiberius; neighbours there to the Ubii, and situate between these last and the Tungri, and having the Menie to the west, the Rora or Roer to the east, with the Menapii and Gugerri to the north, and the Tungri to the south. The appellation is supposed to be from *sunich*, the name of a place, *astinguus*. According to Cluverius, their country comprises the duchy of Limburg, a part of Juliers and Gelders.

SUNIUM, Homer, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; a promontory of Attica, the eastmost point of it, a port also, and on doubling the point, a considerable Demos, Pausanias, Strabo. The promontory called *sacred*, Homer; because on it stood the temple of Minerva, surnamed *Sunias, ados*.

SUOBENI, Ptolemy; a people in the north of Sarmatia Asiatica, next the terra incognita.

SUPABA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hithia India, beyond the mouth of the Indus; which Holstenius takes to have been the *Ophir* of Solomon.

SUPERATII,

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SUPERATII, Ptolemy; a people of Asturia, in the Hither Spain.

SUPER EQUUM, Frontinus; a town of the Peligni in Umbria; *Super-equani*, the people, Pliny. *Colonia Super-equana*, Frontinus. Now *Castel Vecchio Subrequo*, or *Subequo*, Holstenius.

SUPERNAS, *atis*, Vitruvius; an east-north east wind.

SUPERNATES, Pliny; people and things lying beyond the Apennine, towards the Adriatic, or *Mare Superum*, so called.

SUPERUM MARE, Cicero, Pliny; Italy is naturally divided by the Apennine from Liguria, down to the Fretum Siculum; hence the two seas are named, the one beyond the Apennine, *Superum*, because to the north accounted the higher situation, or the *Adriatic*; and the other on this side, the *Inferum Mare*, the lower, or to the south, or the *Tuscan Sea*; and hence also persons and things on each side, are divided into *Supernates* and *Internates*.

SUPHTHA, Ptolemy; a town in the north east of Parthia.

SUPICIUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Sardinia, to the north-west of the Sinus Caralitanus.

SURTU, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate between the rivers Guis and Ampsaga.

SUR, Moses, 1 Sam. xxviii. *Shur* in our Version; a desert of Arabia Petrea, extending between Palestine and the Arabian Gulf; into which the Israelites, on their landing out of the Red Sea, first came, Moses; who says, that the Israelites went from the Red Sea into the Wilderness of *Shur*, Exod. xv. 22. And again, Numb. xxxiii. 8. that from the sea, they went three days journey into the Wilderness of *Etham*; whence some conclude that *Etham* and *Shur* are the same wilderness; or only differ as a part from the whole, *Shur*, being the general name, and *Etham* that part of it lying nearest to *Etham*; thus contending, that the passage through the sea was straight forwards. Others, on the contrary, from the intent of the passage through the sea, namely, the drowning of the Egyptians, maintain, that they only took a circuit

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or compass in the sea, which, as they entered into, they also came out of, in the Wilderness of *Etham*. Now called *Corandel*, *Thevenot*.

SUR, 2 Kings xii. the name of a gate in Solomon's temple.

SURA, Ausonius; a river of Belgica, running into the Moselle, on the opposite side to the *Saravus*, at *Wasserbillich*. Now the *Saur*, or *Sour*.

SURA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sora*, Stephanus; a town on the Euphrates, in Syria, at the place where it bends east, and begins to quit the *Palmyrene*; called in the *Notitia Imperii*, *Flavia Firma Sura*, and *Ura*, Pliny. Another *Sura*, Plutarch; a village of Lycia, situate between *Myra* and *Phellus*, where auguries were practised and answers given by means of fish, in the same manner as presages were made by means of birds, Plutarch. *Surenus*, and *Soranus*, the gentilitious names, Stephanus. A third, Ptolemy; a town of Iberia.

SURANI, Ptolemy; a people of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, situate between the *Montes Hippii* and *Ceraunii*.

SURICA, Ptolemy; a town of *Mauretania Tingitana*, between the *Atlas Major* and *Minor*, on the *Atlantic*.

SURIUM, Ptolemy; a town in the south of *Colchis*, towards *Iberia*.

SURRENTINUM PROMONTORIUM. See *MINERVAE*.

SURRENTUM, Mela, Pliny; *Surrentum*, Ptolemy; *Syrentum*, Strabo; an ancient town of *Campania*, mentioned by *Ennius*, situate on the south side of the *Sinus Puteolanus*, at its extremity on the confines of *Campania* and the *Ficentini*, supposed to take its name from the *Sirenes*, who had their seat near this place, *Statius Surrentinus*, the epithet; *Surrentinum Oppidum*, the city, Frontinus. *Surrentina Colles*, eminences, which hang over and surround the city famous for their wines, *Ovid*, *Statius*, *Martial*, *Strabo*, *Columella* proper for the convalescent, because of their thinness and salubrity, Pliny; who says, that *Tiberius* called these wines a generous vinegar; *Caligula*, a noble vappidity. The city now called *Sorrento*, a port town of the *Terra di Lavoro*, or the

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the south side of the bay of Naples.
E. Long. 15°, Lat. 40° 40'.

SURRHATHA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, to the south-west of Bostra.

SURUNA, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate on the Vaidenus.

SUSA, *orum*, the ancient royal residence of the kings of Persia, Pliny; built by Darius Hystaspis, id. Tho' he probably only restored it, being a very ancient city, founded by Tithonus, father of Memnon; in compass an hundred and twenty stadia, of an oblong quadrangular form, with a citadel, called *Memnonium*, Strabo; and *Susa* itself was called *Memnonia*, Herodotus; the walls *Memnonii*, Pausanias; mentioned also by Strabo; from the name *Memnon* so often repeated, it is thought Tithonus only began, what Memnon completed; especially seeing, Stephanus calls the city, the work of Memnon. In Scripture it is called *Susan*, the royal citadel, from the great number of lilies growing in that district, Athenaeus; situate on the river Ulu, or Eulacus, Daniel. And the Spaniards call at this day a hly, *Ajusena*, Pinedo. *Susa* was the winter, as Ecbatana was the summer residence of the kings of Persia, Xenophon, Strabo, Plutarch. *Susii* Stephanus, the people; called also *Cysi*, after *Cysia*, Memnon's mother, id. Here the kings kept their treasure, Herodotus. Now called *Tufter*, Gollius.

SUSALEUS VICUS, Ptolemy; a village of Sardinia, placed midway between the river Saepius and the Sinus Caralitanus. Now *San Pietro*, Cluverius.

SUSANA, Sil. Italicus; a town of the Hither Spain. Now *Campanillo*, Zurita; a village of Arragon, situate between Tarragona and Agreda, on the confines of Old Castile.

SUSTIA, *ae*, Arrian; a town of Aria, on the confines of Parthia and Aria.

SUSIANA, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus; *Susis*, *idos*, Strabo; a part of Persia, id. contained between Assyria to the north, the river Tigris to the west, the Persian Gulf to the south,

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and the river Eulacus, or the district Elymais to the east, Pliny; called *Cissia*, Herodotus, Ptolemy. A country yielding two hundred fold, Strabo. *Susiani*, the people, famous for their skill in archery, Propertius, Lucan. Now said to be called *Chusistan*.

SUSICANA. See **MUSICANI**.

SUSIDES PYLAE, the same with *Perisides*, defiles, which afford a passage from Susiana to Persia, Curtius.

SUSIS. See **SUSIANA**.

SUSITHA. See **HIPPOS**.

SUSOBENI, Ptolemy; a people in the north of Scythia intra Imaum.

SUSUARA, Ptolemy; an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south of the mouth of the Tyna.

SUTHUL, Sallust; a town of Numidia, where the king kept his treasure.

SUTRIUM, Livy; a famous city, and an ancient colony of Romans, the key of Etruria, id. The colony led seven years after the taking of Rome by the Gauls, Veileius; sur-named *Julia*, Inscription, Augustus having increased it; an inland town, Strabo; *Colonia Sutrina*, Pliny; *Sutrimi*, the people, id. Livy. Situate on the Via Claudia, at seven miles from Forum Calli, Antonine; *Sutrinus* also the epithet, Sil. Italicus. Now *Sutri*, Cluverius; in St. Peter's Patrimony, on the river Pozzolo; surrounded on every side with rocks, twenty-four miles to the north-west of Rome. *Sutrium ire*, Plautus; a proverbial saying, which denotes dispatch and address, alluding to Camillus's speedy recovering the town after a revolt, Livy.

SUZAEI, Ptolemy; a people situate in the south of Persia, in other respects unknown to and unmentioned by other authors.

SYAGRUS, or *Syagrum*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Arabia Felix; the largest in the world, Arrian; terminating the south side of Arabia, situate midway between the mouths of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs.

SYBARIS, *ides*, Strabo; *ies*, Diodorus Siculus; a city of Lucania, formerly powerful, able to bring into the field three hundred thousand

men, Strabo; a colony of Achaeans, id. Troezenians, Solinus; or both concerned in it, situate between the rivers Crathis and Sybaris, Strabo; from which last the city took its name. Its luxury was its ruin; they are said to have taught horses to dance, Aelian; which proved fatal to them, those of Croton bringing into the field a band of music, who striking up, set the horses of the Sybarites a dancing, and thereby brought them into confusion. Their city was overturned in seventy days time by the people of Croton, and overwhelmed by turning the Sybaris upon it, Strabo. It was afterwards restored by the Athenians, and removed to an adjoining spot, calling it *Thuri*, or *Thurium*, from a fountain called *Thuria*, Diodorus Siculus; the vicinity of the two spots was the reason, that *Sybaris* and *Thuri* seemed to be the same city, Stephanus. Afterwards the Romans sent a colony thither, and called it *Cephae*, Livy, Strabo; but yet the ancient name *Thuri* prevailed in after ages, as appears from Ptolemy and the Itineraries. *Sybaritae*, the people, Oracle, Stephanus; *Sybariticks*, the epithet; hence the proverbial sayings, *Sybaritica Calamitas*, Stephanus, a total overthrow; and *Sybaritica Mensa*, Diogenianus; luxury carried to the highest pitch; their invitations were given a year before hand. Plutarch: *Sybaritis*, the title of a iend book mentioned by Ovid; the work of one Hemitheon, a Paphic.

SYBARIS, Strabo: a river of Lucania, rising in the Appenin in the Hither Calabria, and falling into the Sinus Tarentinus from west to east. Its water made sheep and oxen black, as that of the Crathis made them white, Pliny; made horses sneeze, Strabo. The waters of both gilded the hair, Ovid.

SYBROS, Stephanus; a town of Illyria.

SYBOTA, Ptolemy; a port of Epirus, situate beyond the river Acheron, this river and the Thyamis terminating the Promontorium Chimerium, Thucydides; a desolate port, id. though sometimes occasionally

used, id. It takes its name from small islands, called *Sybota*; so named, because feeding several swine, Scholiast on Thucydides. Not one, Stephanus, but several islands, at least two, Thucydides; one in particular, lying before Leucadia, Pliny; near which there happened a great sea-fight between the Corcyreans and Corinthians, Xenophon.

SYCAMINORUM OPPIDUM, Pliny, Antonine; *Sycaminus*, Ptolemy; a town of Palestine, near mount Carmel. Now in ruins

SYCAMINUS, surnamed *Sacra*. See **HIERASYCAMINUS**.

SYCE, Pliny; a small island on the coast of Ionia.

SYCHAR, } See **SICCHAR**.

SYCHEM, }

SYCINUS. See **SICINUS**.

SYCTA, Ptolemy; a town of Persis, lying to the north of Persepolis.

SYCURUM, Livy; *Sycyrion*, Polybius; a town of Thessaly, situate at the foot of mount Ossa, on the south side.

SYCUSSA, Pliny; a small island, near Epnelus

SYDERIS, Pliny; a river of Hyrcania, running north-west into the Caspian sea.

SYNIDENS, Antonine; a town of the Regio Syrtica, beyond Leptis.

SYDIMA, Pliny; a town in the mountainous parts of Lycia.

SYDRA, Strabo; *Sydra*, Stephanus, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia Aspera, situate on the coast, to the east of Coracesium.

SYDRI, Ptolemy; a people situate in the south of Arachosia.

SYEBI, Ptolemy; mountains in the north of Scythia intra Imaum, which give name to a people dwelling at them.

SYEDRA. See **SYDRA**.

SYENE, Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy, Ezekiel; a town in the Higher Egypt, towards the borders of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, situate on the Nile; Pliny mentions a peninsula, and a city in a peninsula; in *Syene* is a well, which indicates the summer solstice, because situate under the tropic of Cancer, Strabo; the sun-dials there projecting no shadow at noon, Lucan; Pliny adds that a pit was dug on purpose, which in the summer solstice is at noon

noon wholly enlightened. At *Syene* the Romans had a garrison; Strabo; this was one of the keys of the Roman empire, Tacitus.

SYCAMBRI. See SICAMBRI.

SYCARUS, Pliny; an island in the Arabian Gulf, in which no dogs can live.

SYIA, Stephanus; a small town of Crete, the port-town of Elyrus.

SYLINA. See SILURES.

SYLIONES, Stephanus; a people of Chaonia.

SYLLIUM, Arrian; a town of Pamphylia, situate between Perge and Alpendus.

SYLUI, Pliny; a barbarous people of Iberia, occupying the whole face of the mountains lying on the confines of Albania.

SYMAETHUS. See SIMAETHUS.

SYMBOLORUM PORTUS, Pliny, Strabo; a port on the south side of the Chersonesus Taurica, next Ctenus.

SYMBOLUM, Dio; a district and a mountain of Thrace, extending between Neapolis and Philippi.

SYMBRA, Ptolemy; mentioned by no other writer; a town of Lycia, situate near mount Cragus.

SYME, Strabo, Ptolemy; an island, situate between Cnidus and Lorima, Pliny, more widely, between Rhodes and Cnidus; mentioned by Herodotus, Thucydides; from which Nireus, the most beautiful of the Greeks, led three ships against Troy, Homer, Horace, Ovid, Propertius.

SYMIRA. See SIMYRA.

SYMITHA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caesariensis, to the south, situate to the north-east of Tucca.

SYMPLEGADES. See CYANEAE.

SYMUS, Orpheus; a mountain of Armenia Major, in which the Araxes rises.

SYNA JUDAEORUM. See SINNA.

SYNAUS, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, towards the river Sangarius, on the limits of Bithynia, forty miles to the east of Nicaea.

SYNDAGA, Ptolemy; a town of Parthia, to the south of Hecatompylos.

SYNDROMADES. See CYANEAE.

SYNGARAS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mesopotamia, lying to the south of Mons Masius.

SYNICENSE CASTELLUM; a citadel of Numidia, mentioned by Augustine, near Hippo Regius.

SYNNADA, *orum*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; *Synnada, ae*, Pliny; *Synnas, ados*, Peutinger, Martial; a small town of Phrygia Magna, near Docimia, famous for its marble, called *Synnadicum*, Strabo; a mottled sort with a white ground, marked with red, *Lapis Synnadicus*, Pliny; *Synnadiae Columnae*, Marm. Arundel. The town takes its name from the cohabitation of Greek colonists and Phrygians, Stephanus; a colony, Coins. In it was holden a *conventus juridicus*, the second in order of the Hither Asia, called *Synnadenfis*, Pliny; which shews it was no inconsiderable place, tho' perhaps of no great extent, which seems to be Strabo's meaning.

SYNOECI, Geminus; the people inhabiting near the same part of the same zone.

SYOPII, Stephanus; a people neighbours to the Liburni.

SYPHAENUM, Livy; a town of the Brutii, in Italy; afterwards destroyed, from whose ruins *Muranum* is supposed to have arisen. Now called *Castrovillare*, a citadel in the Hither Calabria, standing on an eminence, on the river Sybaris, near the Appenin, five miles from Cassano to the west, and thirty-five from Consentia to the north.

SYR. See TYRUS.

SYRA, Suidas; *Syros*, Strabo; *Syria*, Homer; one of the Cyclades, near Delos; the country of Pherecydes, thence surnamed *Syrius*, Pythagoras's master in philosophy, Jamblichus; as also Thales's; the first who attempted to write in prose, Apuleius; and who first taught the immortality of the soul, Cicero; who says, he was cotemporary with Servius Tullus; he was also the first who discovered the nature of eclipses, and the lunar periods; and wrote concerning nature and the gods, Theopompus; he died of the Phthiriasis, Aristotle.

SYRA, 2 Kings iii. a place in Judea, distant twenty stadia from Hebron, Josephus.

SYRACA. See SYRACO.

SYRACELLA, Antonine; a place in Thrace,

Thrace, situate between Trajanopolis and Apri, on the road from Hydrus to Aulon through Macedonia.

SYRACO, or *Syraca*, *Tyraca*, *atticè*, a lake near Syracuse, from which that city took its name, Marcianus Heracleota, Stephanus.

SYRACUSAE, *αῤακῶν*, Greeks, Romans; *Syracusæ*, *ae*, Diodorus Siculus; *Syracossæ*, Theocritus; *Syracossæ*, Pindar; a very extensive city of Sicily, situate on the east side of the island, towards the promontory Pachynum; a colony of the Corinthians, under Archias, in conjunction with the Dorians, Thucydides, Strabo; which at length became more considerable and more powerful than its mother city, Velleius; it was a fourfold city, or consisting of four cities, Cicero; whence the epithet *Quadruplices*, Avionius. The extent of the city may be judged from the Roman siege, each part holding out for several days, Livy, Florus: it was anciently a fivefold city, its wall in compass an hundred and eighty stadia, Strabo; the five parts were *Naxos*, *Achradna*, *Tyche*, *Neapolis*, and *Epipole*, which see: but because *Epipole* was but little inhabited, others reckoned only four parts, Cicero. It was restored by Augustus, Strabo. *Syracusani*, the people, Roman Writers; *Syracusæ*, Greeks. Of this city was Archimedes, the famous geometrician, who, in the course of the siege by the Romans, distinguished himself by his great skill in mechanics; also Philemon, the comic poet, Theocritus the idylist, and Vopiscus, the historian. The Syracusians had a species of banishment in use among them, like the ostracism of the Athenians, but of a shorter duration, namely half the time, five years only, called *petalism*, because they used leaves, generally those of the olive-tree, in giving their voices, Diodorus Siculus: *Syracusæus*, the epithet; *Syracusæna Mænis*, Plato; sumptuous and splendid; the Syracusians being remarkable for the luxury of their tables, Athenæus. Now commonly called *Saragossa*, or *Syracuse*. E. Long. 15° 5', Lat. 37° 25'.

SYRACUSANUM PRATUM, Thucydides; a meadow along the river Anapus, lying between that river and the Neapolis of Syracuse, and above the lake Syraco.

SYRACUSANUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port on the south-east side of Corsica, to the north of Palla.

SYRACUSANUS SINUS. See **PORTUS**.

SYRASTRENE, Ptolemy; a district lying about the mouth of the Indus.

SIRBANE, Stephanus; an island in the Euphrates.

SYRENTUM. See **SURRENTUM**.

SYRGIS, Herodotus; a river of Sarmatia Europea, running into the Palus Maeotis.

SYRI, or *Assyri*, thus the ancients called the people beyond the river Halys, Apollonius, Dionysius Periegetes: and the *Assyri* are often by historians, especially Herodotus, blended with the *Syri*; who are the same with the *Leucosyri*, that is, *Cappadoces*, Strabo, Pliny.

SYRIA, Strabo, Pliny; a country of the Hither Asia, extending from mount Amanus and Taurus, between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates, southwards; and where this river bends to the east, Syria has a common limit, but less constant and distinct, with Arabia Deserta; its south side, according to some writers, especially the sacred, lies against Palestine; by others extended to Egypt and Arabia Petraea; so that thus Palestine, or the Holy Land, constitutes a part of Syria. Pliny indeed lays the bounds of Syria too widely, following Mela. And from this seems to have arisen the confounding or blending Syria and Assyria, as is done by many writers. Others again distinguish from Syria all that which lies beyond the Euphrates, Strabo, Ptolemy; but they extend Syria either too far to the south, quite to Egypt, as Strabo; or separate Palestine from it, at least explain it separately, as Ptolemy; which last seems the more preferable method; especially because the Sacred Writers, the oldest of all others, distinguish Syria, which they call *Aram*, not only from the land of Canaan, but but from that of Assur or Assyria. It is not to be denied, that the

name

name *Syrii*, and even their language, which was almost the very same in Babylon and Mesopotamia, was of a greater extent, Strabo; as appears from the appellation of the twofold *Cappadoces*; namely, those at mount Taurus, and those on the Euxine, called *Leucosyri*, *white Syrians*: add, that Mesopotamia is in Scripture called *Aram*, or *Syria*, not simply, but *Padan Aram*, translated *Mesopotamia*, Septuagint. But to confine ourselves to *Syria Propria*, which in a stricter sense excludes Phoenicia; and in somewhat a larger, includes it; it has to the north Cilicia and mount Amanus; the Euphrates and the Arabes Scemitaë to the east, Arabia Petraea and Egypt to the south, and on the west the Mediterranean, Strabo; and is divided into *Commagena*, *Seleucis* surnamed *of Syria*, *Coelesyria*, *Phoenicia*, and *Judaea*, id. Still called *Syria*. *Syri*, the people, and *Aramaëi*, Strabo; of a voluptuous and slavish turn: the *Cappadoces*, called also *Syri*, Herodotus; *Syrius*, the epithet, Virgil.

SYRIA. See **ANTIOCHIA** of Margiana, and **Syra**.

SYRIAE PYLAE. See **AMANICAE**.

SYRIAS, ados, Ptolemy, Arrian; a small promontory of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, to the east of Cimolus. See also **SEIRATH**.

SYRINX. See **HYRCANIA**.

SYRMATAE, Eudoxus; the same with the *Sauromatae*.

SYRNA, Stephanus; a town of Caria, built by Podalirius, called after the name of his wife, daughter of the king of Caria, whom he cured by bleeding after a fall, in consideration of which he had her to wife.

SYROCILICES, Mela; a people of the Hither Asia, inhabiting at mount Amanus, on the confines of Syria and Cilicia.

SYROMEDI, Ptolemy; a people of Media, on the borders of Persis.

SYROMEDIA, Ptolemy; a country, bounding on the north of Persis.

SYROPHOENICIA, taken for another

name of *Phoenicia*, and said to be used, in order to distinguish the *Phoenices* of Syria from those of Africa, the Poeni, or Carthaginians. *Syrophoenix*, Juvenal, Lucian; *Syrophoenissa*, Mark; the gentilitious names, male and female. Wells thinks, that the more inland parts of Phoenicia went by the name, *Syrophoenicia*.

SYROS. Pausanias; a river of Arcadia, in Peloponnesus, running into the Alpheus.

SYROS. See **SYRA**.

SYRTICOLOS, Pliny; a district of Persis, on the Persian Gulf; a marshy soil, not unlike the Syrtes of Africa, hence the appellation.

SYRTEs, Pliny; two bays on the coast of Africa, on the Mediterranean, dangerous on account of their shoals and violent eddies, or reciprocations of the tides; by which last, ships are driven on the former, and hence the appellation, from *σύρειν*, to draw. The *Greater Syrtis*, lies on the coast of Cyrenaica, to the east, the *Less*, on that of Byzacene to the west, which last, according to Mela, is about an hundred miles in width at its mouth, and three hundred in compass. The *Greater Syrtis*, is in name and nature altogether like the former, Sallust, Mela; but as large again, both in width and in compass, Mela. They are frequently mentioned by the poets, as Virgil, Lucan.

SYRTICA, Pliny; a country of Africa, not only lying between, but beyond the Syrtes; in the lower age it was a distinct preidial province, called *Tripolitana*, from its three greater cities.

SYRTICUM MARE, Seneca; the sea near the Syrtes; *Syrticae Gentes*, id. the people inhabiting on them.

SYRUS. See **SYRA**.

SYSCIA. See **SISCIA**.

SYTHAS, Pausanias; a river of Peloponnesus, running through the territory of Sicyonia into the Corinthian bay.

T.

T AANACH, Joshua; a town of the half tribe of Manasseh, on the west of Jordan. It appears to have stood not far from the river Kishon, and the city of Megiddo, Judges v.

TABAE, *arum*, Livy; a town of Phrygia Magna, on the confines of Pisidia, where it verges towards the sea of Pamphylia; a town of Lydia, Stephanus. Supposed to be the *Tabae* of Strabo; and *Tabia* of Hierocles. *Tabenus Campus*, Strabo; the plain of *Tabae*; *Tabeni*, the people, Herodotus, Stephanus. Another *Tabae*, Curtius, Polybius; a town of the Paractacene, the northmost province of Persis, Ptolemy. Here Antiochus Epiphanes died in a miserable manner, after marching his army into Elymais, with the design of plundering the temple of Diana, Polybius.

TABALTA, Antonine; an inland town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, distant twenty miles from Septimunia; supposed to be the *Thasballe* of ecclesiastical history.

TABANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Taurica Chersonesus, situate to the north-west of Taphros.

TABAS, Sil. Italicus; a town of Sicily near the Montes Heraei. Now thought to be the citadel called *Tav*, Cluverius.

TABFAE. See **TABAE**.

TABENI. See **TABIENE** and **TABAE**.

TABENUS CAMPUS. See **TABAE**.

TABERAH, Moses; a place not far from Sinai, in the way to Kadesh, and so to the north or north-east of mount Sinai.

TABERNAE RHENANAE, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Rhein Zabern*, a small town of Germany, in the south of the Lower Palatinate, on the rivulet Fribach, at its confluence with the Rhine.

TABERNAE TRIBOCORUM, Antonine; called *Tres Tabernae*, Ammian; a town of Gallia Belgica, at some distance from the Rhine. Now called *Eltas Zabern*, a town of Germany, formerly a place of strength, situate in the west of Lower Alsace,

on the rivulet Sor, on the borders of Lorraine.

TABERNAE RIGUAE, Ausonius; a place in Belgica, near a spring running into the Moselle, below Nimegen.

TABERNAE TRES. See **TRES TABERNAE**.

TABIA. See **TABAE**.

TABIANA, Ptolemy; an island of the Persian Gulf, below Persis Propria.

TABIDIUM, Pliny; *Thabudis*, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the springs of the Bagrada.

TABIENE, or *Thabiene*, Ptolemy; a country or division of Parthia, adjoining to the deserts of Carmania. *Tabieni*, the people, id. *Tabeni*, Stephanus.

TABLAE, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, situate between Forum Hadriani and Noviomagus.

TABOR. See **THABOR**.

TABRACA, Mela, Juvenal; *Thabraca*, Ptolemy, Augustine; a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean, peopled by Roman citizens, Pliny; a colony, Ptolemy; situate near the mouth of the Tula. *Tabracena*, the territory, Scholiast, Juvenal; covered with woods and harbouring monkeys. An island adjoining to it is now called *Tabarca*; on the coast of Barbary.

TABUDA, Ptolemy; the name of the river *Schelde*, in the Low Countries, rising in the north of Picardy, and running through Cambresis, Hainault, and Flanders, into the North sea. But Ptolemy's description agrees better with the *Aha*, a river of Flanders, rising in the west of Artois, and falling into the ocean at Graveline, Spener.

TABULA, distinguished by the epithet *Geographica*, called *πίναξ γεωγραφική*, Ptolemy; is a map, or a representation either of the half surface of the earth, or of a part of that surface on a plane, according to the laws of perspective. Anaximander, the Milesian, and scholar of Thales, is said to have been the first who represented the world in a map, Agathemerus, Diogenes Laertius,

ertius. Aristagoras, the Milesian tyrant, had a map, executed in copper, Herodotus. Socrates, to repress the vanity of Alcibiades, shewed him a smaller map, in which his great estate made little or no figure; of this sort Theophrastus had many; which in his testament he ordered to be hung up in the Porticus at Athens, Diogenes Laertius. Nor were the Romans deficient in this sort of literary apparatus: in the temple of Tellus there was a map of Italy, Varro; the heads of rivers, all over the world, were depicted in particular maps, Vitruvius; and the world of Metius Pomponianus, depicted in parchment, is mentioned by Suetonius. About this time also Marinus Tyrius, executed a *Tabula Geographica*, Ptolemy. From Rome this study spread into the Roman provinces, as we are told by Eumenius; who says, that the porch of the school or academy of Augustodunum in Gaul, or Autun in Burgundy, was adorned with such maps. Of this kind are those segments or parts of the Theodosian map, published at Augsburg, by Velferus, from the library of the Peutingers, thence called Augustana, and Peutingeriana; or these maps executed by Agathodaemon the grammarian, Ptolemy.

TABURNUS, Vibius Sequester; a mountain of Samnium near Caudium, covered with olive trees; described by Gratus Faliscus as horrid and rugged, and more corresponding to the *Furcae Caudinae*: but Vibius has Virgil for his voucher. Now said to be called *Taburo*, Leander.

TACAPE, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Tacapa, orum*, Procopius; *Tacapae, arum*, Antonine; a town of the Syrtis minor, situate on the right or east side of the Triton, towards its mouth; in the midst of lands; yet its soil is well watered and astonishingly fertile, with a large fountain, shared out at certain times to the inhabitants for the space of three miles every way, Pliny.

TACAPHURIS, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, lying to the south, between Catabathmus and the river rising out of the lake Palurus.

TACATUA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, situate on the coast, to the west of Hippo Regius, and east of Rusicade. Vitioussly *Tacatta* in a MS. of the Itinerary,

TACHEMSO, } See METACOMPSO.
TACHOMSO, }

TACHORSA, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, to the west of the Catabathmus, toward Libya.

TACINA, Antonine; *Targina*, Pliny; a river of the Bruttii; still called *il Tacina*, Cluverius; in the Calabria Ultra, falling into the Sinus Squillacensis.

TACOLA, Ptolemy; a trading town on the west side of the Aurea Chersonesus, in the Farther India.

TACOMPSOS. See METACOMPSO.

TACUBIS, Ptolemy; a town of Lusitania, to the north west of Concordia. Now called *Tomar*, Moletius; in Estremadura of Portugal. W. Long. 8° 40', Lat. 39° 25'.

TADER, *cris*, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain, watering the territory of Carthago Nova. Otherwise called *Terebus*. Now called *Segura*; which, rising in a cognominal mountain in New Castile, and running through Murcia, falls into the Sinus Illicitanus, or gulf of Allicant.

TADMOR, Bible. See PALMYRA.

TADUTI, Itinerary; *Thadute*, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, distant twenty-eight miles from Tamugadi.

TARNAPUM, Ptolemy; *Taenarum*, Eutripides, Pausanias, Strabo, Nepos, Horace; a promontory of Laconica, terminating the Sinus Laconicus on the west, with a temple of Neptune, accounted sacred or inviolable, Strabo, Nepos; resembling a cave, with a statue of Neptune standing before it, Pausanias; Through this cave Hercules dragged Cerberus forth from hell, Mythology; and therefore accounted the gate of hell, Virgil, Ovid, Horace. The promontory is now called *Cape Matapan*, the southmost point of Europe.

TAENARUM. See CAENEPOLIS.

TAENIA. See TENIA.

TALNIA, Athenaeus; a small tract or narrow slip of land, lying between a cut made from Alexandria to Canopus and the sea.

T A

- TAEZALI**, Ptolemy; a people on the east coast of Britain; supposed to be about Aberdeen in Scotland.
- TAEZALUM**, Ptolemy; a promontory on the east side of Scotland, stretching out between Perth and Aberdeen.
- TAFAL**. See **TAVA**.
- TAGAMA**, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the Niger.
- TAGANA**, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, situate on the river Ophiodes.
- TAGASTE**, Itineraries; otherwise written *Thagaste*; the native place of St. Augustine, as he himself testifies; a town of Numidia, situate on the right or east side of the Rubricatus, between Hippo Regius and Sicca Veneria; a municipium, Augustine; called *Oppidum Thagasterie liberum*, Pliny.
- TAGE PONS**, Inscription; a stone bridge, built on the Tagus, and dedicated to Trajan, by a public contribution of several cities; whether with or without a city, as Norba, Pliny; is doubtful. Now *Alcantara*.
- TAGORA**, Itinerary; a town of Numidia, situate between Nargara and Tisara; said still to retain its name, but insignificant.
- TAGULIS**, Peutinger; *Tagula*. Itinerary; a town of the Regio Syrtica, near the Arae Philenorum.
- TAGUS**, a river, the south boundary of Lusitania, Strabo; anciently famous for rolling down gold and precious stones, Catullus, Metastasis, Ovid. Commonly called by its ancient name: by the Spaniards *Tago*, and by the Portuguese, *Tago*. Said to be so called from the Phœnician term, *tag*, denoting fish, Bochart; in which it abounds, Strabo; rising on the confines of Arragon, and running south-west into the Atlantic, below Lisbon, at a mouth three miles over.
- TAKIS**. See **TAPHIS**.
- TAMPANES**, Jeremiah xlv. or *Takpanes*; *Hebræi*, Isaiah xxx. *Tafanes*, Septuagint; easily changed into *Daphne* or *Daphne*, with the epithet *Pœnias*. Herodotus; a town not far from Pelusium, Stephanus; to the north of Migdol. The name probably denotes *pleasant* or *beauti-*

T A

- ful*; and hence the term *Daphne*, used by the Greeks and Latins to denote the like.
- TALABRICA**, Pliny, Antonine; *Talabriga*, Appian; a town of Lusitania, on the river Vacus, to the north of Conimbrica. Now said to be *Talaga*, a village of Portugal in the province of Beira.
- TALABROCA**, Strabo; the *Tambrax* of Polybius; an open town of Hyrcania, not far from the metropolis, called also *Hyrcania*, id.
- TALACORI**, Ptolemy; a trading town in the north of the island Taprobane.
- TALANUSII**, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Caesariensis, otherwise unknown.
- TALAMINA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Inner Spain, situate between the Astures and Callici.
- TALARIA**, Stephanus; a town in the territory of Syracuse, but where particularly situate, unknown. *Talarenjës*, the people, Pliny. *Talarius*, the epithet, Stephanus.
- TALAVS**, Strabo; a bay and river of the Brutii, near Buxentum.
- TALCA**. See **CHALCA**.
- TALCIVM**, Ptolemy; a town situate in the very heart of Corsica, now *Talim*, between Bastia and Ajazzo.
- TALÆTUM**, Pausanias; a temple dedicated to the Sun, on the top of Mount Taygetus in Arcadia.
- TALCE**. See **CHALCA**.
- TALATA**, Notitia; erroneously *Talia* in Antonine; and *Falata* in Peutinger. Thought to be the *Taxatis* of Ptolemy; and the *Tanatas* of Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Superior, distant twenty-five miles from Novae, between Viminacum and Eteta.
- TALMIS**, Antonine; a town in the Thebais, on the west side of the Nile; the residence of the heads of tribes, and priests of the Barbarians, Olympiodorus.
- TALO**, Ptolemy; an island in the Persian Gulf.
- TALUBATH**, Ptolemy; a town of Gaetulia Propria.
- TALUDA**. See **TAMUDA**.
- TALY**, Ptolemy; that branch of the Nile which discharges itself at the Ostium Bolbitinum, the second mouth, reckoning from the west.

TAMAR,

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TAMAR. See **HAZEZON**.

TAMARA, or *Tamarus*, Ptolemy; a river of Britain; now the *Tamar*, running from north to south into the channel at Plymouth, and dividing Devonshire from Cornwall; with a cognominal town upon it, id. Now *Tamerton* in Cornwall.

TAMARIS, Mela; a river of Gallacia in the Hither Spain, running from east to west into the Atlantic, to the south of the Promontorium Celticum. *Tamarici*, id. the people dwelling on it.

TAMARUS. See **TAMARA**.

TAMASEUS, Stephanus, Pliny, Ovid; *Tamassus*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Temese*, Homer; an inland town of Cyprus; famous for its copper works, Strabo; and this is the copper called *Aes Cyprium*, Pliny; vulgarly *Cuprum*. *Tamastae*, the people, Coin.

TAMASIDANA, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Hierasus.

TAMBRAX. See **TALABROCA**.

TAMESA, Tacitus, Dio Cassius; *Tamesis*, Caesar; a noted and navigable river of Britain; passable only in one place, and that attended with some difficulty, Caesar. Now called the *Thames*, formed chiefly from the rivers Iltis, which rises in Gloucestershire, and the Tame, in Hertfordshire; their confluence at Dorchester; and running from west to east for the latter part of their course, into the German sea.

TAMIA, Ptolemy; a town of Britain. Now said to be *Taine* in Rutshire, on the south of Dornock, Camden.

TAMIATHIS, *es*, Stephanus; a town of the Lower Egypt. Now *Damia* or *Damiatta*, Holstenius; a port-town of Egypt, situate on the east branch of the Nile; according to others, the ancient *Pelusium*. E. Long. 32°. Lat. 31°.

TAMNA, Strabo; a town of Arabia Felix, in the district called Catabania, towards the Arabian Gulf.

TAMUDA, Pliny; *Taluda*, Mela; *Thaluda*, Ptolemy; a navigable river of Mauretania Tingitana, running from south to north into the Mediterranean, to the west of Rusadir; with a cognominal town at its mouth, Pliny.

TAMUGADI, Itinerary; *Thamagadi*, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, si-

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uate between Lambaesa and Cirta. **TAMUSIDA**, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, near Fez.

TAMUSIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, without the straits, on the Atlantic.

TAMYNA, *ae*, Strabo; *Tamynae*, *arum*, id. a town in the district of Eretria in Euboea. *Tamyneus*, and *Tamyzeis*, the gentilitious names, male and female, Stephanus; *Tamynaes*, id. the epithet; Jupiter thus surnamed, because worshipped there, Pausanias.

TAMYRACA, Ptolemy, Arrian, Stephanus; a town of Sarmatia Europaea on the west side of the Sinus Caucinites, with a cognominal promontory, Strabo. Formerly the capital of all Sarmatia. *Tamyraeni*, the people, Stephanus.

TAMYRAS, Strabo; a small river of Phoenicia, running in the middle between Berytus to the north and Sidon to the south, from east to west into the Mediterranean.

TANADARIS, Ptolemy; a town in the east of Cataonia, a district of Cappadocia.

TANAGER, or *Tanagrus*, Virgil, Vibius; a river of Lucania, falling into the Silarus, in a north west direction, and running under ground for four, not twenty, miles, as Pliny says. Now called *il Negro*, in the Principato Citra of Naples. At la Polla it enters a cave with a great noise, and at the distance of four miles emerges again at a place called l'Hosteria del Pertuso, Cluverius.

TANAGRA, *ae*, a town of Boeotia; placed by Dicaearchus on the Euripus; by Strabo and Ptolemy removed at a little distance from it, though its territory might have reached that far. Here the Athenians were worsted by the Lacedaemonians, Thucydides. *Tanagraeus*, the epithet, Strabo, Stephanus, who both affirm it to be the *Graea* of Homer; originally called *Poemandria*, from Poemandor the founder, which name it afterwards recovered, Pausanias. *Tanagra*, equally with Rhodes, was famous for its breed of game-cocks, id. Pliny, Varro. In Strabo's time

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the town was still extant; through it ran the Thermadon, Herodotus.

TANAGRUS. See **TANAGER.**

TANAIS, a river, the common boundary of Europe and Asia, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Dionysius Periegetes; as also of Sarmatia Europaea and Asiatica, Herodotus; and hence said to be called *Discors*, Horace; the *Danubius* of some ancients, Acron; rising in the north, it tends to the south, and falls almost into the middle of the Palus Maeotis, Mela; rising from a great lake far to the north, it falls into a still greater, Herodotus; at two mouths, Strabo, Periplus; and not at seven, the error of the Romans, from their confounding it with the Ister. *Tanaitae*, Ptolemy; the people dwelling on it near its mouth. Now called the *Don*, and continuing still to be the common boundary of Europe and Asia. It rises in the province of Rezan in Russia, from a lake; whence it proceeds east, then shifts to the south, after which it turns west, and after its confluence with the Tanais Minor, or little Don, it falls, at the town Tanais, now Aioph, into the Palus Maeotis. The name the Macedonians, thro' mistake, gave the *Iaxartes*, a river of the Sogdiana, called *Sirs* by the Scythians, Pliny.

TANAIS, Pliny; a town situate at the mouth of the cognominal river; a Greek town, Strabo; a trading town, id. Stephanus; for peltry or furs; it stood almost on the spot where now stands *Asofh*. E. Long. 39° 10', Lat. 47° 15'. Situate in Ciban Tartary, on the south side of the Don, a little to the east of the Palus Maeotis.

TANARUS, Pliny; a river of Liguria, darted from the side of the Apennine, id. running first north, then bending north east, it falls into the right or south side of the Po. Now *Tanaro*, a river of the Cispadane Lombardy.

TANAS, *as*, Sallust; in the common copies, *Tanais*; a river of Numidia to which Marius, in his way to Capsa, came; between which and Lares it seems to run; but whether it falls into the Ampsaga, or into the sea, uncertain.

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TANATIS, Solinus; happy in its fruitful plains, id. An island on the coast of Kent, formed by the branches of the Stour and the sea. Called *Tanetos*, Beda. Now *Thanet*.

TANATIS in Moesia. See **TALIATA**.

TANETUM, Ptolemy, Livy; *Tannetum*, Antonine, Peutinger; *Taneti Vicus*, Polybius; a town of Gallia Cispadana; situate between Parma and Mutina; *Tanelani*, the people Pliny. Now *Tanedo*, a town of the territory of Reggio, situate on the Lenza, in the duchy of Modena nine miles to the west of Reggio.

TANFANAE LUCUS, Tacitus; a grove with a temple, standing in the heart of the Marfi, between the rivers Ems and Lippe in Germany. The temple was razed to the ground by Germanicus. The name *Tanfane* is said to denote, in old German the *Goddess*, origin of all things and with probability thought to be the *Herthum* of the Suevi, or Mother Earth, worshipped in common by the Germans, Tacitus, Spener.

TANIS, *is* or *us*, Strabo, Ptolemy the metropolis of the Nomos Tanites, situate in the Delta, on the Tanitic branch of the Nile, giving name to the *osium Taniticum*; the second, reckoning from the east. It is supposed to have been the royal residence of Pharoah, and the *Zaan* of scripture, which see. *Tanitae* the people, Coin. The *Taphnis* of Ezekiel.

TANNETUM. See **TANETUM.**

TAOCE, } See **OCA.**
TACENE, }

TAPARURA. See **TAPHRA.**

TAPE. See **HYRCANIA.**

TAPHIAE, Pliny; called also *Teleboades*; small islands in the Ionian sea, lying opposite to Leucadia, or Acarnania.

TAPHIASSUS, Strabo; a mountain of Aetolia, to the north of Chalchis.

TAPHII, a people of Acarnania, the same with the *Teleboae*; so called from *Taphius*, the son of Neptune, Apollodorus. *Regio Taphicrum*, a part of Acarnania, so called; also *Telebois*, Stephanus; *Taphiorum insulae*, islands in the Ionian sea, opposite to Acarnania, formerly called *Insulae Teieborum*, Strabo; under

under which were contained the Echinades.

TAPHIS, Itinerary; written also *Tahis*; a town of the Higher Egypt, on the east side of the Nile.

TAPHITIS, Strabo; a promontory of Africa Propria; on which was an eminence, called from its resemblance to a shield, *Aspis*, the same with the *Clusea* of the Romans.

TAPHIUSA. See TAPHUS.

TAPHNAS. See TAPHANES.

TAPHNE. See DAPHNE of Egypt.

TAPHNIS. See TANIS.

TAPHRA, Pliny; *Taphura*, Ptolemy; *Taparura*, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, to the south east of Thapsus.

TAPHRAE, *arum*, Mela; the Isthmus of the *Taurica Chersonesus*, thus called; with a cognominal town, Pliny; *Taphrus*, Ptolemy. Now *Precep*, Mercator.

TAPHROS. See FOSSA.

TAPHUA, or *Thapuah*, Joshua; the east boundary between Ephraim and Manasseh, near the Jordan; a town and a small cognominal district in Manasseh. Another of Judah, Joshua; who slew the king of that place; called *Thaffu*, Jerome, Eusebius.

TAPHRURA. See TAPHRA.

TAPHUS, Strabo; one of the islands of the Taphii; in Strabo's time called *Taphiusa*; one of the Echinades, Scholiast on Apollonius; inhabited by the Teleboae, the same with the Taphii, who before occupied Acarnania, id.

TAPORI, Ptolemy; *Tapuri*, Arrian; *Tapyri*, Polybius, Dionysius Periegetes, y short; *Tapyrrhi*, Stephanus; a people of Margiana, situate between the Derbices and Hyrcani, Strabo; their mountains called *Tapuri* at no great distance from the Caspian sea, Polybius; noted by Aelian for being much given to wine; called also *Tapuri*, Ptolemy.

TAPOSIRIS, Ptolemy; *Taposiris*, Strabo; who mentions two towns of this name; the one nearer to, the other more distant from, the lake Mareotis; *Taphosiris*, Procopius; because Osiris was there buried; a day's journey from Alexandria in Egypt; a city, and not a bare bu-

rying place, afterwards adorned by Justinian, id.

TAPOSIRIS PARVA, Strabo; a place in the Lower Egypt, situate on the Taenia or narrow slip of land, lying between a cat made from Alexandria to Canopus and the sea.

TAPPUAH, Joshua; a city of the tribe of Judah, whose king was slain by Joshua. Another of Ephraim on the border of Manasseh, id.

TAPROBANE, Ptolemy; the largest and noblest island in the Indian sea, not inferior to Britain in extent, Strabo; situate between the Sinus Colchicus and Argaricus, Ptolemy. Whether a large island, or the first part of another world, as Hipparchus calls it, is a doubt with Mela. But most writers, prior to him, made no manner of doubt about its being an island, as Strabo, Dionysius Periegetes; and Pliny, though posterior to Mela, observes, that Alexander's expedition confirmed it to be an island; though before that time taken for another world: and under the emperor Claudius, the ambassadors, who came to Rome from *Taprobane*, removed every doubt, Pliny. It was also called *Palæsimundi Insula*, and the last name given it by the ancients was *Salice*, the people being called *Salae*, Ptolemy. It is now generally allowed to be the island of Ceylon, situate between seventy-eight and eighty-two degrees of east longitude, and between six and ten degrees of north latitude.

TAPSUS, Romans; *Thapsus*, Greeks; a peninsula of Sicily, to the north of Syracuse, with a cognominal town situate on its neck, Thucydides; called *Jacens*, Virgil; from its lying level, and even with the sea, Servius.

TAPURA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Minor, situate between Satala and Nicopolis.

TAPUREI,

TAPURI MONTES,

TAPYRI,

TAPYRRHI,

TARACHIA, Pliny; an island in the Ionian sea, near Corcyra.

TARAS, *antis*, masculine, Strabo, Lucan; otherwise called *Tarentum*, Ovid, Pliny; *Tarentus*, Mela; a

very ancient city of Calabria, which may vie in antiquity with the times of the Trojan war, situate on a cognominal river, Stephanus; otherwise called *Galefus*, and a bay. The Lacedaemonians were not the founders, but the violent occupiers and increasers of it with a colony, Justin; and this is the reason of the epithet, *Lacedaemonius*, Ovid; *Oebaliae turres*, Virgil; from *Oebalus*, king of Lacedaemon, grandfather of Helena; sacred to Neptune, Horace; there religiously worshipped. A city formerly powerful and strong, as appears from the Tarentine and second Punic war, Livy. The Romans sent a colony thither, Velletius; *Tarentini*, the people, Livy, &c. Of this city was Archytas the famous geometrician, Horace; who for a long time commanded in it, Strabo; also Aristoxenus, the musician, the intimate acquaintance of Aristotle; Iccus, the physician, mentioned by Plato; and Rinthon, the Phlyacographer, or author of the Hilaro-tragedy, or tragi-comedy. *Situs Tarentinus*, Niela; a bay situate between the Promontorium Salentinum and Lacinium, id. Now *Golfo de Taranto*. The city called *Taranto*, situate in the province of Otranto. E. Long. 18° 15', Lat. 40° 32'.

TARASCO, Strabo; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate to the north of Arelate, on the Druentia. Now called *Tarascon*, a town of Provence. E. Long. 4° 50', Lat. 43° 40'.

TARBELLAE AQUAE, called *Tarbella Crenas*, Vibius. See **AQUAE**.

TARBELLI, Caesar; a people of Aquitain, extending from the Pyrenees to the Aturus, and along the coast, Tibellus, Strabo, Lucan; surnamed *Quatuor signati*, Pliny; probably because they had in garison four standards of soldiers.

TARBELLUS, Q. Calaber; a mountain of Caria, which hangs over Caunus.

TARCYNIA. See **TARQUINII**.

TARENTINUS PORTUS, Pliny; a port of Calabria, situate between Lupia to the north, and Hydrus to the south.

TARENTUM, } See **TARAS**.
TARENTUS, }

TARGINES. See **TACINA**.

TARIANA. See **ARSIANA**.

TARICHEA, *ae*, Pliny; *Tarichasae*, *arum*, Josephus; *Taricheae*, Strabo, a town of Galilee, on the south side of the sea of that name; by which also some call the sea or lake, id. on the west side, Josephus. The town was a place of strength, distant thirty stadia from Tiberias, Josephus; at the foot of a hill, and where the town was not washed by the lake, there it was fortified, id. The extent of the town may be collected from the captives made by Vespasian, who put one thousand two hundred to death, six thousand he sent to Achaia, to cut the isthmus of Corinth, a resolution taken by Nero; thirty thousand four hundred he sold for slaves, besides those he made a present of to king Agrippa, Josephus; who himself makes the number of inhabitants to amount to forty thousand. *Tarichaeatae*, the people, id. The town took its name from the pickles made from the fish taken there in great plenty; what was its Hebrew or Galilean name, does not appear.

TARICHRAE, *arum*, Herodotus, Stephanus; were places in the Delta, at the mouths of the Nile, where they pickled fish. Their number and particular situation cannot be ascertained; that they were places allotted for carrying on a commerce in salted fish is probable.

TARICHEAI, Strabo; numerous small islands on the coast of Africa, near the Syrtis Minor.

TARSANTO, Peutinger; a town of Noricum, situate on the right side of the Jovavus.

TARSE, Pliny; a spring in Mount Tmolus in Lydia, with a cognominal town, Homer; said to be afterwards called *Sardis*.

TARNIS, *is*, a river of Aquitania in Gaul, mentioned only by the Lower Writers, as Antoninus; running from east to west into the Garunna, and separating Aquitania from Occitania. Now the *Tarn*, rising in Mont de Lotere in Languedoc, and running west into the Garonne.

TARPEIUS MONS, one of the hills of Rome, so called from *Tarpeia*, a Roman

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Roman virgin, who betrayed the city to the Sabines, Plutarch; originally called *Saturnius* from *Saturn*, who lived here in retirement, Justin; afterwards *Capitolinus*, from finding, in digging for the foundation of the Capitol, a man's head, *Caput Ioli*, Livy. Here king Tatus and the Sabines settled, Dionysius Halicarnassensis; to the east stood the Mons Palatinus and the Forum; to the south, the Tiber; to the west, the level part of the city; and to the north, the Collis Quirinalis; in compass seven stadia. On its brow stood the Saxum Tarpeium, Rupes Tarpeia, whence criminals were thrown headlong, Virgil, Livy, Tacitus; exemplified first in Manlius. The height or precipice is now said to be inconsiderable, being filled up.

TARPHA, Homer; a town of the Epionemidii, but of uncertain position.

TARQUINI, orum, Livy; an ancient inland town of Etruria, situate between the rivers Marta and Arnio, beyond Caere, of Greek original, Justin; afterwards made a Roman colony, Frontinus. From this place was Lucumo, son of Demaratus, of Corinthian origin, on his removal to Rome, called Tarquinius Priscus; left tutor by Ancus Marcius to his sons, but preferring his own interest to theirs, he succeeded to the royalty, Livy; and, after a reign of thirty-eight years, was slain in the senate-house by the sons of Ancus, id. *Tarquinienses*, the people, id. The town is called *Tarcynia*, Strabo; *Tarcynus*, the gentilitious name. Now in ruins, and the place called *Tarquene*. Here Tages, author of the art of divination, is said to have sprung out of the earth, turned up by the plough, a fable refuted by Cicero.

TARRA. See **TARRHA**.

TARRACINA, the Greek and Latin name of *Arux*, which last is the Volscian name, Pliny; in the best copies of whom it is *Terrucina*; but in most other authors *Tarracina*, as in Cicero, Strabo, Stephanus, Mela, Livy; elsewhere in Pliny, we find *Tarracinae*, plurally; as also in Ptolemy; a city of the Volsci in Latium, near the mouth of

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the Usens, towards the sea-coast; called *Trachina* first, from its asperity, Strabo; *Tarracinensis*, the gentilitious name, Cicero. The city now *Terracina*, in the Campania of Rome, situate near the Tuscan sea. E. Long. 14° 5', Lat. 41° 13'.

TARRACO, onis, Inscription, Ptolemy; a town of the Coletani, in the Hither Spain; built by the two brothers, Cneius and Publius Scipio, Pliny, Solinus; but which they seem to have only improved, because mentioned by Eratosthenes, and therefore extant prior to the Scipios, in whole time there were no colonies out of Italy, Velleius. A colony also, with a conventus juridicus, Pliny; capital of the Roman Spain; not considerable for its port, but very commodious for the Romans, going to the Hither Spain, by land or by water, Strabo; sur-named *Colonia Victrix*, and *Julia Victrix*, Coins, Inscription; *Victrix*, an epithet commonly bestowed on cities that deserved well of Julius Caesar, who is thought to have led the colony. *Tarracunen-sis*, the epithet, Inscription, Pliny. Now *Tarragon*, a port town of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, forty-five miles south west of Barcelona. E. Long. 1° 15', Lat. 41° 6'.

TARRACONENSIS PROVINCIA, the Hither Spain; so called from the times of Augustus, from *Tarraco*, the principal city, and seat of the president of the province, Pliny; terminated on the west and south by Baetica, Lusitania and the Mediterranean; on the east and north by the Pyrenees and the Cantabrian ocean. See **HISPANIA**. It was famous for its delicate wines, Martial; divided, as being the larger and more illustrious province, into seven conventus juridici, Pliny.

TARRAE. See **TARRHAE**.

TARRAGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; *Tarragen-ses*, the people, Pliny. Now *Larraga* in Navarre, almost mid-way between Pampeluna and the Ebro, situate on the Arga.

TARRHA, Oracle, Theophrastus, Pausanias; an inland town of Crete, where

where Apollo, surnamed *Tarrhaeus*, was worshipped, Stephanus.

TARRHAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town Sardinia, to the north of Ufelliis.

TARSATICA, Pliny, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Liburnia, distant twenty miles from Alcona, to the east. Now *Terzaco*, often *Frume*; a small town, or a citadel, in the north west of Dalmatia, on the borders of Iliria and Croatia, not far from the gulf of Carnaro, in the Adriatic.

TARSEION, Polybius; a town near the Pillars of Hercules; beyond which, in virtue of a treaty with the Carthaginians, the Romans were neither to pillage or build towns, Polybius. *Theristae*, the people, id. thought to be the same with the *Tarfish* of scripture.

TARSIANA. See **ARSIANA**.

TARSUM, a town of Pannonia Inferior, where the emperor Maximilianus miserably perished, Victor. In some copies it is called *Tarjum*.

TARSUS, Strabo; a river of Troas, running from Mount Ida towards Zelea, cutting the same road twenty times over.

TARSURA, Arrian; *Tarfuras*, Pliny; a river of Colchis, running from the Montes Colchici into the Euxine.

TARSUS, a principal inland town of Cilicia Campestris, whose origin is disputed; for antiquity, populousness, and its many ornaments exceeding other cities, Nonnus; its origin and name ascribed by some to Bellorophon and his Pegalus, which last lost his hoof here, whence the city came to be called *Tarfus*. Dionysius Periegetes, Alexander Polyhistor, by others, to Perseus, son of Jupiter and Danae, Solinus, Lucan, Ammian; not unlike to which is the fabulous tradition of its being built by Sardanapalus, Stephanus; who, after all adds, that it was a colony of Argives; which seems to come nearer the truth, though Strabo intermixes something fabulous; namely Argives roving with Triptolemus in quest of Io. That it was a very ancient city appears from the fabulous accounts of its origin, and of Greek original, at least increased with a Greek co-

lony, seems probable from their great attachment to, and eager pursuit of the Greek arts and sciences, Strabo; so that the apostle Paul, who was a native of this place, must have been no novice in the Greek language and literature, previous to the instructions he received at Gamaliel's feet, in the Jewish theology. The Cydnus ran through the heart of the city, Dionysius Periegetes, Strabo, Mela, Curtius, Arrian. This city was populous and powerful, and maintained the dignity of a metropolis, Strabo; a free city Pliny; a freedom of ancient standing, as being a Greek colony, continued to them under the Romans, as appears from Pliny. Of its being a Roman colony there is no proof earlier than a coin of Caracalla. It was a great stickler for the later Triumviri, as before it had been for Caesar; and was therefore roughly handled by Cassius; but this damage was made up by the munificence of the Triumviri, Dio Cassius; who adds, that the people of *Tarfus* were so great party-men, as to call their city *Julio-polis*, and so ready to give new names to it, as to adopt those of several succeeding emperors, Coins. Though there is no direct proof for its antiquity as a colony, yet that the people of *Tarfus*, if not all yet many, and among those the father of St. Paul, enjoyed the right of Roman citizenship, cannot well be doubted, as St. Paul availed himself of this privilege, Luke. Ptolemy places it among the inland towns of Cilicia; Pliny, at a distance from the sea; so that Strabo's five stadia are supposed to be a mistake for fifty; for by modern accounts it is six miles distant; *Tarsenses*, the people, Cicero. Now called *Teraffa*. E. Long. 35°, Lat. 37°, capital of Cilicia in Asia the Less.

TARTARUS. See **ATRIANUS**.

TARTARUS, according to Crates, the thick dark and cold air under the poles, Stephanus; according to Homer, a deep dark gulf, as far below the earth, as earth is below heaven; the place of punishment of the guilty, Virgil.

TARTESSIS, *idos*, Strabo; the territory of

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of *Tartessus*, inhabited in Strabo's time by the Turduli; an island formed by the two mouths of the Baetis, and called *Gadir* in the Punic language, *Gadira*, Greeks; *Gades*, Romans. *Continussa*, or *Cotinussa*, Pliny, Avienus, by the natives.

TARTESSUS, Pausanias, Strabo; the ancient name of the *Baetis*, and of a cognominal town, situate between the two mouths of the river; *Gadir*, the name in the Punic language; *Gades*, Romans; *Tartessus*, Greeks; afterwards called *Carteia*, Strabo. See **GADES** and **CARTeia**. *Tartessusiacus*, Sil. Italicus; *Tartessus*, Ovid, the epithets.

TARVANA, Ptolemy; *Taruenna*, Antonine, *Ternanna*, Peutinger; a city of the Morini, turnamed *Pontium*, and *Ponticum*, the reason of which cannot be given. Now *Terrouen*, a town of Artois, on the Lis; razed to the ground in the sixteenth century, by the emperor Charles V. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$.

TARUDA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, situate to the south of Sitifi.

TARVESEDE, Antonine; *Tarvesedum*, Peutinger; a town of Rhaetia, fifteen miles to the west of Clivenna; where now stands a village, called *Maffede*, on the river Melia, in the Grilons, Cellarius.

TARVISIUM, *Tarvisum*, or *Tarvisus*, a town of the Transpadana, on the left or north side of the river Sius; of what antiquity does not appear, it being only mentioned by the Lower Writers; though it seems not to be entirely modern, there being Inscriptions extant, in which it is called a municipium; to which add the *Montes Tarvisiani* of Pliny; unless this appellation be taken from the people, rather than the town. Now called *Trevigio*, or *Treviso*, in the territory of Venice, capital of the Trevigiano. E. Long. $12^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 45'$.

TARUS, Pliny; a river of the Cispadana, running north from the Apennin into the Po, and cutting the Via Aemilia between Parma and Fidentia. Now called *il Taro*, rising in the Apennin, in the territory of Placentia, and running through the Val di Taro, and then through

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the duchy of Parma into the Po. A river very destructive, when swelled by rain, or by the melting of the snow, Baudrand, an eye-witness.

TARUSATES, Caesar; a people of Aquitain; now *le Turfan*; but this uncertain.

TARUSCUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Salii, in Gaul; commonly called *Taruscon*.

TASTA, Ptolemy; capital of the Dattii, in Aquitania; in the lower age called *Dattii*. Now *Dax*, or *Acqs*, in Gascony. W. Long. 1° , Lat. $43^{\circ} 45'$.

TATIENSES, Livy, Ovid; *Taties*, Propertius; the second in order of the three tribes, into which Romulus divided the Roman people; so called from *Tattus*, king of the Sabines, who were all comprised in it. Called also *Titenses*, from his praenomen, *Titus*, Festus.

TATTA, Strabo, Dioscorides, Pliny; a lake of Phrygia Magna, on the confines of Pisidia; in which salt naturally concretes, or shoots, on any body that is plunged into it.

TAVA, Ptolemy; *Tata*, Antonine; a town of the Delta in Egypt, situate in the Nomos Phthembuthi, between Cynopolis and Andropolis. *Tava Aestuarium*, Ptolemy; the same with the *Taum* of Tacitus.

TAUCHIRA, *ae*, or *oram*, Stephanus, Scylax, Peutinger; *Teuchira*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; the ancient name of *Arsinoe*, in the Cyrenaica.

TAVIUM, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Tavia*, Antonine; a citadel and mart-town, Strabo; capital of the Trocmi, in Galatia, Pliny, Ptolemy; situate near the river Halys, an hundred and seventeen miles to the east of Ancyra, Antonine. *Tavianus*, the gentilition's name, Coins.

TAUANTII, Thucydides, Livy; a barbarous people of Illyria, extending along the coast of the Adriatic from north to south, whose chief towns were Dyrrhachium, Apollonia, and Aulon, Ptolemy.

TAUM AESTUARIUM, Tacitus; *Tauca*, Ptolemy; the mouth of the Taus, or Tavus, a river of Britain. Now the *Tweed*, Cellarius; Camden, the *Tay*, or *Frith of Tay*, in Scotland.

TAUNUS,

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TAUNUS, Mela, Tacitus; a mountain of Germany, on the other side the Rhine, over-against Mentz, famous for a garrison of Drusus, and afterwards a castellum, or citadel, built by Drusus, and repaired by his son Germanicus. Now the *Hyrich*, or *Hoche*, Spener. Whether the same with the *Monimentum Trajani*, repaired by Julian, is a question, Aramian. Spener places the *Monimentum Trajani* more easterly, on the left or south side of the river Maine.

TAVOLA, Ptolemy; a river of Corsica, near Mariana. Now *Golo*, the largest river of the island, Ciuverius.

TAURANNITIUM. See **TAURANTIUM**.

TAURANIA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Campania, long before Pliny's time extinct.

TAURANTIUM, Tacitus; according to Lipsius, *Taurannicum*, Florentine copy; *Tauranitum*, Ryckius; a subdivision or district of Armenia Major; as if it were a country watered by rivers running down from mount Taurus.

TAURASIA, Appian; a town of the Transpadana; suspected to be the *Taurinorum Augusta*, Turin.

TAURASINI CAMPI. See **ARUSINI**.

TAURENTOS PORTUS, Ptolemy; instead of *Tauricentis*, Mela, from *Tauris*, Vossius; a port of Narbonensis, near Toulon; but which, it is now uncertain, Baudrand.

TAURENTIUM; Strabo; *Taurcentium*, Ptolemy; a town; *Tauricenta*, Caesar, whether an accusative singular, from *Tauris*, or plural neuter, indeterminate; a citadel, distant twelve miles from Telo Martius, or Toulon.

TAURI, } See **CHERSONESUS TAURICA**.

TAURICENTIS, } **TAURICA**.

TAURIANUM, Mela; *Tauricentum*, Pliny; a town of the Bruttii, on the Tuscan sea, to the south of Metaurum, near the Portus Orestis. Now extinct, its ruins to be seen near Palma, in the Calabria Ultra.

TAURIAQUAE. See **AQUAE**.

TAURICACHERSONNESUS. See **CHERSONNESUS**.

TAURINATES CAMPI. See **AUGUSTA TAURINORUM**.

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TAURINI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the Transpadana, at the foot of the Alps; their capital *Augusta Taurinorum*. See **AUGUSTA**.

TAURI PROMONTORIUM. See **SACRUM**, **CHELIDONIUM**.

TAURI PYLAE, or *Portae*. See **CILICIAE**.

TAURIS, *idos*, Ilirius; an island on the coast of Illyricum, in the Adriatic, near Issa.

TAURISCI, Strabo, Livy, Pliny; the Alpine people; so called from *Tauris*, a name of the same import with *Alben*, high mountains: whence the Romans called the *Taurisci* by the name of *Alpini*, and *Inalpini*. The *Taurini* were called also *Taurisci*, Polybius.

TAUROENTUM. See **TAURIANUM**.

TAUROIS. See **TAURENTOS**.

TAUROMENIUM, Cicero, Pliny; *Tauricentium*, Mela, Pliny; *Tauromenia*, Solinus; a colony of Sicily, called *Naxos*, because in the neighbourhood of it, situate in mount Taurus, on a steep and rugged part, Diodorus; and hence *Tauromenium* is the proper name, the mansion on mount Taurus, id. Naxos standing on the south side of the mountain, which was destroyed by Dionysius id. from the ruins of which *Tauromenium* either arose in the neighbourhood, or was increased by means of it, so as to seem to be the same town, formerly called *Naxos* and afterwards *Tauromenium*, rather than *Tauricentium*; built three hundred and thirty-six years before Christ, by Andromachus, a man of opulence, and of greatness of soul above his fellow citizens; commanded long and happily with equity, having both tyrants and tyranny in the utmost abhorrence the father of Timaeus the historian Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch. In Diodorus's time *Tauromenium* received a Roman colony, the inhabitants being removed elsewhere *Tauromenitani*, Romans; *Tauromenitae*, Greeks, the people; *Tauricentianus*, Lucan; *Tauricentianus*, Juvenal; the epithet. The town now called *Taormina*, a port-town of Sicily, in the province of Demetria. E. Long. 15° 30', Lat. 38 15'.

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TAUROMENIUS. See **ONOBALIA.**
TAUROPOLIUM, Dionysius Periegeta; a temple of Diana, in the island of Icarus; of Samos, Stephanus.
TAUROSCYTHAE. See **TAURICA CHERSONESUS.**
TAURUNUM, Pliny; a town of Pannonia Inferior, at the confluence of the Danube and Sava. Now *Belgrade*, capital of Servia. E. Long. $21^{\circ} 22'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 16'$.
TAURUS, Diodorus; a mountain in the north-east of Sicily; on which stood Tauromenium. Another *Taurus*, Tacitus; a mountain of Germany, on the confines of the Catti.
TAURUS, Athenaeus; a small river of Peloponnesus, running through Argolis, by Troezen.
TAURUS, a mountain, or chain of mountains, of Asia, the largest and most extensive known, dividing Asia in the middle, Pliny, Strabo. Authors differ as to its head or beginning; many placing it in Lycia, some in Caria, others again in Pamphylia. This mountain, according to Strabo, begins from Caria and Lycia, but there it exhibits neither any considerable breadth nor height; again, many imagine it begins from the Promontorium Sacrum, or Chelidonium, opposite to the Insulae Chelidoniae, because of the height of this promontory, its extent reaching from the mountains of Pisidia, quite above Pamphylia; but in reality, adds he, the chain of mountains is carried on from the Peraea Rhodiorum, as far as Pisidia, and is called *Taurus*. According to Mela, which is repeated by Pliny, mount *Taurus*, rising from the eastern coasts, swells to a tolerable height, and by its promontory, called *Chelidonium*, shuts the west side of a large bay. These authors agree in this, that *Taurus* takes its beginning from the Promontorium Sacrum, or Chelidonium; though, through Caria to the Peraea Rhodiorum, a continued ridge extends, yet neither so high nor so extensive, as to be thought sufficiently worthy of the name of the huge mount *Taurus*. Livy seems to have placed the head of mount *Taurus* in Pamphylia; so that it is difficult in such a continued chain of mountains, to

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determine, which do properly belong to *Taurus*, or which are only connected with it. Called *Taurus*, either because the ancient Greeks gave that name to every thing large and big, or from the appearance the *Promontorium Chelidonium* makes at sea, Stephanus. Its extremity to north-east is called *Imaus*, Strabo.
TAVUS, or *Taus*, in Tacitus we have only *Taum Aestuarium*; in Ptolemy, *Tava Aestuarium*, a river of Britain; the *Tweed*, Cellarius; the *Tay*, Camden; a river running through Perthshire, into the German Sea.
TAXANDRI, } See **TOXANDRI.**
TAXANDRIA, }
TAXGAETIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Rhaetia, situate at the head of the Rhine: at the Hither Rhine, so called by the Germans, or the west-most of the two heads, there is a village, commonly called *Tavelsch*, which Cluverius, and others, from some resemblance in the sound of the name, take to be the *Taxgaetium* of Ptolemy.
TAXIA, Marcianus Heracleota; *Taxiana*, Ptolemy; an island of Persis, in the Persian Gulf, to the south of Elymais.
TAXILA, orum, Strabo; a town of the Hither India, situate between the Indus and the Hydaspes; large and well regulated, or policed by the best laws; according to Arrian, the largest and most opulent in those parts. Here Calanus, the Indian philosopher dwelt, who followed Alexander the Great in his expeditions, and who, falling sick at Pasagardae, consumed himself to ashes in the sight of Alexander. *Taxilites*, *Taxilenus*, *Taxileus*, Stephanus; or *Taxilensis*, the gentilicious names; *Taxillae, arum*, Pliny. *Taxilus*, the king. *Taxiles*, Curtius, received Alexander with civility.
TAXYMIRA. See **SIMYRA.**
TAYGETUS, i, Strabo; *Taygeta, orum*, Virgil; *Teygetus*, Homer; a mountain beginning at a small distance from the sea, above the promontory Taenarus, rising high and upright, and northwards reaching to the foot of the mountains of Arcadia, so as to leave in the middle a
bend

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bend like an elbow, where Messenia and Laconica join: at the foot of this mountain Sparta and Amyclae stood, and the river Eurotas ran down; hence the mountain is called *Amyclaeus*, Plutarch: It abounded in excellent game, which afforded amusement and exercise to the Spartan virgins, Pausanias, Virgil, Propertius, Statius. Now the *Mountains of the Mamots*.

TAZINA, Ptolemy; a town of Media Atropatene, situate between the rivers Cambyses and Cyrus.

TAZOS, Ptolemy; a town of the Bosphorus, in Sarmatia Asiatica, on the Sinus Cerceticus, on the north side of the Euxine. Another in the south of the Taurica Chersonesus, near Theodosia, Ptolemy.

TEANUM APULUM, Strabo; *Apulorum*, Pliny; to distinguish it from the Sidicinum; and simply, *Teaenum*, Mela, Ptolemy; an inland town of Apulia, on the south side of the Frento, which separates the Frentani from the Apuli. The traces of it appear at sixteen miles above the mouth of the Frento; the place is now called *Civita*, or *Civitate*. *Teanenſes*, Livy, the people.

TEANUM SIDICINUM, Cicero, Livy, Pliny; an inland town of Campania, to the west of Cales, and north of Capua; surnamed *Sidicinum*, to distinguish it from the Teanum Apulum; a colony of Augustus, and the territory assigned to soldiers, Frontinus; it is sometimes called simply, *Teaenum*, as being the nobler city, and not requiring any mark of distinction, Cicero, Ptolemy; *Sidicini*, the people, id. a branch of the Osci, Strabo; *Teanenſes*, Inscriptions; *Sidicinus*, the epithet, Virgil. The town now called *Tiano*, in the west of the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, and to the north-east of, and not far from Carinola.

TEARI JULIENSES. See TIARJULIA

TEARUS, Pliny; a river of Thrace; which, according to Herodotus, runs from thirty-eight springs, partly cold, partly hot; whither, he says, Darius, in his expedition against the Scythians, came, and continued there three days, pleased with the goodness of the water.

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TEATE, Strabo; the metropolis of the Marucini, situate between Interpromium and Hadria, Antonine. *Teatini Marucinatorum*, the people, Pliny; *Teates*, Appian. Now *Tieti*, and more frequently *Chieti*, or *Civita di Chieti*, capital of the Abruzzo Citra, situate on an eminence, near the river Aternus. From this place the religious order of *Teatins* take their name, being here instituted.

TIBERIS, Stephanus. See TIBERIS.

TECELIA, Ptolemy; a town on the confines of the Angrivarii and Tubantes, Cluverius. Now *Teklenburg*, a citadel on an eminence, in Westphalia, about six German miles to the north-east of Munster, and about two and a half to the west of Osnabrug.

TECMON, *onis*, o long, Stephanus; a town of Thesprotia, id. of Molossis, Livy; both districts of Epirus. *Tecmonius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

TECTOSAGES, Pliny, Strabo; from *Tectosax*, Stephanus; *Tectosagi*, Livy; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, next the Pyrenees; a branch of the Volcae, so called by way of distinction: *Tectosacae*, Ptolemy; suspected a corruption; concerned in the Delphic expedition; and from them the eastern or Asiatic *Tectosages* derive their origin, Strabo; called *Galatae* by the Greeks; an appellation they applied equally to the western, as to the eastern Gauls, which last are also called *Gallograeci*, Florus.

TECUM, Pliny; *Tichis*, Mela; a river in the west of Gallia Narbonensis, running by Eliberis, or Helena, from the Pyrenees, north east, into the Mediterranean. Now the *Tec*.

TEDANIUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Liburnia, which on the east terminates Japydia. Now said to be *Zermagna*, in the maritime Croatia, which it separates from Dalmatia, falling at a wide mouth into the Adriatic, between Senia and Jadera.

TEDIASTUM, Agathodaemon; an inland town of Liburnia, situate on the river Tedanius. Said by some to be now *Mairujch*, in the Austrian

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- an Croatia, four miles to the north of Senia.
- TEGAMUS**, Pliny; a canal, by which ships come up to Alexandria in Egypt.
- TEGANUSA**, Pliny; *Theganusa*, Greeks; *Thiganusa*, Ptolemy; an island, placed by Pliny in the Sinus Laconicus, but better in the Messenius to the west, being situate opposite to the promontory Acritas, between Methone and Corone, Strabo, Pausanias.
- TEGEA**, Homer, Polybius, Epigrams; *Tegata*, Ptolemy; *Tegeaea*, Poets; a town of Arcadia, situate to the north east of Megalopolis, between that and Argos, and not far from the Eurotas, id. formerly illustrious and famous in war. There the Achæans, when waging war with the Lacedæmonians, held their public assemblies, or common council, Livy. Many cities of Arcadia being destroyed by the fate of war, *Tegea* stood its ground in tolerable circumstances, Strabo. Said to have been made up of nine villages, id. Here were found the bones of Orestes, in the fifty-eighth Olympiad, Solinus; said to have been seven cubits high, Herodotus. *Tegeatae*, the people, Coin, Polybius, Stephanus. In what manner the *Tegcatae* and *Pheneatae* harrassed themselves by continual war, Plutarch relates. *Tegeus*, Virgil; *Tegeæus*, Virgil, Ovid; the epithet. Another *Tegea* of Crete, built by Talthybius, Stephanus; by Agamemnon, Velleius; the only authors who mention it, of unknown situation. Of this place was Auges, the lyric poet, Stephanus. A third of Africa Propria, near Thabena, on the Sinus Numidicus, Hirtius.
- TEGESSUS**, Stephanus; from Dionysius's Bassarica; a town of Cyprus, of undetermined situation; *Tegeus*, Hesychius; who calls it a promontory of Cyprus.
- TEGESTRA**, *orum*, Stephanus; the same with *Tergeste*, which see.
- TEGYRA**, *ae*, Stephanus; a town of Boeotia, the birth-place of Apollo, and where he was worshipped; hence surnamed *Tegyraeus*; whose temple and oracle remained till the

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- Persian war, Plutarch. Pelopidas gained great glory by the battle of *Tegyra*, a kind of prelude of the battle of Leuctra, id.
- TEIGESUS**. See **TEGESSUS**.
- TEIUM**. See **TIUM**.
- TELA**, Antonine; a town of the Vaccæi, in the Hither Spain. Now commonly *Santoio* in Leon, six leagues to the north of Palantia. In the year two hundred and eighteen, the *Concilium Telense* was holden here.
- TELAIM**, Hebrew; supposed to be another name for *Gilgal*. But Joshua xv. 24. it is mentioned with *Ziph*, consequently in the south-east of Judah.
- TELAMON**, *onis*, Polybius, Diodorus, Mela; a town of Etruria, with a port on the Tuscan sea. Its origin carried up as high as the time of the Argonauts, Diodorus. Now called *Telamone*, a port-town of Tuscany. E. Long. 11° 50', Lat. 42° 33'.
- TELANDRUS**, Pliny, Stephanus; *Telandrum*, Alexander Polyhistor; a town of Lycia; of Caria, Stephanus; probably on the confines of both.
- TELCHINES**, Diodorus; the first inhabitants of the island Rhodes, originally from Crete: hence the Apollo *Telekinus* of the Lindians, and the Juno *Telchinia*, of the Jalyrians, id. Ovid. Said to be a set of malignant people, whose very looks proved blasting: and hence Hesychius explains the name, by enchanters, wizzards, sorcerers; thought to be the same with, or nearly allied to the Curetes, Corybantes, Cabiri, and Idaei Dactyli; and said to be seized with a kind of madness and Bacchic phrensy at their sacrifices, celebrated with much tumult and noise, Strabo.
- TELCHINIA**, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Crete*; so called from the *Telchines*, who thence removed to Cyprus, and then to Rhodes.
- TELCHINIA**, the ancient name of *Sicyon*, Stephanus.
- TELCHINIS**, Strabo; the island *Rhodes*, so called from the *Telchines*.
- TELEBOA**, Xenophon; a small, but beautiful river of Armenia Major, near the springs of the Tigris. Also the name of a town of Acarnania, Plautus.

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- TELEBOAE**, or *Teleboes*, Aristotle; a people of Aetolia or Acarnania, called also *Taphii*, Apollodorus; a part of whom removed to Italy, and settled in the island Capreae, Virgil, Tacitus.
- TELEBOIDES**, Pliny; islands opposite to Acarnania; so called from the *Teleboae*. The same with the *Taphiae*.
- TELEBOIS**, *idris*, Stephanus; a part of Acarnania; so called from *Teleboas*. *Teleboae*, the people, *id*.
- TELENDOS**, Pliny; a small island near the coast of Cilicia.
- TELEPHIUS**, Stephanus; a village and fountain of Lycia, seven miles distant from Patara, so called because *Telephus* washed his wound there. Neither village nor fountain is mentioned by any other author.
- TELEPTE**, Itinerary, Notitia; a limutaneous town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria.
- TELESIA**, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Samnium, at no great distance from the confluence of the Volturnus and Sabatus. A colony of the Triumviri, and walled round, Frontinus. Now *Telese*, in the Terra di Lavoro, but desolate, with scarce six houses standing, Baudrand.
- TELETHRIUS**, Strabo; a mountain of Oecbalia, a town in Euboea.
- TELIS**. See TETIS.
- TELLENE**, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, Pliny; *Tellenae*, Strabo, Livy; an illustrious town of Latium, near Ostia; now extinct, without any traces of it remaining.
- TELMESSUS**, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Telmessus*, Strabo, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, near Patara, not far from the river Xanthus, with a cognominal promontory and port, Strabo. *Telmisseis*, Herodotus, Arrian, or *Telmisenses*, the people. Another in Caria, near Halicarnassus, which Suidas says, ought to be written *Telmisus*, which gives name to the *Sinus Telmisticus*, or *Telmisicus*, washing on one side Caria, and on the other Lycia, Livy. It was one of the six towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnassus, Pliny. *Telmisseis*, or *Telmisenses*, the people. A third, in the south of Pisidia, Arrian; called

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- Termessus*, Coin, Strabo, Livy, Ptolemy; *Termessus*, Dionysius, Isidorus Characenus, Stephanus; *Telmessus*, and *Termessus*, Arrian; so that it appears to have been binominal, situate near mount Solymos, which overtopped the eminence, on which it stood.
- TELO**, surnamed *Martius*, a port-town of Gallia Narbonensis, of which there is no older mention than that made in a maritime Itinerary; distant twelve miles from Tauricentum. Now *Toulon*, a port-town of Provence, situate on a bay of the Mediterranean, twenty five miles south-east of Marseilles. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 43° 5'.
- TELOBIS**, a town of the Hither Spain, on the west side of the river Rubricatus. Now *Martorel*, a small town in the south of Catalonia, situate on the river Nova, falling soon after into the Lobregat.
- TELONIUS**, Orosius; *Tolenus*, Ovid; a river of Latium. Now *il Salto*, Holstenius; which, rising near the Lacus Fucinus, falls into the Velinus, at Reate.
- TELOS**, Strabo, Ovid, Pliny; *Agathussa*, Callimachus; an island in the sea of Rhodes, opposite to Triopium, Herodotus; famous for its unguents, called *Unguenta Telina*, Pliny.
- TELPHUSSA**, Polybius; a town of Arcadia, situate between Olympia and Heraea: in Pausanias's time desolate. Called also *Thelpusa*, Pliny, Pausanias.
- TEMBROGIUS**, Pliny; a river of Bithynia, rising in Galatia, and running through Bithynia, and falling into the Sangarius; the same with the *Thymbris* of Livy, the *Thymbrius* of Strabo.
- TEMENITES**. See TEMENOS. Also *Neapolis*, one of the divisions of Syracuse is called *Temenites*, Thucydides; from a temple of Apollo *Temenites*.
- TEMENIUM**, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Argolis, on the coast, next to Laconica, on the Sinus Argolicus, not far from the mouth of the Erasinus, twenty-six miles to the south of Argos, Strabo.
- TEMENOS**, Stephanus; *Temenites Collis*, Thucydides; a place near that quarter

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quarter of Syracuse, called *Epipolae*. *Temenites Fons*, Pliny; a fountain on the south side of Epipolae. Now *Fonte di Canali*, Cluverius.

TEMENOTHYRAE, *arum*, Coins, Pausanias; a town on the confines of Lydia and Phrygia; where Pausanias says, bones of an extraordinary size were discovered.

TEMESA, Ovid, Strabo; *Temsa*, Pliny; *Temysa*, Ptolemy; the first town of the Bruttii, next the river Laus, Strabo; a Roman colony, Livy; *Temisanus*, the epithet, id. Cicero. Now extinct, with scarce any remains. Another of Cyprus. See **TAMASEUS**.

TEMMICES, Lycophron; the ancient inhabitants about Arne in Boeotia; afterwards called *Chaeronea*.

TEMNOS, Strabo, Pliny; an inland town of Aeolia, in the Hither Asia, a small town, Xenophon; thirty-three miles to the east of Cyme. The country of Hermagoras, who wrote on rhetoric, Strabo. Pliny mentions another, that had stood at the mouth of the Ilermus, but extinct in his time; and farther up the river, a third. *Temnidae*, Coin, Cicero, Stephanus, the people; *Temni*, Tacitus.

TEMPE, a most pleasant place or valley of Thessaly; that there it was, appears from the epithets, *Thessalica*, Livy; *Thessala*, Ovid; but in what particular district is the question: from the Phthiotica of Catullus, it should seem to be of Phthiotis; but the Peneus, which runs through *Tempe*, was at too great a distance, separated from it by mount Othrys and others. But first let *Tempe* be defined, previous to determining the particular district. The Peneus, according to Pliny, running down between Ossa to the south, and Olympus to the north, for five hundred stadia, is for half that space navigable: in the direction of this course lies what is called *Tempe*, extending in length for five miles, in breadth for almost an acre and a half, with gentle convexities rising on the right and left, beyond ken of human sight. Within glides on the Peneus in its verdant light, green in its pebbles, charming in the grass on its banks,

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harmoniously vocal with the music of birds. In this description Strabo and Aelian agree; the last adding, that it has an agreeable variety of places of retreat; and that it is not the work of man's hand, but the spontaneous production of nature; and Strabo, that formerly the Peneus formed a lake in this spot, being checked in its course by the higher grounds about the sea; but that an opening being made by an earthquake, and mount Ossa being torn from Olympus, the Peneus gained a free course to the sea between them. But Livy, who calls *Tempe* a grove, remarks a degree of horror rather than amenity, with which the Roman army was struck in marching over this narrow pass; for besides the defile, difficult to go over, which runs on for five miles, there are steep rocks on each hand, down which the prospect is apt to cause a dizziness, heightened by the noise and depth of the interfluent Peneus. From which it appears, that *Tempe* was in the Pelasgiotis, whose extremity was formerly the Peneus, but afterwards, as is probable, allotted to Magnesia; and thus Pliny places the mouth of the Peneus, not in Thessaly itself, but in the Magnesia of Thessaly. The name is properly *Temenos*, a sacred grove, in the dialect of the Macedonians and Aeolians, *Tempos*; as Melanobolus observes, *Tempe*, ennobled by its sacred grove: hence the Romans formed *Tempus*, and the diminutive *Tempulum*, or *Templum*. The name *Tempe* became at length an appellative to denote any pleasant spot. There was an *Heloria Tempe* in Sicily, on the banks of the Helorus, Ovid; and a *Tempe Teumessia* in Boeotia, near mount Teumessus, Statius; called *Cygnia*, Ovid.

TEMPERIES CORPORIS EX SITU LOCI, Vitruvius; the influence of climate on the bodies of men. See **LOCORUM VIS**.

TEMPLUM, in general, a place sequestered or set apart; from *Temenos*, called in the Aeolic dialect, *Tempos*; in a stricter sense, places allotted for religious purposes; and

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and in a still stricter, for a space or quarter in the heavens, marked out by the augur with his lituus, Lucretius, Varro; where he carefully observed the motion and singing of the birds, and in what part of this *Templum* they made their appearance, Plautus. And hence a place walled round, and destined for the worship of any deity, and consecrated by the augurs, was called *Templum Augustum*, Ovid; and the act itself inauguration, or consecration.

TEMPLUM DIANAE EPHESIAE, Pliny; a temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was two hundred and twenty years a-building, by a contribution of all the Hither Asia, under the direction of the architect Chersiphron, id. Strabo. One of the seven wonders of the world, Pliny; standing on an hundred and twenty-seven columns, Vitruvius; burnt down by Herostratus, in order to earn fame from infamy; the very night on which Alexander the Great was born; which gave rise to the frigid conceit of Timaeus; that Diana was that night absent, because employed about Olympias; Diana, called Lucina, presiding over births. The temple was restored by the Ephesians, under the conduct of the architect Chermocrates, Strabo.

TEMPSA. See **TEMESA**.

TEMPSIS, Pliny; the top of mount *Tmolus*, where people are said to live an hundred years.

TEMPYRA, *orum*, Livy, Ovid; a town of Thrace, near Aenus; called *Timporum*, Antonine.

TEMSA. See **TEMESA**.

TENCHTERI, or *Tenchteri*, a people of Germany, always joined by authors with the *Ufipii*, who, being driven out by the *Catti*, wandered about the Rhine for three years together, Caesar; at length they came to the *Sicambri* on the Rhine, among whom they became so blended, as to preclude a possibility of assigning them certain boundaries; Tacitus seems to allot them that part higher up the Rhine, opposite to, and next the *Ubii*, or that part of *Westphalia*, lying between the counties of Lippe, March, and

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Waldec, and the bishoprick of Paderborn, Cluverius.

TENDEBA, *orum, ae*, Livy; a citadel of Caria, in the territory of Stratonice. An ancient town of Caria, Stephanus; *Tendebeis*, or *Tendebeuses*, the people, id.

TENEA, Stephanus; a village of the territory of Corinth, at the distance of sixty stadia, Pausanias; situate between this last and Mycenae. *Teneatae*, the people, Coin; who formed a peculiar republic, Strabo; and had a temple of Apollo *Teneares*, id. and that in the Achean war they revolted from the Corinthians to the Romans, Pausanias; who says, that a gate of Corinth was called *Teneatica Porta*.

TENEAS, Strabo; *Tinia*, Silius Italicus, Pliny; a river of Umbria, rising in the Apennine, near Nuceria, falling into the Clitumnus, and both together into the Tiber, from east to west. Now *Topino*.

TENERIUM, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a promontory and port of the *Ilercaones*, in the Hither Spain, about the mouth of the Iberus.

TENEDOS, Virgil; an island on the coast of Troas, in sight of Troy, at the distance of forty stadia from the continent, and eighty in compass, Strabo; with a cognominal Aeolian town, Ptolemy; and a temple of Apollo *Smintheus*, Strabo, Homer. No inconsiderable town, as appears from its coins, inscribed *Tenedii*, the people. Its origin is derived from *Tennes*, or *Tenes*, who, being exposed in a coffer or box by his father Cygnus, the Thracian, at the instigation of the mother-in-law, was by fate carried to this island, and made king of it, and at length worshipped as a God, on account of his virtues, Cicero, Diodorus Siculus; and the island, from *Leucophrys*, its former name, came to be called *Tenedos*; it was also called *Calydna*, *Phoenice*, and *Lyrnessus*, Strabo, Pliny; famous for its earthen ware, Plutarch, Scholiast on Aristophanes; for which purpose the island had an excellent red clay; and hence Bochart would derive the appellation from *Tinedom*, a red clay. *Tenedia Securis*, is a proverbial saying, used to denote severity; from a law there

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there passed, that persons found in the act of adultery should be put to death, a severity executed on the king's son; and therefore in the coins of *Tenedos*, on one side are two heads, in memorial of the king and his son, and on the reverse an ax, Aristotle. Another *Tenedos*, of Lycia, Stephanus; of Pamphylia, Apollodorus, whose inhabitants are called *Tenedei*, to distinguish them from the *Tenedii*, of the island *Tenedos*; on which last Zoilus, the Homeromastix, wrote an encomium, Strabo.

TENERICUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain adjoining to the *Lacus Copais*, in Boeotia.

TENIA LONGA, Antonine; *Taenia Longa*, Ptolemy; the genuine writing; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, to the east of Rusadir; so called from its being a long slip.

TENOS, Ovid, Epigrams; an island, one of the Cyclades; distant a mile from Andros, and fifteen miles from Delos, with a small cognominal town, and a large temple of Neptune in a grove without the town, worth the seeing, Strabo; the island is fifteen miles in extent, called *Hydrussa* by Aristotle, from its plenty of water; by some, *Ophiussa*, from its serpents, Pliny, Strabo; and thence Bochart derives its name, *Thannoth*, denoting dragons or serpents; and the appellation *Hydrussa* from *Hydrus*, is thought to have a reference to the same noxious animals rather than to water. The noxiousness of these animals, and the rankness of the garlic are observed by the Scholiast on Aristophanes; from this island the viper called *Tenia* takes its name, Helychius; and here was a fountain, whose water would not mix with wine, Athenaeus. *Tenti*, Coin, the people. Now *Tino*, sixty miles west of Samos. E. Long. 26°, Lat. 37° 15'.

TENOS, Stephanus; a town of Laconica, mentioned by no other author; the native place of the poetess Erinna, about which however the learned are not agreed.

TENSA, Solinus; an island of Italy, on the coast of Magna Graecia, settled by Ionians.

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TENTYRA, orum, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Tentyris*, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of the Thebais in the Higher Egypt, situate on the west side of the Nile, giving name to the Nomos *Tentyrites*, lying to the south of the Nomos *Diospolites*. *Tentyritae*, the people, Strabo; of such terror to the crocodiles, that the very sound of their voice put them to flight, as they killed them wherever they found them, Strabo, Pliny; in the same manner as the *Psylli* of Cyrenaica had a certain natural power over serpents; whence arose an inveterate enmity between the *Tentyritae* and those cities of Egypt which had the crocodile in religious veneration, Juvenal. And when crocodiles were brought to Rome, they were always attended by the *Tentyritae*, who with a net brought them out of the pond, where they were fed, when about to be shewn to the people, and again returned them, without receiving any hurt, Strabo.

TEOS, Livy, Strabo; *Teios*, Thucydides; a town with a port, situate in the south of the peninsula of Ionia, to the south of Erythrae; not an island, as Pliny erroneously alledges, differing in this from *Me-la*, whom he generally follows; the country of Anacreon the poet, who calls it *Acamantis*, the ancient name of *Teos*, and in whose time the Teians, to avoid the tyranny of the Persians, removed to Abdera in Thrace, which gave rise to a proverbial saying, mentioned under that article, Strabo; for which they are commended by Herodotus, because choosing to quit their country rather than continue slaves. Of this town were also Hecataeus the historian, and Protagoras the philosopher, Stephanus; whose books, as atheistical, were burnt by order of the Athenians; of Abdera, Cicero; probably because the Teians removed thither. Menander, father of Protagoras, was so opulent as to entertain Xerxes and his attendants on his march against Greece. *Teii*, the people, Coins. *Teius*, the epithet, Horace.

TEPULA AQUA, Pliny; the same with *Julia Aqua*; so called from one

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one *Julius*, the discoverer; collected by Agrippa from several veins in the Ager Tusculanus, and conducted by him in the Via Latina.

TEREBINTHUS. See **MAMRE**.

TEREBUS. See **TADER**.

TEREDON; a town of Chaldaea, placed by Ptolemy between the mouths of the Tigris; by Strabo and Dionysius, at the mouth of the Euphrates; probably situate between the mouths of both.

TERENTUS, Statius, Martial; a place in Rome at the end of the Campus Martius, not far from the Capitol; where stood a temple of Pluto and Confus, with an altar under ground, consecrated to the Inferi; so called from the Tiber eating away, or making a breach in its banks. Hence the *Ludi Terentini*, Martial; or *Seculares*.

TERGESTE, *is*, Romans; *Tergeste, ae*, or *es*, Strabo; *Tergestum*, Ptolemy; *Tegesta, erum*, Stephanus; *Urbs Tergestorum*, Dionysius Periegetes; but the genuine name is *Tergeste*, Inscriptions, Peutinger; a town of Istria, situate on the sinus Tergestinus, a bay of the Adriatic, terminating Illyricum on the west, *Meia*. Now *il Golfo di Trieste*; a colony, twenty three miles to the east of Aquileia, beyond which, at the distance of six miles, is the river Formio, the ancient boundary of Italy enlarged, Pliny. The town now commonly *Trieste*. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 46° 5'.

TERIAS, Thucydides, Scylax, Diodorus, Pliny; a river of Sicily, running from west to east, at the distance of a mile to the north of Leontini, into the Sicilian sea. Now *il Fiume di S. Leonardo*, Cluverius. Also the ancient name of the river *Gallas* in the Hither Asia, Stephanus.

TERINA, Strabo, Scylax, Stephanus; *Tercina*, Lycophron; a town of the Bruttii, situate on the Sinus Terinaeus, Pliny; Now *Golfo di S. Eufemia*, Cluverius; in the Tuscan sea, between Clampetia to the north and Temesa to the south, destroyed by Hannibal, Strabo; some traces of it to be now seen near Nuceria. There are those who make *Terina* a small island, or rather a

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rock, called, *Pietra della Narve*, Cluverius; on which Ligea, one of the Sirens was shipwrecked, Lycophron, Solinus.

TERIOLI, Notitia Imperii; a citadel, with a small town, of Rhaetia, situate midway between the springs of the Arthens and Bauxare. Now *Tirol*, a slender citadel in the Grisons, giving name to a county.

TERMANTIA, and *Termisus*, Appian; a town of the Arevacae, in the Hither Spain, not far from Numantia; whether the *Termes* of Pliny, Ptolemy, Florus, is not so plain. It is taken by many now for *Lerma*, on the river Arelanza; by others for *Nuesira Señora de Termes*. *Termantini*, the people, Appian; *Termestini*, Livy.

TERMERA, Herodotus; a town of Caria, on the confines of Lycia; *Termera Libera*, Pliny.

TERMERIUM, Strabo; a promontory of the Myndians in Caria, opposite to Scandaria, a promontory of the island Cos, at the distance of forty stadia.

TERMES. See **TERMANTIA**.

TERMESSUS. See **TELMESSUS** and **PERMESSUS**.

TERMILAE, Herodotus; the *Lycians*, so called by their neighbours, after occupying the district of Milyas.

TERMISSUS, } See { **TELMESSUS**.

TERMISUS, } See { **TERMANTIA**.

TERMUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sardinia, running between the Portus Nymphaeus, and Coracodes, into the sea, on the west side of the island. Now *el Rio di Bosa*, Cluverius; according to others *el Rio de Coquinas*.

TERPILLUS, Ptolemy; a town of Mygdonia, a district of Macedonia, near Assorus, on the Echedorus.

TERRA HABITABILIS. See **OICUMENE**.

TERRA ROTUNDA. See **ROTUNDITAS**.

TERRACINA. See **TARRACINA**.

TERRARUM ORBIS PARTES. See **CONTINENTES**.

TERUANNA. See **TAPUANNA**.

TESANA, Lower Writers; a town of Rhetia, to the west of Feltria. Now *Tessina*, lying between Feltria and Trent.

TESCAPHE, Ptolemy; a town of Babylonia, situate on the Tigris, between

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- between Apamia and Seleucia.
- TETHRONIUM**, Herodotus; *Tithrone*, Pliny; *Tithronium*, Pausanias; a town of Phocis, twenty stadia above Drymaea, and fifteen from Amphiclea, situate in a plain; affording nothing remarkable, Pausanias.
- TETIS**, Mela; not *Telis*, as in the common editions; a river of Gallia Narbonensis, running from the Pyrenees into the Sinus Galicus. Now the *Tet*, running by Perpignan.
- TETIUS**, Ptolemy; a river of Cyprus, whose mouth lies between Amathus and Citium, on the south side of the island.
- TETRACHORITAE**, or *Tetracomis*, Stephanus; the *Tess* so called, from their occupying four places or villages.
- TETRANAULOCHUS**. See **NAULOCHUS**.
- TETRAPOLIS**. See **SELEUCIS**; four cities built by Seleucus, called the sister cities; viz. *Antiochia*, after his father; *Seleucia*, after himself; *Apamia*, after his wife; and *Lacônia*, after his mother, Strabo.
- TETRAPOLIS ATTICA**, Strabo; four cities in the north of Attica; so called, either because they maintained the dignity of cities longer, or because they were anciently built by Xuthus, king of that northern district, and these were *Cenoe*, *Morathon*, *Probalinthus*, and *Tricorythus*.
- TETRAPOLIS DORICA**, Strabo. See **DORICA**.
- TETRAPYRGIA**, Ptolemy; a town in the west of Galatia; but by Peutinger's map, rather in Cincia than Cappadocia, of which Galatritis is a part.
- TETRARCHIA**, Cicero; the government of the fourth part of a country: *Tetrarches*, or *Tetrarchia*, id. a governor of such a part; a term often mentioned by the Evangelist Luke; by whom it is peculiarly applied to the division made of Herod's kingdom into four parts and therefore called *Tetrarchies*.
- TETRARCHIA**, Pliny; a particular division or district of Lycaonia, in the part where it bounds on Galatia, having fourteen cities, of which Iconium was the most illustrious.
- TETRICUS MONS**, Servius; *Tetrica*,

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- Virgil; *Tetrica Rupes*, Sil. Italicus; a part of the hithermost Apennin, assigned to the Sabines; so called from its horrid appearance; and, according to Holstenius, is now that dreadful ridge, rising above the rest of the Apennin, between Mons Fiscellus; now *Monte della Sibilla*, and *Ajulum Picenum*, or *Ajelli*, of Ancona.
- TEUCERA**, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, lying next to Samarobriua, to the west. Now *Tieure*, or *Tiesure*, a village of Artois, on the borders of Picardy, on the river Authie, Cluverius.
- TEUCHIRA**, the ancient name of *Arjinoe*, a town of the Cyrenaica, which see.
- TEUCRIA**, Virgil; *Teucris*, *Teucrium*, Stephanus; *Troy* so called, from *Teucer*, the son of Scamander, the Cretan, who reigned in Troas, together with Dardanus, his son-in-law; and hence also the Trojans were called *Teucri*, Ovid.
- TEUDERIUM**. See **THEUDURUM**.
- TEUGLUSCA**, Thucydides; an island on the coast of Ionia, near Halicarnassus; *Teuthissa*, Stephanus.
- TEUMISSUS**, Strabo; a mountain of Boeotia, commended by the poet Antimachus, in high-sounding, empty verse, id. And where Hercules, yet a boy, slew a lion, Homer; whose skin he ever after wore as a mantle: hence the epithet *Teumessus*, given Hercules, Statius. The name of a cognominal town of Boeotia, Demosthenes Bithynus; a village, Pausanias; where Jupiter is said to have concealed Europa, Pausanias; alluded to by the poet Antimachus, in his Thebais. Also a grove near Thebes, Nonnus.
- TEURIOCHÆMAE**, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, whose country is now said to be Thuringia.
- TEURISCI**, Ptolemy; a people situate in the north of Dacia.
- TEURNIA**, Pliny; *Tëurnia*, Ptolemy; a town of Noricum, not inconsiderable, Inscription. Thought to be *Tillach*, on the Drave, Cluverius, in Carinthia. E. Long. 11° 8', Lat. 47°.
- TEUTANION**. See **TITANA**.
- TEUTHIS**, *idos*, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia, Stephanus; a village, Pausanias;

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PAUSANIAS: adjoining to the district called *Taifoa*; formerly a small town, which furnished a general for the war of Troy, called *Teuthis*, according to others *Corythus*, but falling out with Agamemnon at Aulis, returned home, id. *Teuthides*, the generic name, and patronymic *Teuthides*.

TEUTHENIA, Pliny: a district of Mysia, where the river *Cicus* rises, with a circumvallated town, distant above seventy stadia from *Praera* and *Elaea*, towards *Pergamus*, Strabo: taking its name from *Teuthras*, king of the Mysians and Ciliarians, id. *Teuthras*, the epithet, Ovid. Another *Teuthras*, called also *Thymara*, Ptolemy: a place of Paphlagonia, situate between *Chorum* to the west, and the promontory *Carambis* to the east.

TEUTHRONA, Ptolemy, Paulinus; a town of *Lyconica*, on the coast, situate between *Las* to the north, and *Tenarus* to the south.

TEUTLUSSA. See **TAUTLUSSA**.

TEUTOBURGENSIS SALTUS, Tacitus; a forest of Germany, famous for the total rout of *Varus* and three legions; situate at no great distance from the *Silva Caesia*, on this side the *Wurgis*, or *Weier*, beginning in the country of the *Marsi*, between the *Ems* and *Lippe*, and extending to *Palidurn*, Spenser. The forest takes its name from *Teutoburgum*, *Holtena*: a town of Germany; now *Dietzen*, *Dietzen*, in the county of *Lippe*, near the heads of the rivers *Ems* and *Lippe*. E. Long. 8° 35', Lat. 52°.

TEUTOBURGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of *Pannonia Inferior*, on the north side of the *Danube*, opposite to the confluence of the *Drave*; but according to *Antonine*, on the south side, between *Cornacina* and *Marsia*.

TEUTONES, Vellius, Plutarch, Eutropius. Or. rom; *Teutoni*. Caesars, Melas, Cicero: a people always by authors joined with the *Cimbri*, both seated by *Mela* beyond the *Ebro*, on the *Sinus Codanus*, or *Baltic*; and there it is supposed lay the country of the *Teutones*; now *Dümen*, diversity of dialects pro-

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ducing the different terms *Teut*, *Tut*, *Dot*, *Tid*, and *Thed*, which in the ancient German language denoted *people*, Leibnitz. Of these *Teutones* Virgil is to be understood in the epithet *Teutonicus*; an appellation, which more lately came to be applied to the Germans in general; and later still, the appellation, *Germani*.

TEUTRIA, Strabo, Piny; one of the *Dionetiae*, islands in the *Adriatic*, on the coast of *Apulia* *Damnia*.

TEYGETUS. See **TAYGETUS**.

TEZERUS, a river of Spain. See **ALBA**.

THAVATH, Joshua; a town of *Manasse*, on this side *Jordan*; one of the *Levitical* towns, id. from which the *Chanaanites* could not be driven, *Joshua* 27. distant four miles from *Leshem*, and therefore lay in the foot of *Galilee*, and to the west of the towns about *mount Tabor*. Here *Sisera* was defeated by *Barak*, *Judges* v. 19.

THAAATH, or *Thenath*, Jerome; a village of *Lybnum*, ten miles from *Neapolis*, on the east, towards *Jordan*: thought to be the *Thaanath-Sab*, mentioned *Joshua* xvi. 6. where it is said to be the east boundary of the tribe of *Ephraim*.

THABIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of *Zenigitana*, to the south of *Carthage*.

THABURA, Hirtius; a town of *Africa* *Pagura*, not far from the *Mediterranean*; *Taburnus*, the people, id. subject to *Juba*, revolted to *Caesar*.

THABIENE. See **TABIENE**.

THABOR, Hebrew, Septuagint, Vulgate; but *Hebrah* v. 1. translated *Thabor*, Septuagint; a name also employed by *Josephus*; explained *Thaber*, St. Jerome; who says, it was a mountain of *Galilee*, situate in a plain, and equally terminated or defined on every side; lying in the middle between the *Campus Magnus*, or great plain and *Scythopolis*, and rising to thirty stadia, inaccessible on the north side; with a plain at its foot, twenty six stadia in extent, the whole encompassed with a wall, *Josephus*; who either fortified it during the war with the *Romans*, or restored the ancient fortifications,

fortifications, id. the ruins of which still remain, Korte. And that there was formerly a fort upon it appears from Polybius; who calls it *Atabyrium*; different from the fortifications of Josephus, because the ascent to these left was thirty fadoms, whereas to *Atabyrium*, but but that ascent: this mountain was the boundary of Issachar to the north, on the borders of Zabulon, and according to Lightfoot, was distant about ten miles to the north west of Capernaum; which agrees with the relation of travellers. The most beautiful mountain in the world, both in itself, and in the prospect it affords; seen on the east and west sides, it exactly resembles a sugar-loaf; on the north and south sides, it appears of an oval-round, with a deep valley running about it, so as to lie detached from, though near to, other mountains, which it overtops. To the north-east, the east, and south east, it has the plain of Galilee lying before it, and to the south and south-west, the incomparably beautiful plain of Esdrelon; quite round, it rises equally high and steep, and appears green on every side, Korte. A-top it has an oval plain, about three miles in compass; over the plain of Esdrelon there is a view of the mountains of Gilboa, to the south and to the south-west that of mount Carmel, to the west a prospect of the mountains of Nazareth, and over them of the Mediterranean; and to the north that of the beginning of mount Lebanon, and then that of Bashan, id. At this mountain Barak collected the army he raised against Sisera, and in the plain below fought with him. Whether this was the high mountain, on which our Saviour's transfiguration happened, mentioned by the Evangelists, though affirmed by the generality, is however questioned by some. Ancient tradition is for it; whereas Lightfoot will have it to be a mountain near Caesarea Philippi; probably that very high one, which, according to Josephus, hangs over the springs of the Jordan, and at the foot of which stood Caesarea.

- THABRACA.** See TABRACA.
THABUSIUM, Livy; a citadel of Phrygia Magna, situate between Tabae and Cibyra.
THABUTHIS, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the springs of the Barrada.
THACCONA, Ptolemy; a town of Babilonia, opposite to Volgesia, and in the same latitude.
THACES, Ptolemy; a branch of the Scythians, at Mount Imaus.
THADAMORA, Josephus; the same with Palmyra, which see.
THADURE See THADUTI.
THAENA, and *Thena*, Strabo; *Thenae*, Pliny, Antonine; *Thaenae*, Ptolemy; a town situate at the beginning, or west side, of the Syrtis Minor; a colony, surnamed *Adia*, Antonine; an indication that Adrian was the founder. *Thacutae*, Inscription, the people.
THAFU, Jerome, Eusebius; *Thesuch*, or *Thephua*, Joshua; of which nothing farther is said than that it was a town of Judah, whose king Joshua slew.
THAGASTE See TAGASTE.
THALA, Sallust; a town of Numidia, mentioned by many, but its situation defined by none; a large and opulent town, where Jugurtha kept his treasure, taken and plundered by Metellus, Florus; destroyed in the war of Juba, or that between Caelar and Scipio, Strabo.
THALAMA, ae, Ptolemy; *Thalamae*, *arum*, Pausanias, Polybius; a town of Laconia, to the north west of Sparta, towards the confines of Messenia, famous for the temple and oracle of Palisphae, Plutarch.
THALLA. See THELLA.
THALLUSA, Pliny; which, he says, others call *Daphnusa*; one of the smaller islands near Chios in the Egean sea.
THALPUSA, Stephanus. See THELPUSA.
THALUDA. See TAMUDA.
THAMAGADI. See TAMUGADI.
THAMAR. See HAZEZON.
THAMARITA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, beyond Mount Guas.
THAMATHSARE, Joshua; *Thamatharoch*, or *Thamathachar*, Septuagint; the same with *Thamra*, a town of Ephraim,

Ephraim, the inheritance of Joshua, and where he was buried, Josephus; situate between Antipatris and Lydda, Reland.

THAMBS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Numidia Propria, from which rises the river Rubricatus, running from south to north into the Mediterranean, to the east of Hippo Regius.

THAMNA, called also *Thizva*; a town situate belonging to the tribe of Judah, Joshua; afterwards assigned to the Danites, id. where Juda shared his sleep; near the Philistines, and when powerful occupied by them. Of this place was the wife of Samson. One of the tetrarchies of Judea, Josephus; called *Tetrarchia Thamnica*, Pliny; *Thamnites*, the people, Stephanus. Another *Thamna* of Ephraim. See **THAMATHEARE**.

THAMNASACHAR. See **THAMATH-THAMNASARACH**. (C. SARE.)

THAMONDACANA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the river Nigr.

THAMUDENI, or *Thamuzi*, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix, bordering on the Saraceni, northwards towards Arabia Petraea, Diodorus Siculus. *Thamua*, Stephanus, the district.

THAPSACUS, Xenophon; a great and opulent city on the Euphrates, id. on the confines of Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy; in Syria, Pliny, Stephanus; and if so, is to be allotted to the Palmyrene; called *Euphratis* in Herodotus, a name given it by the Macedonians. There Cyrus and his army waded over, the water reaching breast high, a thing the people of *Thapsacus* had never observed done before, Xenophon; and there Darius crossed over a bridge to Ctesia, in his march against Alexander, and then he fled back after his defeat, Arrian. *Thapsacus* is also mentioned by Strabo as a noted place, from which distances or places were reckoned, and where stood an ancient bridge on the Euphrates. It is with probability thought to be the *Thapsach*, mentioned in Kings iv. 24. called *Thapsa*, Septuagint; *Thapsa*, Vulgate; the boundary, on that side, of Solomon's Kingdom.

THAPSUS, Ptolemy; *Thapsus*, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria situate on the Mediterranean, to the south of Leptis Parva, at the distance of eight miles; a very strong place, made still more famous by the war and victory of Cæsar, Hirtius. *Thapsitani*, the people, id.

THAPSUS of Sicily. See **TAPSUS**.

THAPSAB. See { **TAPHUA**.
 THAPFU.

THARSE, Josephus; *Thersa*, Septuagint; *Tharsa*, or *Tirzah*, Hebrew; a town of Samaria, the royal residence of the kings of Israel, before Omri built Samaria. Its situation uncertain; placed by some to the north of the city of Samaria.

THASBALTE. See **TABALTA**.

THASIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Africa Propria.

THASIS, Pliny; a district of Iberia.

THASUS. See **THASSOS**.

THASPIE, or *Thespi*, Ammian; a town of Carmania, situate between Carmania and Partolpana, proceeding southwards.

THASSOS, surnamed *Libera*, Pliny; because enjoying their liberty under the Romans; *Thulos*, Mela; an island in the Ægean sea, near Thrace, and next Lemnos; famous for its vines; its wine remarkable for its sweet flavour, and for its marble, Virgil, Seneca, Pliny, Athenæus; anciently called *Aeria*, Oracle, Pliny; *Oxygia*, on account of its antiquity, Dionysius Periegetes, who commends it for its fertility. Hence *ὄξος ἀφ᾽ ἧς*, a proverbial saying for great plenty. It had a cognominal town, a colony of Parras, Strabo; *Thasi*, the people, Nepos. *Thasius*, the epithet, Virgil. The island was also called *Chryse*, on account of its gold mines, Arrian; and *Olenis*, Hesychius, from its agreeableness.

THAUMACI, *oriz.* Strabo, Livy; *Thaumacia*, Homer, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Magnesia in Thessaly, situate on an eminence, hanging over the denie called Cocle; as you go from Pyææ and the Sinus Maliacus through Lamia, and pass the rugged places of Thessaly, and the ways made intricate by the windings of the valleys, and are come

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come to this town, of a sudden an extensive plain, like a vast sea, opens before your eyes, in which the sight is lost; from this astonishing prospect the place came to be called *Thaumaci*, Livy.

THAUMASIUS, Pausanias, Stephanus; a mountain of Arcadia, on the river Molottus, or Molotus; where Saturn, deceived by Rhea, is said to have swallowed the stone instead of Jupiter, Mythology. In this mountain is the cave of Rhea, which none but the women, priestesses to the Goddess, are allowed to enter.

THEAENAE. See **THAENA**.

THEANGELA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Caria; it seems to have had its name from proclaiming public spectacles; probably it was a privilege of this town, to be the common cryer on these occasions, and to assemble the community, who had a right to assist at those spectacles. It was one of the six towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnassus, Pliny. *Theangelus*, Athenaeus, or *Theangelensis*, the gentilitious name.

THEATRUM, a term of Greek original, denoting a building where plays were seen acted; common in several parts of Greece, and afterwards borrowed from them by the Romans, and built in the form of a semicircle. In the first ages of Rome, *Theatres* were only temporary, and built of wood, Dio, Pliny. Pompey the Great was the first who built a fixed *Theatre*, all of stone. Tacitus.

THEBAE, *αἰὺν*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix on the Arabian gulf. Another *Thebae*, a very ancient town of the Higher Egypt, Homer, Dionysius Periegetes, Juvenal: situate on the right or east side of the Nile, famous for its hundred gates; in Strabo's time called *Dispolis*; surnamed *Magna*, Pliny; the gates are taken by others for so many palaces, or princely residences, each of which could send forth, on any emergency, ten thousand men, Mela. Yet the ancient name, *Thebae*, was still retained, without any additional distinction, Itinerary; built by Busiris, king of Egypt,

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Diodorus Siculis; destroyed by Cambyses, king of Persia; plundered by the poet Cornelius Gallus, Ammian. The greater part of the city stood on the east or Arabian side, where its site is generally allowed to have been; yet a part stood also on the west or Libyan side, called *Memnonium*, Strabo. See **MEMNON**. A third, of Boeotia, sometimes called *Thebe*, singular, Poets, Stephanus; a very famous city, situate on the river Ismenus; not inferior to Athens in lustre, the birth-place of two deities, Bacchus and Hercules, Dicearchus, Pliny. How considerable a city it was, appears by the slaughter of six thousand, and the captivity of thirty thousand, of its inhabitants, by Alexander, Aelian. It is said to have been built by Cadmus; from whom the adjoining citadel retained the appellation, *Cadmea*, as the beginning or ground-plan of the future city; raised by the found of Amphion's lyre, Mythology, Horace. Epaminondas, a man who would not utter a lie, even in jest, Nepos, and under whom the *Thebans* rose to the highest reputation, and with whom they sunk again to their former obscurity, was the great ornament, as Alexander, son of Philip, the pupil of Epaminondas, proved the ruin of *Thebes*, which he razed to the ground; but which afterwards Cassander restored, Diodorus Siculus. Of this city was Pelopidas, a famous *Theban* general, who recovered the liberty of his country, and the citadel *Cadmea*, out of the hands of the Lacedaemonians; as was also Pindar, whose house and family Alexander spared, out of respect to the poet, Arrian. It is said to have had seven gates, and hence to be surnamed *επτάπυλος*, Hesiod, Juvenal. *Thebaeus*, Greeks; *Thebanus*, Romans; the gentilitious name. A fourth *Thebae* of Ponthos in Thessaly, Ptolemy, Stephanus, Strabo; called *Thebae Philiae*, Polybius, Livy; *Thebae Thesalicae*, Pliny; placed by Ptolemy near the mouth of the Sperchius; by Strabo, to the north of Halos, almost on the confines of the Illyriotis. But

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But on whatever spot the city stood, it was a matter of dispute between the two, formerly very hostile, tribes, the people of the south, the Hot Philip, son of the emperor, and the tribes committed to him by the Indians, and ordered to be built on the *Monte de la Cruz*. The great American, called *Quetzaco*, Priest, sent to Cortes. A path was made to Salinas, on the *Via Salina*, near Puebla, Yucatan.

THE *TRAIAS* (i. e. *Hadrian's Wall*) of the
the Higher Empire, to the north of
the Heptanomis; the latter part
of Egypt, bounding on Ethiopia,
Pliny: taking its name from Lux-
bae, the capital, and extending on
both sides the Nile, in length from
the Heptanomis to Ethiopia, be-
yond Egypt; and divided in breadth
by the Nile into two parts, the
west and east *Thaïs*. *Plin.*

THEBASSA, Pagan; a town of Pagan-
nia, State of Mount Taurus; in
other refs. "Thebes" known.

THREE, on the opposite bank of the Strabe, lower down than the ancient town Tichy, mentioned by Homer; but afterwards being extinct; situated in the Circle of replacement, near J. v. Stephanus.

THEBES, *Ægyptus*; *Thēbē*, *Pro-*
temy, Itinerary, Pentapolis, a town
of Nubia, lying to the east of
Naggarā. A colony, Itinerary.
iv.

THE 77. Hebrew; *Taher*, Septuagint, Vulgate; *Taher*, in Arabic, a village in Jeron's country, on the confines of N. palestina, on the road to Samaria, at the distance of thirteen miles. At the siege of this place Abimelech was slain by a piece of a millstone, thrown by a woman, Judges ix. 53.

TECOA, *Thera, Theris, Jerichus, Tereza, Jericho*; the country of the prophet exiles: a town of Judah, distant six miles to the south of Bethlehem, giving name to a desert of wanderers, *Exod.* ix. 22. It stood therefore on the road leading from Jerusalem to Hebron.

THIGANUSA. See **TIGANUS**.

THE: ASSAR, 2 Kings xix. a eunuch
of Syria.

THELEMCANE, Ptolemy; a town

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of Babylon, to the north of Babel, and in the city of Babel.

Lebanon, Lebanon; Jhalia, Hege
Lebanon, a village on the Jordan in
the borders of Canaan.

VERBENA. See **HEPHERUSA.**

1000, see INDEX.

Idoloth, Idenath, Izelzel, Amos, the capital of Idumea, and the royal residence; whence the circumjacent country was called Theman, from the garden of Eban, and in Jerome's time there was a village of this name, at the distance of fifteen miles from Petra; where was a Roman garrison; of this name was Elphaz, Job.

INTERNATIONAL. See TIME
MAGAZINE.

Thermopyra, Ptolemy; a Greek city of the Regno Pontica; *Sylax*, *Herodotus*; *Thermopyrum*, *Mela*; and a plain. *Strabo*, of extraordinary fertility, id. reaching from Chelidoniae to the river Thermodon. *Herodotus*, *Stephanus*: nothing indeed but that a town and district might be cognominae. *Hercules*, sailing to the mouth of the Thermodon, encamped near the town *Thermopyra*, where stood the palace of the Amazons, *Diodorus*. The Thermodon runs through the plain of *Thermopyra*, *Strabo*, *Mela*. *Appollonius* calls the plain *Campus Ponticus*, from *Pontus*, one of two brothers, who settled there, *Scholiast*. But the story of the Amazons is not involved in this, so that nothing can with certainty be determined about their towns and habitations.

THERMOPYLUM PROMONTORIUM,
Apollonius; a promontory on the
Isthmus, at the mouth of the Ther-
mopylon.

Τριφυλία, *Triphylia*, Ptolemy; a town of *Triphylia Magna*, above *Laodicea*, a little to the west of *Cibyra*. The name also of a district; *Triphylia*, the people.

ZEUGITANA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana to the south of Mount Cirna.

THEMA, Ptolemy : a town of Arabia Deserta, thought to be the *The-ma* of Job, Isaiah and Jeremiah; so called from a son of Imael, Moses.

THEŒA. Soc THAENA.

TILNAE,

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THENAE, Callimachus; a town and grove, Scholiast; near Cnide of Crete. *Thenis*, Coin, or *Thenises*, the people.

THENATH. See **THAANATH**.

THIODONIS VILLA, in Belgica; how ancient, not so well known; perhaps more truly to be referred to the lower geography; it is contracted to *Totoni Villa*, Paulus Diaconus. Now *Thionville*, in Luxemburg on the Moselle. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 49° 33'.

THIODORA, Mela; a town of the Tanica Chersonesus, situate to the south of Panticapaeum, on the south-east side of the peninsula. Now *Cassa*, in the peninsula of Chin Tartary. E. Long. 35° 21', Lat. 44° 55'.

THIOPOLIS, *Antioch* thus called in the lower age; because there the professors of Christianity were first called Christians.

THIUSA, Ptolemy; a town of China, situate in the Peraca Rhodorum, on the river Calbis.

THURA, Strabo; an island in the sea of Crete; anciently called *Celiste*, Herodotus; the metropolis or mother town of the Cyrenens, a colony of Lacedaemonians; near the islands Anaphe and Therista. There are the islands, of which it is said, there was a time when they did not exist; but that at length some of them came to emerge or appear, Pliny, *Seneca*.

THURAPAE, Statius, Scholiast on Pindar; *Therapae*, Pausanias, Mela; a town of Laconia, on the other side the Pnorias, not far from Sparta; where stood a temple of the Dioclean. Viciously written *Theranne*.

THIRAPNAE, an inland town of Crete, Pliny; one of its principal towns, Strabo, Mela.

THIRASTA. See **THIRA**.

THIRIA, Herodotus, Aeschines, Thucydides; a town of Thracia in Macedonia; which, when afterwards enlarged, came to be called *Thygatenea*, Strabo, Scholiast on Thucydides; which many think was done by Cassander, who called it *hefulaia*, after his wife, daughter of Philip, Strabo; but Stephanus, from a victory gained

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over the Thessalians by Philip, son of Amyntas. Under the Romans it was a principal city of Macedonia, and the residence of the president and governor, Cicero; nor is it the least honour to this city, that St Paul wrote two epistles to the people of it. A city of free condition, Pliny. Its name is now mingled to *Selima*, capital of Macedonia. E. Long. 2°, Lat. 41°.

THERMAE, hot baths, or bagnios; luxury and extravagance were in nature carried to such heights as in the *Thermae* of the Roman emperors; Ammian complain, that they were bent to such an extent as to equal whole provinces; from which Valerius would abate, by reading *provinciae* instead of *provinciae*. And yet, of all, the remains of Rome, still standing, are sufficient testimonies for a man's censure; and the accounts transmitted of their ornaments and furniture, such as being laid with precious stones, *Seneca*; set round with beds of gold silver, Pliny; who pipes and censures of the same matter, *Seneca*, add to, rather than relieve, the censure. The most remarkable bagnios were those of Diocletian and Caracalla at Rome, great part of which remains at this day; the lofty arches, stately pillars, variety of foreign marble, curious vaulting of the roofs, great number of spacious apartments, all attract the curiosity of the traveller. They had also their summer and winter baths.

THERMAE HIERIANSES. See **HIERIANSES**.

THERMAE ONESIAE. See **ONESIAE**.

THERMAL SETHUNTIA, or simply *Thermae*, Diodorus; a town on the south side of Sicily, built by the Carthaginians; a colony, Pliny; situate to the east of Scorus. The walls said to be brackish, Strabo. **THERMAEUS SINUS**, Greeks, Tacitus; *Thermae*, Mela; a bay of Macedonia, thence called *Thermae*, Pliny; at the head of which, to the north, stood *Therma*, whence the bay takes its name, the ancient appellation of *Trematana*. Now *Gelina Selonica*.

THERMIDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Carpetani

Carpetani in Spain, a people on the Tagus.

THEMIDAVA, Ptolemy; an island town of Dalmatia; in other respects obscure.

THERMISSE, See **HIERA**.

THERMOPON, *ἑρμύων*; a river of the Regio Pontica, famous on account of the Amazons, who were thought to have dwelt upon it, Virgil, Theodorus, Lyris, Ovid, Apollodorus; running first north west, then north, and falling into the Euxine near Polemonium. *Thermopyæus*, the epithet, Propertius; *Thermopyæensis*, Statius; the river turnamed *Amazonia*, Ovid. *Haem. n.* a river in Boeotia, also called *T. n.*

THERMOPYLAE, *ἑρμύλαι*, Livy, Herodotus; a narrow pass or gate, between the wath of the Sinus Malianus, on the east and steep mountains, reaching to Cera, made dreadful by unpassable woods, on the west, leading from Thebais to Locris and Boeotia, Herodotus. These mountains divide Greece in the middle, in the same manner as the Apennin does Italy, Livy; forming one continued ridge from Leucate on the west to the sea on the east, with thickets and rocks interspersed: that persons even prepared for travelling, much less an army encumbered with baggage, cannot easily find a commodious passage. In the valley, verging towards the Sinus Malianus, the road is only sixty paces broad; the only military way for an army to pass, if not constructed by an enemy; and therefore the place is called *Pyæ*, and by others, on account of its hot waters, *Thermopyæ*, id. Herodotus. Ennobled by the brave stand made by Leonidas and three hundred Spartans, against the whole army of Persia; and by the bold resolution of blind Luthycus, choosing rather to fall there in fight, than return to Sparta, and escape the common danger, Cicero. Famous also for the amphictyones, the common council, or states general of Greece, assembling there twice a year, spring and autumn, Strabo.

THERMUM, Polybius; *Thermæ*, Stephanus; an opulent town and

strong; the citadel, as it were, of Actolis; situate to the west of the river Lænus; in which yearly fairs and games were kept and performed, and the general assembly of the Actolians was holden, Polybius.

THERMUTIS; a town of the Delta, only conjectured to have existed, because Ptolemy mentions the *Thermuthæ* branch of the Nile, the third in order from the west, and Josephus says, that Pharaoh's daughter, who brought up Moses, was called *Thermuthis*.

TIERSA, See **THARSE**.

TIBASTRAE, Stephanus; a people of Iberia.

TIBESSE or *Taybe*; the country of Elias, called thence *Thysia*, or *Tajites*, Vulgate; *Thybone*, Josephus; a town of Gilead. Reland takes it to be a town in the tribe of Naphtali, the country of Tobias; of which Elias might have been, and afterwards have resided in Gilead. *Thajab*, Targum.

TALISIA, æ, Homer; *Thespieæ, arum*, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, situate at Mount Helicon, to the south of it, hanging over the Sinus Criffæus, as Helicon itself does. In Strabo's time this and Tanagra were the only towns standing of Boeotia. A free city, Pliny. The native place of Phryne the courtesan, who dedicated the famous Cupid, executed by Praxiteles; to her which many resorted to *Thespieæ*, Strabo, Cicero; removed thence to Rome by Cæcilia, restored by Claudius, and again removed by Nero to Rome, where it perished in the flames, Pausanias. Phryne was so rich, that she offered to rebuild the walls of Thebes, if it might be inscribed, that they were destroyed by Alexander, and restored by Phryne, Athenæus. *Thespius*, the epithet, Catullus; *Thespiacus*, Val. Flaccus. One of those places consecrated to the Muses, thence called *Thespiades*.

THESPIS, See **THASPIS**.

THESPROTIA, Stephanus; *Thesprotis* Thucydides; *Thesprotæ* and *Thesproti*, the people, Strabo, Ptolemy, Lucan, Propertius; a district of Epirus, having the Sinus Ambraciu to the east, to the south and west.

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the sea. *Thesprotus*, the epithet, Lycophron; who called Alexander, *Thesprotus Leo*, his mother Olympias being of that country.

THESSALIA, a term, at one time denoting the whole of the country going by that name; at another, a part of it only, called *Thessalia Propria*, and *Thessaliotis*, Strabo; bounded on the east by a line drawn from Thermopylae to the mouth of the Peneus; on the south having a ridge of mountains, extending from Oeta to Pindus; and on the west the Actoll, Acarnanes, and Amphiloehi; but to the north its limits less distinct; however, if a line be drawn from the mouth of the Peneus, along the above said ridge, its north boundary may be determined. Strabo divides the whole into four parts; namely, the *Phthiotis*, *Esthiacotis*, *Thessaliotis*, and *Pelagiotis*; to which, if you add Magnesia on the east side, you have *Thessaly* divided into five parts. *Thessali*, the people, Cicero, Caesar; they first began to break horses, Pausanias. They are said to be great eaters; hence the proverb, *Thessala bucca*, Athenaeus; and are charged by all the poets with being given to sorceries and enchantments.

THESSALIS, Pliny; the ancient name of Bithynia.

THESSALONICA. See THERMA.

THESTIA, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, situate between the Achelous and Evenus, northwards; *Thestieis*, id. or *Thestienses*, the people.

THESTIUS, Plutarch; the ancient name of the river Achelous.

THEUDALE, Ptolemy; *Theudalis*, Pliny; a town of Africa Propria, above the Lacus Sisara, Ptolemy; near Hippo Diarrhytus, more distant from the sea, a town with immunities, Pliny; if near the sea, it is removed too far to the south by Ptolemy.

THEUDURUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica; now *Tudder*, Cluverius; a village in the west of Juliers.

THEVESTE. See THEBESTE.

THEUPROSOPON. See DEI FACIES.

THIA, Pliny; an island that rose in Pliny's time out of the Cretan Sea.

TIBILIS, *Tibilis*, Augustine; a town

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of Numidia; situate to the east of the Aquae Thibilitanae, Peutinger; or *Tibilitanae*, lying to the north-east, between Cirta and Hippo.

THIBRUS. See THINGRUS.

THICATH, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Tingitana, beyond the Atlas Minor, on the river Cusa. *Oecath*, Peutinger.

THIGANUSA. See TEGANUSA.

THIGE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the Nigir.

THIGIBA, Ptolemy; a colony, Pliny; a town of Numidia, to the north of Tubursica; *Thigibense oppidum*, Pliny.

THIMNA. See THAMNA.

THINAE, Ptolemy; *Thina*, Periplus; the metropolis of the Sinae, beyond the equator.

THINGE, Stephanus. See TINGIS.

THINGRUS, Lycophron; called *Thibrius*, Stephanus; a town of the Dorians, who inhabited mount Lacomon of Perrhaebia.

THINIAS, Ptolemy; *Thynias*, Arrian; *Thynia*, Mela; a promontory of Thrace; a town of Thrace, Pliny, on the Euxine, lying to the east of Halmydessus.

THINISSA. See TUMSA.

THINITES NOMOS, Ptolemy; a Nomos of the Thebais; so called from the town *This*, Stephanus; supposed a faulty reading for *Thinis*, near Abydos; hence *Thinites*, the gentilicious name.

THINTIS, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrenaiaca, to the west of the Lacus Paliuri.

THIPSACH. See THAPSACUS.

THIRMIDA, Sallust; a town of Numidia, where Hiempsal was slain; of unknown situation.

THIRZA. See THARSE.

THIS. See THINITES.

THISBE, the country of Elias. See THESBE.

THISBE, Homer, Pliny, Pausanias; *Thistae*, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, situate between Creusis, or Creusa, and Siphac, at some, but no very great distance from the sea, near Thespieae and Coronea, on the south side of Mount Helicon, with a rocky station for ships, abounding in pigeons, Homer, Strabo. Of this place was the famous piper, or minstrel, Ismenias; of whom Antisthenes the Cynic, in whose presence

sence he was commended as a most excellent performer, said, he must have been good for nothing; had he been good for any thing, he never would have been a piper.

THISOA, Pliny; *Thyson*, Pausanias; one of the decayed towns of Arcadia, near Orchomenus; and one of those reckoned to this last, Pausanias; also the name of a small district of Arcadia, near a town called Teuthis.

THISOAEA, Pausanias; a district of Arcadia, situate to the north of Mount Lycaeus.

THIZIEL, Ptolemy; a mountain in the south of the Regio Syria, lying towards the Cinyphus.

THMUIS, Josephus, Stephanus; a barbarous name, denoting a goat, most of the Egyptian towns taking their names from the animals that were the objects of worship. Jerome; a considerable town of the Delta, situate midway between the Athlonic and Busrific branches of the Nile. In the lower age it was surnamed, *Agagence*, *Agagastica*, and *Agagastica*, from a particular province, in the extremity of which it stood. Notitiae *Thumite*, the gentilitious name. Stephanus.

THMUITES NOMOS, Herodotus; a division of the Delta, taking its name from *Thumus*.

THOAE, Homer, Strabo; some of the Echinades islands so called, situate to the east of Cephalenia.

THOANA. See **TYANA**.

THOANTELUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the island Carpathus.

THOANTILUM, Strabo; the beach or shore of the city Rhodes, before which lie the Sporades, towards Chalcia.

THOAX, Pliny; a town on the north side of the island Meninx.

THOARIS, Arrian; a river of the Regio Pontica, running to the east of the Thermodon.

THONIS, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo; an ancient trading town of the Lower Egypt, to the east of Alexandria, where the Nile falls into the sea, at the Canopic mouth, Stephanus; so called from *Thon*, the king, who entertained Menelaus and Helena, Strabo.

THONITES, Dionysius Periegetes,

Strabo; *Thospites*, Pliny; a lake on the confines of Mesopotamia, the middle of whose breadth the Tigris traverses, and being come to the farther bank, sinks into the earth with a great whistling noise.

THORA. See **DOR**.

THORAE, *orum*, Stephanus; a Demos of the tribe Antiochis; the country of the orator Antiochides, a man of noble descent, Plutarch; though he questions whether he was of *Thorae*, or of Cydathenaeum.

THORAX, Strabo; a mountain near Magnesia in Ionia, on which Daphnias the grammarian is said to have been crucified, for lampooning and abusing the kings of Pergamus. Hence the proverb, beware of *Thorax*. Another *Thorax*, a mountain on the north-east side of Sicily situate between Mellana to the north, and Tauromenium to the south, hanging over the Campus Mylaeus, Diodorus Siculus; but undistinguishable at this day, Cluverius.

THORICUS, Mela, Stephanus; a Demos of the tribe Acamantis, famous for its emeralds and silver mines. Pliny; situate at a promontory of that name in Attica; extinct in Mela's time. *Thornius*, the epithet. Interitum.

THORNAV, Pausanias; a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta; on the descent of which there presents a view of Sparta.

THORSUS. See **THYRSUS**.

THOSAN. See **THESSE**.

THOSPITES. See **THONITES**.

THRACES MOESI, Pliny; a people of Moesia Inferior; probably from Thrace, occupying the parts near their country.

THRACIA, Romans; *Thrace*, Greeks. Roman poets; a country situate between Mount Haemus and the Egean sea to the north-west and south, the Propontis and Euxine to the east. In many places rugged and mountainous, and barren and bleak, except on the sea-coast; and the people, in their character, partake much of the nature of their climate and soil. *Thraci*, the people, descendants of *Tiras*, son of *Japhet*, and hence their name; warlike people, and therefore Mar-

was said to be born, Sophocles, and to have his residence among them, Euripides. Herodotus gives the following short character of them. To lead an idle life is the very top of happiness; to drudge at the plough tail, highly dishonourable; to live by war and plunder, the very pinnacle of honour. *Thracum*, Ovid; *Thracius*, Virgil, the epithet; *Thressia*, Virgil; *Thressa*, Horace, female. Now called *Romania*, from *Constantinople*, or *New Rome*.

THRACIUM MARE, Strabo; that part of the Egean sea washing Thrace on the south.

THRACIUS BOSPORUS. See **BOSPORUS**.

THRAMBUS, Stephanus; a promontory of the peninsula *Pallene* in Macedonia.

THRASCIAS, Vitruvius, Pliny; a wind blowing between due north and north-west.

THRASIMENES. See **TRASIMENUS**.

THRIA, Stephanus; a Demos of the tribe Oeneis, near Eleusis, Strabo; remarkable only for being the birth place of Crates the philosopher, called therefore *Thriasius*, Diogenes Laertius. It also gave name to the *Campus Thriasius*, and to the *Pylae Thriasiae*, one of the gates of Athens.

THRIASIAE PYLAE. See **DIPYLON**.

THRIASIIUS CAMPUS, Herodotus, Thucydides; a plain lying along the Cephissus.

THRONI, Ptolemy; a town and promontory on the east of Cyprus, near Ammochestum.

THRONIUM, Homer, Aeschines, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Locris, situate on the Boagrus, at the distance of twenty stadia from its mouth.

THRYON, Homer, Statius, Pliny; a town of Messenia; but its situation unknown; it must have stood at some ford of the Alpheus, Homer; called also *Thryessa*, id. and in Strabo's time, *Epitakum*.

THUBUNA, Ptolemy; which seems to be the *Tubunae* of Augustine; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis.

THUBURNICA COLONIA, and *Thubursica*, Ptolemy; *Tuburnicense oppidum*, Pliny; a town of Numidia, to the south of Hippo Regius.

THUBURSICA, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, distant a great way to the south of Hippo Regius.

THUBUSCUM, Tacitus; *Tubusaptus*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, near the Mons Feriatus, which extends from Rusuccinum almost to Saldae; the town situate between Lesbi and Saldae.

THUCCABORI. See **TUCCA TERE BENTINA**.

THULCIS. See **TULCIS**.

THULE, Strabo, Ptolemy, Virgil, Seneca; *Thyle*, Tacitus; authors disagree about its situation; Strabo frankly owns, that it lies in obscurity, and that what Pytheas of Marseilles says about it, is not to be depended on. Pliny seems to have known a little more; namely, that it is the outmost, or last, of all the known islands, in which there are no nights at the summer-solstice; and hence the appellation *Tuli*, shades or darkness, Bochart. Ptolemy makes the longest day there twenty-four hours, and assigns it sixty-three degrees of north latitude. Stephanus allows but twenty for the longest day. From all which it plainly appears, that the ancients could not mean Iceland, but either Shetland or Fero, as agreeing tolerably well with the degrees and hours mentioned; confirmed by Agricola, in sailing round Britain; who says, he also had a prospect of *Thyle*, lying then in snow, and involved in winter; whereas Iceland lies at too great a distance to be seen in sailing round Britain. Nor is it certain, whether they took it for some ordinary island, or for the great peninsula of Scandinavia; that is, Sweden and Norway, which very many authors formerly took for an island. Pliny, however, seems to have distinguished Norway from *Thule*; who places beyond it, at the distance of a day's sail, the frozen sea, called Cronium by some, and Pigrium by Tacitus. All the knowledge, either Greeks or Romans had of this island, Bochart imagines, was derived from the Phoenicians; Antonius Diogenes, a very ancient author, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and who wrote concerning the

the island *Thule*, professes he drew his tale or his story from the *Tabulae Cypraeae*, dug up at Tyre, when taken by Alexander, from the tomb of Tyrian adventurers, who sailed thither.

THUNUBA, Ptolemy; a town of Zeugitana, at Mount Mampsaros.

THUNUDROMUM, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia.

THUNUSDA, Antonine; a town of Numidia, situate between Hippo Regius and Tabraca, a little farther landward. The *oppidum Thunugidenje* of Pliny.

THURIA, Strabo; a town of Messenia, in the neighbourhood of Phœrae, anciently called *Apeia*, which see. *Thuriatae*, the people; whom Augustus, incensed at the Messenians, the allies of Antony, allotted to the Lacedaemonians, Pausanias.

THURII, *Thuriini*. See SYBARIS.

THURIUM, Polybius; *Thyreum*, id. Cicero; *Thyrium*, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Acarnania, not far from the sea and the city Leucas, to the north of which last it lay. Another *Thurium* of Laconica, Ptolemy; situate almost midway between Sparta and the sea; mentioned by no other author.

THUSCI. See TUSCI.

THUZICATH. See UZICATH.

THYAMIS, *ies*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Thesprotia, a district of Epirus; with a cognominal river, Strabo, Thucydides, Athenæus, Cicero; having its mouth at this promontory.

THYATIRA, *trum*, Strabo, Livy, Polybius; a town of Lydia, to the north of Sardes, on the road to Pergamus. *Thyatira*, *ae*, Livy, Pliny; anciently called *Polepta* and *Euhypia*, Pliny; also *Semiramis*, Stephanus; a colony of Macedonians, Strabo; called by some, the last town of Mysia, id. because on its borders. Pliny, Ptolemy, and Stephanus, allot it to Lydia; one of the seven churches to which St. John wrote, Apocalypse. *Thyatiensis*, the gentilitious name, Coins, Inscription. Of this place was Nicander, who wrote de Populis, Stephanus, Harpocration. Now called *At-hissar*, Spon.

THYLE. See THULE.

THYMAENA. See LEUTHRANIA.

THYMBRA, a town of Troas, Stephanus; a plain, Strabo; thro' which the Thymbris runs into the Scamander, near the Fane of Apollo Thymbræus, thence denominated, Virgil. The plain takes its name from the herb *Thymbra*, savory, growing there in great plenty, Servius. In this temple of Apollo, Achilles was slain by Paris, and thence said to be slain by Apollo, id. Others say, that *Thymbra* is a place in the island of Delos, sacred to Apollo, id.

THYMBRIS, *Thymbrius*. See TEMEROGIUS. Also the name of the *Tiberis*, Stephanus.

THYNI, a people of Thrace, near the promontory Thynias. See BITHYNIA.

THYNIA, *Thynias*. See THINIAS.

THYNIA. See BITHYNIA.

THYNIA, Strabo; *Thynias*, *ados*, Ptolemy; an island in the Euxine, opposite the coast of Bithynia, and the mouth of the Sangarius.

THYREA, Thucydides, Stephanus; a town in the Ager Cynurius, a limetaneous territory, between Laconica and Argolis; which gave rise to a dispute between the Lacedaemonians and Argives, about the time of Remulus, Solinus; who agreed to refer the matter to be decided by three hundred men of a side in the field; in this action Othryades, the Lacedaemonian, the only surviving person of the whole though covered all over with wounds, yet, while almost in the pangs of death, made a shift to strip the dead, and raise a trophy which he inscribed with his own blood to Jupiter Tropæuchus. This victory the Lacedaemonians yearly celebrated with a festival in which the presidents wore crowns, called *Coronae Thyreaticae* Athenæus.

THYREUM of Acarnania. See THURIUM.

THYRIDES, Pliny; three islands in the Sinus Asinaeus, at the point of the promontory of Taenarus Strabo, Pausanias. From thence probably Pliny denominated the subjacent islands or rocks

The top of *Taenarus*, so called Pausanias.

THYRSUS, a river of Sardinia; *Thorsus*, Pausanias; perhaps faultily; Ptolemy places its mouth above Utellis; Antonine; its head in the road from Olbia to Caralis; taking its course through the heart of the island, Pausanias.

THYSDRUS. See **THIDRA**.

THYSSUS, Thucydides, Pliny; *Thysus*, Herodotus; a town at mount Athos, in Chalcidice, a district of Macedonia.

TIABA, said to be a vicious reading in Strabo, for *Tabar*, which see.

TIARJULIA, Ptolemy; and hence the *Tecari Julientes* of Pliny; which if it be not the *Traia Capita* of Antonine, situate between Tarraco and Dertosa, in the Hither Spain, as Surita suspects, its situation cannot otherwise with certainty be determined.

TIASUM, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Dacia, towards the Danube.

TIBARANI, Cicero; a people of Cilicia Campestris, neighbours to the Eleutheroecilices, and equally sworn enemies to the Romans.

TIBARENI, Strabo, Xenophon; a people of the Regio Pontica, to the north of the Chalybes. They made their whole happiness consist in jesting and laughter, Ephorus, Mela. *Tiberenia* their country, Stephanus.

TIBERIACUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica, situate midway between the Rhine and the Roer: now *Berchem*, Cluverius; or *Bergem*, a small town in the east of the duchy of Juliers, on the rivulet Erpe.

TIBERIADIS MARE. See **CINERETH**.

TIBERIAS, Coin, Josephus; the last town of Galilee, situate on the south side of the lake of Tiberias; built by Herod the Tetrarch, and called *Tiberias*, in honour of Tiberius; distant thirty stadia from Hippus, sixty from Gadara, and an hundred and twenty from Scythopolis: whence it appears to have been at no great distance from where the Jordan runs out of the lake. It is a number of times mentioned by John the Evangelist; Pliny places it on the west extremity of the lake, commending the salubrity of its hot waters. Jerome says, the ancient name was *Chenereth*, which, if

true, will account for the name of the lake. *Tiberieis*, Coins; or *Tiberienfes*, the people.

TIBERI FORUM. See **FORUM**.

TIBERINA INSULA SACRA, Rutilius; an island at the mouth of the Tiber, formed by its dividing into two horns or branches; consecrated to Aesculapius, after that the dragon from Epidaurus, which was deemed a deity, went out of the ship, in which it came, into this island, Livy. Its manner of formation. See under **SACRA INSULA**.

TIBERINUS CAMPUS. See **CAMPUS MARTIUS**.

TIBERIOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, to the south of, and not far from, Eumenia.

TIBERIS, Romans; *Thymbris*, and *Teberis*, Stephanus; a celebrated river running by Rome, which, rising from the Apennin, runs by Tifernum and Perugia, and swelled by the Tima, Clanis, and Nar, and now come nearer Rome, receives the Fabaris, Allia, Cramera, and at length the Amo, and pours at two mouths into the Tiberian sea, at twelve miles below the city. It not only separates Latium, but also the territory of the Sabines, and the Cisapennine Umbria from Etruria, in contact with its right bank, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, Strabo. The history or origin of its name is doubtful: some there are who pretend it took its name from a petty prince of the Veientes, called Dehebris; others, that its ancient name was *Albula*, and more laterly changed to *Tiberinus*, from the name of a king of the Latins, who perished there, Vairo. It is observed by Servius, that on sacred or solemn occasions, it is called *Tyberinus*, on ordinary or common occasions, *Tyberis*, and in poetry *Tybris*. Now *il Tevere*.

TIBERTINA VIA. See **VIA**.

TIBIGENSE OPPIDUM, Pliny. See **THIGIBA**.

TIBILIS, } See **THIBI-**
TIBILITANAE AQUAE, } **LIS**.

TIBISCUS, Ptolemy; *Tibissus*, Inscription; *Pathysus*, Pliny; a river of Dacia, running down from the Carpathian mountains into the Danube, to the north of the confluence of the Savus. Now commonly call-

ed the *Teiss*, a river of Hungary, rising not far from the borders of Poland and Transylvania, in the Carpathian mountains, and running into the Danube to the north-west of Belgrade.

TIBULA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Tibulae, arum*, Antonine; a town on the north-west side of Sardinia; a common landing place for trade from Corsica, Antonine. Now *Capricci Aragonese*, Cluverius.

TIBUR, *is*, a town of Latium, situate on the Anio, as it is very ancient, so it is very pleasant, built by Greeks, Ovid, Virgil, Horace; its situation on a declivity, yet moist, Horace, Ovid; from its springs, and a cataract of the Anio, which falls from a great height into a deep valley below, planted with a grove near the town, Strabo; called *Lacus Tiburni*, Horace: the town was surnamed *Saepeburum*, from its power formerly, Virgil; *Pomiferum*, Sil. Italicus; *Pomofum*, Columella; from its orchards. Here Horace had his villa and house, Suetonius; and here himself wished to end his days: here Adrian built an extraordinary villa, called *Tiburina*, inscribed with the names of the provinces, and of the most considerable places, Spartian; near which Zenobia had a house, called Zenobia, Trebellius Pollio. Hither Augustus often retreated, on account of its salubrity, Suetonius; for which it is greatly commended, Martial. Anciently, when the Romans had not extended far their territory, it was the outmost place of banishment, Ovid. It had a temple of Hercules Strabo; and therefore called *Herculeum*, Propertius; in the temple was a library, A. Gellius. *Tibar, tis*, and *Tiburtinus*, both the gentilitious names and the epithets, Cicero, Pliny, Livy, Martial. Now *Tivoli*, in the Campagna di Roma, on the Teverone. E. Long 13° 35', Lat 42°.

TIBURTINA VIA. See VIA.

TICELIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, lying to the south of Carthage.

TICER, *Mela*; *Tichis*, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain, rising in the Pyrenees, and running by Rhoda into the Mediterranean.

TICHASA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, situate to the south of Carthage.

TICHIS, *Mela*. See TECUM.

TICHUM, Thucydides; an inland town of Aetolia, of unknown position.

TICKIUS, *actis*, Livy; the name of one of the tops of mount *Oeta*.

TICHOS, Polybius, Stephanus; a citadel of Achaia, situate between Patrae and Dyme, said to have been built by Hercules, Mythology.

TICINUM, Pliny; *Ticinus*, Stephanus; a town of Insubria, built by the Gauls, situate on the river Ticinus, near its confluence with the river Po; a municipium, Inscription; famous under the Caesars; thus far Augustus proceeded to meet the dead corpse of Drusus, Tacitus. Now *Pavia*, in Milan, from its name *Pabia*, or *Papia*, in the middle age. E. Long 9° 40', Lat. 45° 15'.

TICINUS, Livy, Stephanus; a river of Insubria, rising in mount Aduia, traversing the *Lacus Verbanus* southwards, and falling into the Po, near Ticinum: between this river and the Po happened Hannibal's first victory over the Romans, the Roman general himself with difficulty escaping, and that by the bravery of his son, then very young, the first Scipio Africanus, Livy, Florus. Now *Ticino*, rising in mount Godard, running south through the Lago Maggiore, and Milan, by Pavia into the Po.

TIDON, a river of Italy, which Cluverius makes the east boundary of Liguria, running from the Apennine into the right or south side of the Po, to the west of the Trebia; for which there appears no ancient authority but that of Phlegon of Tralles. See VELEIA.

TIFATA, *arum*, Livy; a mountain of Campania, hanging over Capua; here in a retired valley Hannibal encamped, id. while the censors at the foot of it sold the territory of Capua, id. This mountainous tract was accounted sacred, having two temples on it, that to the west dedicated by Sylla to Diana, after his victory over C. Norbanus, Velleius, Peutinger; and that to the east inscribed *Jovis Tutatini*, Peutinger.

TIFERNUM METAURENSE, Livy; *Tifernates*

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fernates Metaurensis, the people, Pliny; a town of Umbria, towards the head of the river Metaurus. Another, surnamed *Tiberinum*, from its situation in the Tiber, in the Cisappine Umbria, Pliny Epist. *Tifernates Tiberini*, Elder Pliny; a municipium Pliny Epist. Inscription. It is also called plurally, *Tiferna Tiberina*, Inscription.

TIFERNUS, Livy; a mountain of Samnium. A river, Mela, Pliny. Now called *il Biserno*, Cluverius; others, *Tiferno*, rising in the Apennine, and running from west to east into the Adriatic, at Termini, in the Capitanata of Naples.

TIGAVA, Ptolemy; *Tigavae*, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, at the confluence of the Savus with the Toemphoembus.

TIGIS, Ptolemy; *Tigish*, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate between the rivers Nalabath and Serbes.

TIGISIS, Inscription; a town of Numidia; *Tigistanus*, the epithet, Notitia, Augustine; and *Tigisinsis*, Inscription. Some refer hither the *Tigense Oppidum* of Pliny; if not a faulty reading for *Tigisense*.

TIGRANA, Ptolemy; a town of the district Atropatene, in Media.

TIGRANOCERTA, *ae*, or *gram*, Plutarch, Tacitus, Appian; a town of Armenia Major, built by Tigranes, in the time of the Mithridatic war, Appian; situate beyond the springs of the Tigris, towards mount Taurus, Ptolemy; on a high mountain, Pliny; in the south of Armenia, as appears from the emperor Claudius drawing the line of breadth of Armenia from *Tigranocerta* to Iberia, id. and from its vicinity to Nisibis of Mesopotamia, Tacitus. The appellation denotes *Tigranopolis*, in the Parthian language, Stephanus; or rather in the Armenian or Syrian, the term *ker-ta* or *karta*, denoting a town, Hesychius. It was a town of great compass and strength, a part of the walls being encompassed with the river Nicephorius, of no inconsiderable breadth, with a large ditch, where the river was less secure: a town abounding in riches and ornaments, Plutarch.

TIGRES, Apollodorus; a river of Pe-

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loponnesus, afterwards called *Harpys*, from one of the Harpies being drowned in it.

TIGRIS, one of the two great rivers which break forth from Armenia, in the Montes Uxii, Diodorus; and run down to the Persian Gulf; rising on the south side of mount Taurus; together with the Euphrates it forms Mesopotamia, Strabo; but here is not its original rise, only its renascence, after having before run down a great way under ground: Pliny more plainly says, that it rises in a district of Armenia Major, from a conspicuous fountain, lying in a plain, called Elegosine: where the river runs slowest it is called *Diglito*; where quickest, and beginning to rouse and quicken its pace, *Tigris*; thus the Medes call an arrow; it runs into the lake Arethusa, which sustains all heavy bodies, and exhales in natrous clouds; after which, meeting mount Taurus, it sinks into a cave, and running underneath, it bursts forth at the farther, or other side, at a place called Zoroanda; that it is the same is manifest, because it carries through the bodies swallowed up in it: thus far Pliny. Ptolemy places its springs in the heart of Armenia, in thirty-nine one third degrees of north attitude: It terminates Mesopotamia and Babylonia on the east, and Assyria on the west, and on it stand Ninus and Ctesiphon. Some derive the appellation from the animal of that name; others from the Persian term for an arrow; the reason of each being the quickness and violence of this river in its course; though Pietro della Valle, who both saw and sailed it, denies this, and avers, that it moves slower than the Euphrates. Bochart derives the name from *Hidkel*; and we have *Diglito*, Pliny; and *Dig-lath*, Josephus. It divides into two channels at Seleucia, which afterwards unite into one channel at, or below Apamea, forming an island, Ptolemy: called Mesene by others. And there is another island called Mesene, formed at its mouth, Philostorgius.

TIGULIA, Pliny, Itineraries; a town of Liguria, on the Via Aurelia. Now in ruins.

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TIGULIORUM SEGESTA. See SEGESTA.

TIGURINUS PAGUS, Livy, Caesar; a division or canton of the Helvetii, in Gallia Belgica, situate between the Rhine, by which it was separated from Vindelicia, and the river Limagus, or Limat, by which it was separated from the Pagus Tugenus; and thus it lay in that tract, now comprising the cantons of Zurich, Savitz, Scaffhausen, and the abbey of St. Gall, Cluverius; so called from *Tigurum*, its capital.

TILATAE, Thucydides; a people of Thrace, bordering on the Triballi, to the north of mount Scomius, and extending westward to the river Osciis.

TILAVEMPTUS, Ptolemy; *Tilavem* *Majus* and *Minus*, Pliny; two branches from two sources, afterwards uniting; a river of the Veneti, rising in the Alpes Carnicae, and running south into the Adriatic, between Aquileia to the east, and Concordia to the west. Now *il Togliamento*, or *Tajamento*, a river of Friuli, in the territory of Venice, this is the *Majus*; the *Minus* is said to be called *Stella*.

TILIUM, or *Tillium*, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, to the south-west of Tibula. Now *Argentara*, Cluverius.

TILOGRAMMUM, Ptolemy; the fourth mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the west.

TILOX, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-west side of Corsica. Now *Capo Martello*, or *Punta Martella*, Cluverius.

TILPHOSSA, Pindar, Strabo; *Tilphussa*, Pausanias; a fountain of Boeotia, so called from the *Mons Tilphossus*, where it springs, id. or *Tilphosion*, Pausanias; at which was these pulchre of Tiresias, Aristophanes; near Haliartus and Alalcomenae. Strabo; distant, at most, fifty stadia from Haliartus, Pausanias.

TILURI PONS, Antonine; in Illyricum, lying between Salonae and Dyrrhachium.

TIMACHI, Pliny; a people of Moesia Inferior, situate along the river Timachus, or Timacus, running from south to north into the Danube, with a cognominal town, *Timacum*, Ptolemy.

TIMACUM, *Majus* and *Minus*, Pemptinger; a twofold inland town of Moesia Superior, lying between Ratiaria and Naissus.

TIMAEA, Ptolemy; a town in the east of Bithynia.

TIMAGENIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an island in the Arabian Gulf.

TIMAVUS, a fountain, Virgil; a lake, Livy; a river Mela; rising in nine heads from the lake, and discharging itself at one mouth, between Aquileia and Tergeste, into the Adriatic, Virgil, Mela, Claudian; with only seven heads, Strabo; which directly become broad and deep rivers; memorable for the temple of Diomedes, called *Timarum*, and a fine grove, id. The poets, whose geography is generally looser, place this river near Patavium, in the Veneti, Lucan, Statius: but all the geographers, Greek and Latin, between Aquileia and Tergeste, in the country of the Carni. Still called *il Timavo*, a river of Friuli, scarce three miles in its course, but very broad, the place where it rises is called *San Giovanni*.

TIMENI VENATIONES, Notitia; a faulty reading for *Themenothyrae*, restored by Holstenius from a Coin; in the council of Chalcedon it is written dividedly, *Themana Thyrae*; a place in Phrygia; in Lydia, Pausanias; therefore on the confines.

TIMETHUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sicily, running between Agathyrnum to the west, and Tyndarium to the east, both extinct, from south to north into the Tuscan sea.

TIMICA, Ptolemy; a town of Zeugitana, lying between Tabraca and the river Bagrada, to the south of Carthage.

TIMICI, Ptolemy, Pliny; an inland town of Mauretania Caesariensis.

TIMOLUS. See TMOLUS.

TIMNATH, Judges; remarkable for Samson's falling in love with a woman of that place; probably the same that is called *Timna*, and *Timnatha*, Joshua; first assigned to the tribe of Judah, but afterwards to that of Dan: whither probably the patriarch Judah went up to his sheep-shearers, Moses.

TIMNATH-SERAH, Joshua; whose inheritance

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heritance it was; situate in mount Ephraim, on the north side of the hill Gaash, and in the south of that tribe, next the tribe of Dan: it is also called *Timnath-heres*, Judges ii.

TIMNUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mysia.

TIMOLUS. See **TMOLUS**.

TIMONIUM, Stephanus; a citadel of Paphlagonia, mentioned by no other author; only *Timonites*, a tract of Paphlagonia, on the borders of Bithynia, by Strabo. *Timoniacenses*, Pliny, the people.

TIMPORIUM. See **TEMPYRA**.

TINA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain, still retaining its name, the *Tine*, formed by two rivers, the one the *North Tine*, rising in Scotland on the borders; and the other the *South Tine*, rising on the confines of Cumberland; the first running south-east, and the other north-east, join at Hexham, and continuing their course east, pass by Newcastle, and fall into the German sea at Timmouth.

TINGE, Mela; a very ancient town of Mauretania Tingitana, lying beyond the promontory Ampelusia to the east, built by Antaeus: of this there is extant a monument, namely, a buckler cut out of the hide of an elephant, so large as to be unweildy for any of Mela's contemporaries; yet by the tradition of the people said to have been wielded by Antaeus, and therefore held in great veneration. The town called *Tingi*, Pliny, indeclinable; *Tingis*, Ptolemy. Afterwards called by the emperor Claudius, on making it a colony, *Traiana Julia*. Now *Tangier*, a port town of Morocco. W. Long. 7°, Lat 35° 40'.

TINGENE, Ptolemy, one of the divisions of Mesopotamia to the south, on the Tigris.

TINGENTERA, *Tingitera*, or *Tingi Cetraria*, Mela; who mentions it as his native place; in other respects an obscure town of Baetica, situate near Baesippo and Mellaria; and would have remained in its original obscurity, if not mentioned by this its son, Mela.

TINGIS. See **TINGE**.

TINGITANA, or **TINGITANIA**. See **MAURETANIA**.

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TINGITERA. See **TINGENTERA**.

TINIA. See **TENEAS**.

TINNETIO, *onis*, Antonine; a hamlet of Rhaetia, situate between Curia and Murus. Now *Tintjchen*, in the district of the Grisons, called *Gottespunt*.

TINNOCELLUM, Notitia Imperii; a Roman garrison in Britain, at the mouth of the Tine; now *Tinmouth*, Camden.

TINODES, Ptolemy; a mountain of Marmarica, to the south-east of Aspis.

TINURTUM, Spartian; a town of Gallia Celtica, on the Arar.

TION, } See **TIVM**.
TIOS, }

TIPARENIUS, Pliny; a small island of Peloponnesus, in the Sinus Argolicus, opposite to Hermione.

TIPASA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town and colony of Mauretania Caesariensis. Now extinct. Another *Tipasa* of Numidia, Antonine; situate between Tagora and Cirta.

TIPHA, Paulanias; a small maritime town of Boeotia, near Thisbe; the *Tiphaenses* applied themselves much to naval affairs; of this town was Tiphys, pilot of the Argo; and without the town a place is shewn where the ship, after her return home, arrived.

TIQUADRA, Pliny; one of the Baleares, near Ebusus; called also *Triquadra* in some copies, from its figure: now *la Concjera*, or *Conigliera*, the warren.

TIRACIA, *Trinacia*, in the common copies of Diodorus Siculus; probably for *Tiracia*, because Pliny has *Tiracienses*, the people, tributary to the Romans: *Tyracinae*, Stephanus; a small, but opulent city of Sicily; though the *Trinacia* of Diodorus was a principal and powerful city, taken and destroyed by the Syracusians; afterwards restored, as appears from Pliny, who mentions the people.

TIRALLIS, Ptolemy; a town in the west of Cataonia, a district of Capadocia.

TIRAMBAE, Pliny; a people on the Palus Maeotis.

TIRIDA, Pliny; a town of Chalcidica, a district in Thace; called *Turris Diomedis*, Mela; in the district of
E e e e Maronea,

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- MARONEA**, Solinus; where stood the stables of Diomedes, a shocking king of Thrace, who fed his horses with human flesh, Ovid; but conquered by Hercules, was himself laid before, and devoured by his horses, id. And both horses and owner destroyed by Hercules, id. In Solinus's time some traces of the tower were remaining, not far from Abdera to the north-west.
- TRISTASIS**, Philip's Letter, Pliny; a town of the Chersonesus Thracia, on the borders of Thrace.
- TIRYNS**, *this*, Homer; a maritime town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus; a citadel built by the Cyclops of large blocks of rough stone, Pausanias, Strabo, Mythology. It was destroyed by the Argives, who removed the people to Argos, Pausanias; anciently called *Halicis*, because inhabited by fishermen. From this place the Grecian Hercules is surnamed *Tirynthius*, Ovid; though also called *Thebanus*. *Tirynthis*, the people; so given to jesting and laughter, as to consult the oracle at Delphi, how to be delivered from this puerility, Athenaeus.
- TIRZAH**. See **THARSE**.
- TISAEUM**, Polybius; a mountain of Thessaly; also a promontory there, Apollonius Rhodius.
- TISARCHI**, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, beyond Selinus.
- TISDRA**, *Tydras*, Hirtius; *Thysdrus*, Ptolemy; *Tydrus*, or *Tydrum*, Antonine; *Oppidum Tydrutanum*, Pliny; a town of Byzacium, to the west of Achola. *Tydrunani*, the people, Hirtius.
- TISEBARICA**, Arrian; a district of Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the sea-coast was occupied by the Ichthyophagi.
- TISIAUS**, Strabo; a town of Numidia, destroyed by Scipio.
- TISOBI**, or *Tesebis*, Ptolemy; a river of Britain; the *catway*, Camden; a river of Wales.
- TISSA**, *as*, Ptolemy; *Tisae*, *arum*, Stephanus; *Tis*, Silius Italicus; a small town of Sicily, near mount Aetna, situate on the same spot, where now stands *Ravazza*, on the river Asines, or Cantara, Cluverius. *Tisaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus; *Tisaeus*, Cicero.

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- TISURUS**, Ptolemy; an inland town of Byzacium; in the Lower Writers called *Tufurus*, and *Tuzirus*.
- TITANA**, *orum*, Stephanus; *Titanus*, Homer; *Titane*, Pausanias; afterwards called *Teutania*, Stephanus; a small town of Sicyonia.
- TITANUS**, Pliny; a river of Aeolia.
- TITARESUS**, Homer; *Titaresus*, Lucan; a river of Thessaly, called *Euratas*, or *Europus*, Strabo; running from mount *Titarus*, in contact with mount Olympus, into the neighbourhood of Tempe, where it mixes with the Peneus, Strabo; separating Macedonia from Thessaly, id.
- TITARISSUS**, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, otherwise unknown.
- TITENUS**, Apollonius Rhodius; a river of Colchis, running westward into the Euxine.
- TITHOREA**, Pausanias; a town of Phocis, on the other side mount Parnassus, in going from Delphi, from which, in crossing the mountain, it is about eighty stadia. The ridge of *Parnassus*, called *Tithorea*, Herodotus.
- TITHRONE**, } See **TETHRONI-**
TITHRONIUM, } **UM**.
- TITIANUS**, Ptolemy; a river and port of Corsica; the river running from east to west into the port, and called *Fiuminale d'Ornano*, Cluverius; the port situate on the south-west side of the island, and called *Golfo di Tallavo*, id.
- TITIENSES**. See **TATIENSES**.
- TITIENSIS VICUS**, Inscription; a hamlet of Umbria, situate between Sasina and mount Feretrus, on the left or north side of the river Ariminus.
- TITRUS**, Pliny, Florus; called *Titus*, Ptolemy; a river of Illyricum, discharging itself at Scardona, and forming the boundary between Liburnia and Dalmatia, from north to south. Now the *Kerka*, or *il Cercha*, running from north to south into the Adriatic.
- TITONEUS**, Lycophron; a small river of Latium, near Circaeum, swallowed up by the earth.
- TITRUS**, Appian; a branch of the Celiberi, in the Hither Spain, in other respects obscure.
- TITUACIA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Carpitani

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- Carpitani, in the Hither Spain.
- TITULCIA**, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Complutum and Toletum.
- TITUS**, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Celtica, said by some to be the *Tricu* in Brittany; by others, the *Coeshon*, running between Brittany and Normandy, into the Channel.
- TITYRUS**, Strabo; a lofty mountain of Crete, lying in the territory of Cydonia, with a temple called Dictynnaeum.
- TIVM**, Pliny; *Tion*, Ptolemy; *Teion*, Strabo; *Tios*, Stephanus, Hierocles; a small town of Bithynia, of little or no consideration, famous only for being the birth-place of Philetaerus, progenitor of the royal family of the Attali, Strabo; at the distance of twenty stadia from the river Billaeus, Arrian; *Tiani*, and *Tianeis*, or *Tianensis*, the people, Coins.
- TLOS**, Strabo, Ptolemy; one of the six principal towns of Lycia, lying towards Cibyra.
- TMARUS**. See **TOMARUS**.
- TMOLUS**, a mountain of Lydia, called *quindy*, Homer; because of its height; commended for its vines, Virgil, Ovid; its saffron, Virgil, Columella, Solinus; said to have been formerly called *Timolus*, Pliny, Ovid. At its side stood Sardes, Euripides. On or near the mountain stood a cognominal town, *Tmolus*, Inscription; destroyed by an earthquake, and restored by Tiberius, Tacitus, Eusebius. It appears to be the *Mesotimolus* of the Notitiae; hence Pliny's *Mesotimolitar*, as if occupying the middle of mount *Timolus*. Strabo only mentions a watch tower of white stone, built by the Persians, on the top of mount *Tmolus*.
- TOS**, Judges xi. a place or district, if not in Gilead, yet in its neighbourhood, or on its borders, whither Jephtha fled from his kindred; thought to be the *Tebi*, or *Tubin*, of 1 Maccab. v. 13. and the *Ish-tob* 2 Sam. x.
- TORATA**, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, near mount Olgasis.
- TORBENDA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Galaticus.
- TORUS**, Ptolemy; a river of Bri-

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- tain; now the *Tovy*, Camden; rising in the south of Cardiganshire, running through Carmarthenshire, and falling into the Irish sea, a little below Carmarthen.
- TOBOLICUM**. See **TRITIVM**.
- TOBROS**, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria.
- TOCHARI**, Dionysius Periegetes; a people of Scythia Asiatica, on the Jaxartes. Now a part of *Turchestan*, in Tartary; supposed to take their name from *Togarma*, Ezekiel xxvii. by which name the Jews usually denote the *Turks*.
- TOCOLOSIDA**, Ptolemy, Antonine; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, to the south of Volubilis.
- TOCOSANNA**, Ptolemy; a river of the Farther India, beyond the Ganges.
- TOEMPHOEMBIUS**, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Caesariensis, which pours into the Savus. on the south-east side, and runs by Laudia, or Labdia.
- TOESOBIS**. See **TISOBIS**.
- TOGATA**. See **GALLIA**.
- TOGISONUS**, Pliny; a river of the Veneti, which with the Athesis forms the port Brundulum. Now *la Fossa Paltana*, Cluverius; a small river of Padua.
- TOLASTA**, Ptolemy; a district of Galatia, to the south of Pefinus.
- TOLBIACUM**, or *Tolpiacum*, Tacitus; a town of Belgica. Now *Zulpich*, or *Zulch*, a small town in the south of the duchy of Juliers.
- TOLENUS**. See **TELONIUS**.
- TOLERIVM**, a town of Latium, of unknown situation; *Toleriensis*, the people, Pliny; *Tolerini*, Dionysius Halicarnassensis.
- TOLETUM**, Pliny, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate on the Tagus. *Toletani*, the people, Pliny, Inscriptions. Now *Toledo*, capital of New Castile. W. Long. 4° 12', Lat. 39° 45'.
- TOLIAPIS**, Ptolemy; an island at the mouth of the Thames; now *Sheppey*, Camden.
- TOLISTOBOCI**, Pliny, Florus, Ptolemy, Strabo; *Tolistoboi*, Livy; as if descendents of the Boii, in Gaul; a people of Galatia, bordering west and north on Bithynia, and Phrygia Epicteros.

TOLLENTINUM, a town of the Picenum; a municipium, Inscription; *Tollentini*, the people, Pliny; *Tollentinus*, the epithet, Baibus. Now *Tolentino*, a town in the March of Ancona, on the *Chienti*. E. Long. 14° 45' Lat. 43° 15'.

TOLMIDESSA, Ptolemy; a town of Chalcidene of Syria.

TOLOPHON, *chis*, Thucydides; a town of the Locri Ozolae; *Tolophonii*, the people, id.

TOLOSA, Caesar; called also *Urbs* and *Civitas Tolosatium*, Sidonius, Noëtia; a colony, Ptolemy; sur-named *Palladia*; doubtful whether from their superstitious worship of that deity; their produce of oil the tree being called *palladia arbor*, Sil. Italicus; or from their application to learning, which is the more received opinion, Martial: though the first suspicion appears well grounded, from Sidonius Apollinaris. That it was a grand city appears from its having had a capitol; a proof of the worship of Minerva, the associate of Jupiter Capitolinus, Sidonius: there an ancient temple stood, had in high veneration among the neighbouring people, and therefore very rich; the treasure accounted sacred and inviolable; which Servilius Caepio, daring sacriliciously to touch, his calamities are said to have given rise to a proverbial saying, *Aurum Tolosanum*, A. Gellius, J. it. : tho' the story is differently told by this last. *Tolofates*, the name. Caesar; *Tolofani*, Pliny. Now *Toulouse*, capital of Languedoc, on the Garonne. E. Long. 1° 3', Lat. 43° 40'.

TOLPIACUM. See **TOLBIACUM**.

TOMADAEORUM INSULAE, Ptolemy; two islands in the Arabian Gulf.

TOMAEUS, Stephanus, Thucydides, a mountain of Macedonia, near Coryphaeum of Pyros.

TOMALA, Pliny; a town of Arabia Felix, the staple for their spices, on the Red Sea.

TOMARUS, or *Tmarus*, Strabo; a mountain of Thesprotia in Epirus, at the foot of which stood the temple of Dodona. This mountain was ennobled by an hundred springs at its foot, Theopompus, Pliny: and thus some learned men pretend,

we should read in Virgil's eighth Eclogue, concerning love, *Aut Tmarus, aut Rhodope*.

TOMERUS, Arrian; a brook or torrent of Gedrosia; the *Tuberus* of Pliny.

TOMI, *crum*, Mela, Ptolemy; *Tomis, ens, or ides*, Strabo, Ovid, Coin; a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Euxine, the place of Ovid's banishment; a colony of Milesians, and therefore called *Miletis*, Ovid; called *Tomis*, from Medea's mangling here the body of her brother Absyrtus, Ovid, Mythology; Apollodorus says, from Aetes, the father, burying here the parts of the body he could recover. No inconsiderable town, called *Metropolis*, Coin; with the ensigns of a noble and eminent town in Peutinger; *Tomitae*, the people, Ovid; *Tomitanus*, the epithet, id. Now said to be *Babba*, a town of Bulgaria, on the Euxine, towards the mouth of the Ister, where there is a lake still called by the natives, *Ouvidoune Jesero*, the lake of Ovid.

TONGRI. See **TUNGRI**.

TONICE, Ptolemy; a mart-town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Barbaricus.

TOORNAE, Ptolemy; a branch of the Sacae.

TOPAZUS, Strabo; an island in the Arabic Gulf; formerly called *Ophiodes*, which see.

TOPHETH. See **BEN-HINNOM**.

TOPIRIS, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Topirus*, Coins, with the surname *Ulpia*; *Toperus*, a short, Procopius; who calls it a maritime town in Thrace, with a garrison; an inland town, Ptolemy.

TOR. See **TYRUS**.

TORATAE, Strabo; *Toretæ*, Mela; a branch of the Maeotae.

TORGIOS, Diodorus Siculus; a mountain of Sicily, of uncertain situation; that *Torgios* is the true reading, and not *Gorgios*, appears from Hesychius; who says, that vulturs nestle on it, whence they are also called *Torgi*, the Sicilian name for vulturs.

TORNADOTUS, a river of Assyria, mentioned by Pliny, but by no other author.

TOROCCA, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia

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- matia Europea, on the Hypacaris.
- TORONAEUS SINUS**, Tacitus; *Toronaicus*, Livy, Ptolemy; a bay of Macedonia, in the Egean sea; lying between the Sinus Thermaicus to the west, and the Singiticus to the east, its mouth extending from the promontory Canastraeum to Derris; called also *Mecybernaeus*, Pliny; from *Mecyberna*, a town standing on it; as it is called *Toronaeus*, from *Torone*. Now *Golfo di Ranipa*.
- TORONE**, Scylax, Thucydides, Mela, Ptolemy; a town on the borders of Chalcidice, a district of Macedonia, giving name to the Sinus *Toronaeus*, and situate on the north-east side of it. Another *Torone*, Ptolemy; of Epirus, situate on the coast, between Sybota, and the mouth of the Acheron.
- TORRENS AEGYPTI**. See **SIHOR**.
- TORRENTES IGNEI**, one of the fabulous circumstances mentioned by Hanno in Libya Interior, with musical concerts, in the night time.
- TORUS**, Polybius; a mountain in the south of Sicily; situate between Agrigentum and Heraclea.
- TOTONIS VILLA**. See **THEODONIS**.
- TOUM**, Ptolemy; a town of the Thebais, to the east of, and at some distance from, the Nile, to the north of Ombi.
- TOVOLA**, Ptolemy; a river of Corsica, running from west to east; Mariana is situate near its mouth.
- TOXANDRI**, Pliny; afterwards called *Taxandri*, a people of Belgica, whose situation is doubtful. Some imagine from the mangied remains of the name of a town, called *Tessenderlo*, the *Toxandria* or *Taxandria* of Ammian; in the west extremity of the bishoprick of Liege, not far from Diest, in Brabant, that it was a originally a town of this people; and therefore they place them between the Schelde and the Meuse, to the north of the Menapii.
- TRACHAS**, Ovid; the same with *Tarracina* or *Anxur*; so called because of its situation on a rugged eminence.
- TRACHE**, Pliny; a small island, like a rock, in the Ionian sea, near Corcyra.

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- TRACHEA**, a division of Cilicia, which see.
- TRACHIN**, Strabo; *Trachis, inos*, Scylax; the ancient name of *Heraclea*, in the Phthiotis, a district of Thesfaly, built by Hercules at mount Oeta; *Trachin*, or *Trachinia*, is also the name of the district, in which *Heraclea* stood, Diodorus; *Trachinii*, the people, id. *Trachinius*, the epithet, Ovid. Also a town of Phocis, near Lebadia, Strabo.
- TRACHINA**. See **TARRACINA**.
- TRACHIR**. See **STACHIR**.
- TRACHON**, or *Trachonitis*, Josephus; an appellation denoting a rough and craggy country, situate on the other side Jordan, in the neighbourhood of the province of Lysanias, which was in Syria; and from the two mountains, called *Trachones*. Strabo; which gave name to this country, hanging over the territory of Damascus. *Trachonitae*, the people, Josephus; *Trachonitae Arabes*, Ptolemy; who had neither towns nor fields, but large caves, in which they lie hid, and from which they sally forth to rob and plunder; one of which caves could contain four thousand men, Strabo.
- TRADUCTA JULIA**. See **JULIA**.
- TRAEIS**, *extos*, Diodorus Siculus; a river of the Bruttii, running from west to east into the Sinus Tarentinus, to the north of the Hylia.
- TRAGAEA**, Stephanus; *Tragia*, Thucydides; an island near Samos, Scholiast. Of which was Theogiton, the Peripatetic, Aristotle's familiar acquaintance, Stephanus; *Trageates*, the people, id.
- TRAGASAE**, Stephanus; a district of Epirus, where salt spontaneously shot, called *Sal Tragasaeus*. Strabo mentions salt pits, called *Salinae Tragasatae*, near Hamaxitus in Troas, where salt concreted in the same spontaneous manner at the blowing of the Etesian winds; and the field was called *Campus Halius*.
- TRAGURUM**, Pliny; a town of Roman citizens in Dalmatia, famous for its marble. Now *Trau*, a port-town of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic. E. Long. 17° 30', Lat. 43° 10'. Strabo, Mela, and Ptolemy place it in a cognominal island; but in
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this case Pliny's authority is preferable; confirmed by modern travellers, who say, that the spot is peninsular, though by a fictitious trench, it may seem to be an island.

TRAJA CAPITA. See **TIARJULIA**.

TRAJANA COLONIA. See **COLONIA**.

TRAJANI FLUVIUS, Ptolemy; a cut by which the Nile was derived from Babylon in Egypt to Heroopolis.

TRAJANI FORUM. See **FORUM**.

TRAJANI MUNIMENTUM. See **TAUNUS**.

TRAJANI PONS. See **PONS**.

TRAJANOPOLIS of Cilicia. See **SELINUS**.

TRAJANOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Mysia Major, situate between Antandros and Adrianople, but others remove it more easterly, and place it in Phrygia Major. Called *Tranepolis*, in the Lower Writers; supposed to be a contraction of *Trajanopolis*.

TRAJONOPOLIS, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Thrace. Now called *Trajanopoli*, situate on the river Maritza, in the south of Romania, and to the south of Adrianople.

TRAJANUS PORTUS. See **CENTUMCELLAE**.

TRAJECTUS, Antonine; the passage of the strait of Messina so called.

TRAJECTUS, the passage from Italy to Greece, two-fold, viz. one from Brundisium to Dyrrhacum, Pliny; the longer but the safer passage; the other from Hydrus to Apollonia, the shorter, &c.

TRAJECTUS MONTIS, of uncertain situation and antiquity, which it be the *Alpe Penni* of Tacitus; which see.

TRAJECTUS RHEMI, Antonine; a town of Belgica; distant fifteen miles by the Itinerary, but twelve from Marnaricum. Its name and situation shew it to be what is now called *Utrecht*, capital of the province of that name. E. Long. 5°, Lat. 52° 7'. The appellation *Utrecht* is from *Contra tract*, the old passage, *Contra* being, as it was called in Dutch, *magne* *dyss*, which some have also written *Utrechtum*, more elegantly called *Tragana Rheni*, or *an Rhodan*.

TRALITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, to the west of the Nile.

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TRALLES, ium, Strabo, Cicero, Caesar, Livy; *Trallis, is,* Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a very populous and rich city of Lydia, on the road from Magnesia, which has Mount Mesogis on the left, and the plain of the Meander on the right, Strabo; situate near the Meander, Stephanus. Its ruins are now to be seen on a mountain, distant half a league from the Meander, on the road from Laodicea to Ephesus, Wheeler; which agrees with Strabo, who places it on an eminence, with a top naturally strong, as are all the circumjacent parts. The agreeableness of this city appears from its epithets, as *Anthicia*, its original name, and *Evanthia*. *Tralitan*, the people, Coin; some of whom were in the station of Asiarchae in the province, Strabo. Of this place were Pithodoris the famous Queen of Pontus, and Alexander Trallianus the physician; who flourished about, or not long after, the time of Julian.

TRALLIA, Stephanus; a part of Illyricum; *Tralli* and *Tralles*, the people, whom Plutarch places in Thrace; but both these countries were mutually adjoining.

TRAMPE, Stephanus; a town of Ionia.

TRAMPYA, Stephanus; a town of Epirus.

TRANOPOLIS. See **TRAJANOPOLIS** of Phrygia.

TRANSACINCUM. See **CONTRA-ACINCUM**.

TRANSALPINA GALLIA. See **GALLIA**.

TRANSDUCTA. See **JULIA**.

TRANSMONTANI ASTURES. See **ASTURICA**.

TRANSPADANA GALLIA, the country contained between the Po and the Alps; called also *Transpadana Italia*, Pliny, and *Transpadana Regio*, Tacitus.

TRANSTIBERINA, Martial; that part or quarter of Rome, where stood the Mons Vaticanus.

TRAPEZA, Pliny; a promontory of Troas, where the Helespont assumes the violence of its impetuous flow.

TRAPEZUS, urbs, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia, exhausted of inhabitants, in order to people Megalopolis;

polis; though a part of them retained to *Trapezus* in Asia; where they were received as countrymen and namesakes. In Pausanias's days its ruins were to be seen beyond the Alpheus. Another *Trapezus*, an ancient town of the Regio Pontica; a colony from Sinope, their customs and institutions Grecian; situate on the Euxine, on the borders of Colchis, Xenophon, Diodorus, Scylax, Tacitus; a free city under the Romans, after the defeat of Mithridates, Pliny; a radiated Apollo, or an Apollo with a glory round his head, impressed on their coins, an indication of their Greek original and institutions, and of their application to learning, which continued to the last, till taken by the Turks; Mela commends its splendor and magnificence; Eustathius, its commerce, calling it a great staple-town. It is seated in a peninsula, and locked round with mountains, Pliny. It was at the extremity of the Regio Pontica, towards Colchis. *Trapezontii*, the people, Coins. Now *Trapezond*, or *Trebizond*, a city and port-town of Asia the Less on the Black sea. E. Long. 40°, Lat. 44° 3'.

TRASIMENUS LACUS, Pliny; *Trasymenus*, Livy; *Trasymenes*, Strabo; *Thrasimenes*, Polybius; *e long*, Ovid, Silius, Statius; a lake of Etruria, near Perugia, and not far from the Tiber; fatal to the Romans in the Punic war, Livy. Now *il lago di Perugia*, in the Ecclesiastical State.

TREA. See **TREIA**.

TREBA, Pliny; a town of Umbria, near the springs of the Anio, surnamed *Augusta*, Frontinus; but after what Prince, unknown. *Trebatii*, Pliny; the people.

TREBIA, a river of the Cispadana, running down from the Apennin into the right or south side of the Po, from south to north, by Placentia, and thence surnamed *Placentinus*, Strabo, Pliny; rendered famous by a defeat of the Romans in the second Punic war, Polybius, Livy, Florus. *Trebias*, Strabo, Polybius.

TREBIA, a town of Umbria; *Trebatii*, the people, Pliny. Now *Trebi*, situate on an eminence between

Fuligno and Spoleto, but nearer the former. E. Long. 13° 35', Lat. 43°.

TREBULA, a town of the Sabines, surnamed *Mutusca*, Virgil; *Mutuesca*, Inscription; to distinguish it from the Trebula Suffena, or Suffenatis; the former distant sixty stadia from Reate, situate on a moderate eminence, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, who calls it *Tribola*; whence it is conjectured to be *Monte Liere della Sabina*; a municipium, Frontinus; having Roman citizenship, Livy; *Trebulani*, the people, id. *Trebulani Mutuscae*, Pliny. The other, surnamed *Suffena*, or *Suffenatis* of the Sabines, is thought to be *Montorio* on the Curesis, or Corese.

TREBULA, a town of Campania, situate on the Clanus, below Acerrae; *Tribula*, Ptolemy; *Trebulani*, the people, surnamed *Caluenses*, Pliny; *Trebianus*, the epithet, Livy; which Cluverius and Gronovius read *Trebulanus*. The town now called *Trebbia*, Holstenius, who thither refers the *Trebianus collis* of Polybius, thus corrected from *Eribianus*.

TRECAE,

TRECASES,

TRECASES,

TRECI,

} See **TRICASSES**.

TREIA, Inscription; *Trea* Antonine; a town of the Picenum, situate between Septempeda and Anximum; a municipium; *Treia's ager*, the territory, Frontinus; *Treenses*, the people, Pliny, Inscription; now extinct.

TREMILUS, Panyasis, Stephanus; *Tremila* so called from *Tremius*, who married the nymph Ogygia, called Praxidica; by whom he had Tlous, Xanthus, Pinarus and Cragus, sons of violence and rapine, Panyasis. *Tremilenses*, the people, Stephanus.

TREMITHUS. See **TEIMETHUS**.

TAEARUS, Strabo, Plutarch; a small district of Thrace, on the confines of Macedonia and Moesia Inferior. *Taeares*, the people, Calimachus.

TIRUS, Strabo; a river of Latium, running by Labianum into the Liris, from north to south. Now *il Tevere*, in the Campagna di Roma; rising towards Agnania, running south, and falling into the Garigliano.

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TREI ARAE. See **ARAE SEPTIMAE.**

TREI TABERNAR. Cicerō, Luke; a place in Latium, lying on the Via Appia, on the left or south side of the river Arturna, to the north of the Paludes Pomptinae. Its ruins now seen near Cisterna, a village in the Campagna di Roma, Holsternius; twenty-one miles from Rome, whence the Christians went out to meet St Paul.

TREI TABERNAR. See **TABERNAE TRIACORUM.**

TRETA. Strabo; a town on the west side of Cyprus, of which nothing farther is known.

TRETUM. Ptolemy; *Tritum*, Strabo; a promontory of Numidia, next Ruficada. Now *il Capo Trittato*, on the coast of Algeria.

TRETUM or *Tritus*, Diodorus, Pausanias; a mountain of Argolis in Peloponnesus, near Mycenae, and the Sylva Nemea, where Hercules slew the lion, whose den was still shown, Pausanias.

TREVA. Ptolemy; a town near the Elbe, which in name agreeing with the river *Trevera*, called *Chalupa*, Ptolemy prompts many to place it on this river, as it Lubeca, a noble city, arose either from the beginnings or ruins of *Treva*. A city and port town in the duchy of Holstein. E. Long. 10° 35', Lat. 54° 20'.

TREVENTUM. Frontinus; a town of Samnium, on the confines of the Frentani; a municipium; its territory shared and parcelled out to Caesar's soldiers, *id. Trecenti atri*, as if from *Treventum*, the people, Pliny. Now called *Treveno*, a town of the territory of Molise, in Naples. E. Long. 15° 30', Lat. 41° 50'.

TREVERI. Mela, Inscriptions, Tacitus; though the last and Lucan have *Trevir*, singularly; *Treviri*, Cicero, Caesar, Ptolemy; an ancient, and a powerful people, both in horse and foot, Caesar; extending far and wide between the Meuse and the Rhine, separated from the Rhemi to the west by the Meuse; and to the south having common boundaries with the Mediomatrici; their limits to the north not so certain. In Caesar's time the Rhine

formed their east boundary; the most illustrious of the Helgae, Mela; formerly a free people, before the revolt of Civilis, for which Vespasian deprived them of liberty, Pliny. Affected to be thought of German original, in order by this means to distinguish themselves from the Gauls; and from their vicinity to the Germans, resembled their taste in hercule and manner of living, Histins. Under Augustus, Agrippa removed the Ubi to this side the Rhine, assigning them a part of the territory of the *Treviri*, at least on the Lower Rhine, Pliny. In the Lower Age their capital, called *Augusta Treverorum*, assumed, after the manner of those times, the name of the people, *Treviri*. Now *Trier* or *Tritet*, capital of the electorate of that name, situate on the Moselle. E. Long. 6° 10', Lat. 49° 55'.

TREVAR. Pliny; a district of Thracia. **TREVARII.** Strabo, Pliny; a people occupying the parts of Moesia Inferior, lying to the west of the river Cialus; whose sight was fascinating and killing to those whom they viewed in their rage and passion, with steady eyes, Pliny. Now the *Bulgarians*, and their country, *Bulgaria*; others say, *Servians*, and their country, *Servia*. The *Dardani* are said to have settled among them, who swallowed up the appellation, *Triballi*.

TREVIANDI COLLIS. See **TREBULA** in Campania.

TRENOCCI. Ptolemy; *Tribochi*, Pliny; *Tribocchi*, Strabo; *Triboci*, Caesar; *Tribocci*, *id.* a people of Belgica; originally Germans, who settled on the Riber side of the Rhine, Strabo; thence called *Germania Cisteriennana*, Dio. Their name is supposed to be derived from three beech trees, held in religious veneration by them; and this is the more probable, because in the territory they occupied, there is a village still extant, called *Zur dreyen Buchen*, at the three beech trees. It is difficult to fix their limits; they were neighbours to the *Treviri*, Strabo, Caesar; separated from the Sequani by the Mons Vogelus. settled among the Mediomatrici,

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or between these last and the Treveri, Strabo. Others place them between the Nemetes to the north, the Mediomatrici and Leuci to the west, the Rauraci to the south, and the Rhine to the east. Now *Alsace*, *Cluverius*.

TRINOTA SABINORUM. See **TRENULA**.

TRINULA. See **TRENULA** in Campania.

TRINULIUM. Pliny; a town of Dalmatia, ennobled by Roman battles. Now *Trebnje*, situate near the Adriatic, to the east of Regula. E. Long. 19°. Lat. 42° 46'.

TRICATA, orum. Stephanus; *Triocata*, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Sol. Italicus, Pliny; a city in the south of Sicily, situate to the north of the river Ithorus; so called from having three good things; namely, first, water springs of extraordinary fecundity; the adjacent fields planted with olive yards and vineyards, and extremely adapted for agriculture; and thirdly, from being extraordinarily strong, situate on a great impregnable rock. Diodorus; *Tricatin*, the people, Pliny.

TRICASSI. Pliny; *Tricassi*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, situate immediately to the east of the Senones, almost between the Seine and the Marne. They are called *Tricassii*, Pliny; *Tricassi* and *Tricassi*, also *Tricassin*, Ausonius, Inscription. Having the Cadurci to the north, the Lingones to the east and south. Now *Champagne*.

TRICASSI, orum. the name of the capital in the *Tricassi*, also *Tricassi* and *Tricassi*. In the *Tricassi*, Gallia, called *Croitor Tricassi*. Now *Troyes*. See **ARRETIORI**.

TRICASTRUM. Livy, Pliny; the people long, Sol. Italicus; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, towards the Rhone; with the Helvi to the west, the Segelanni to the north, the Vocontii to the east, and the Cavacri to the south. Now a small district, sometimes called the *Tricastin*, *Tricastinorum* *Civitas*, Notitia; the same with *Augusta Tricastinorum*, which see.

TRICCA. Homer, Livy, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Estiacotis, a district of Thessaly, situate on the

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left or north bank of the Peneus, to the south of Gomphi; famous for its breed of horses, Homer; and where stood a very ancient and noble temple of Aesculapius, Strabo; who says, the river called *Leithæus* ran near it, on which Aesculapius is said to have been born; whose sons, Podalirius and Machaon, went as commanders to Troy, and acted as surgeons or physicians. *Tricacus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

TRICESIMAE. See **COLONIA TRAJANA**.

AD TRICESIMUM. (*Lapidem* or *Miliarium* understood), Antonine; a town of the Carni, situate between Aquileia and Julium Carnuntum. Now *Tricesimo*, a village of Friuli, near the river *Furcia*, or *d'Enna*.

TRICHONIUM. Polybius; *Trichone*, Pliny; a town of Aetolia, situate between Lythimachia and Phocetum. *Trichonites* and *Trichonitis*, the people, Stephanus.

TRICOLANT, orum. Pausanias, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, built by Lycoris's sons, distant ten stadia from Chania; decayed in Pausanias's time. It had a temple of Neptune, and a square statue, with a grove round the temple. *Tricolantes*, Stephanus, or *Tricolanensis*, the gentilitious name.

TRICOSTIA. Ptolemy; mentioned by no other author; a town of Phrygia Magna, to the east of Synarus.

TRICOSTI. Livy, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, to the east of the Vocontii. Now the *Croissantan*, a valley in the north east of Dauphiné, Cluverius.

TRICORANTUM. Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Tricornum Castra*, Jerusalem Itinerary; a town of Moesia Superior, distant fourteen miles from Singidunum, at the mouth of the Moschius. Now said to be called *Calumbatz*, a town of Servia, on the Danube, between Singidunum to the west, and Severinum to the east. *Tricornisus*, the people, Ptolemy.

TRICORYTHUS. Strabo; *Tricorythum*, Diodorus; a town of Attica beyond Marathon; one of the towns which concurred to form the Tetrapolis Attica, which see. *Tricorythus*, the epithet, Antiochus; who

who mentions the water-spinners of that place, which was moist and woody, and where these flies are apt to breed.

TRICKENA, *orum*, Pausanias; three fountains near Mount Geronteum in Arcadia; which is the reason of the name. Here Mercury, after his birth on Mount Cyllene, situate in the neighbourhood, is said to have been washed, and therefore accounted sacred to Mercury.

TRIDENTUM, Pliny, Antonine; *Tridente*, Peutinger; a town of Rhaetia, next to Italy, situate on the Athesis. *Tridentini*, the people, Strabo, Pliny. Now *Trent*, situate on the Adige, in a valley, surrounded with very high mountains, in the south-east of Tyrol. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 46° 5'.

TRIERES, Polybius, Strabo; *Trieris*, Pliny; a town of Phoenicia, situate between Tripolis and Dei Facies, the extremity of Mount Lebanon.

TRIFANUM, Livy, Diodorus Siculus; a place in the extremity of Latium, lying between Sinuessa and Minturnae, but nearer the former.

TRIFOLIUS, Pliny; a mountain of Campania, hanging over Naples; so called from the quantity of trefoil growing there. Hence *Trifolium*, Martial.

TRIGARIUS, Pliny; a place near the Campus Martius in Rome.

TRIGEMINA PORTA, Livy; a gate of Rome; so called from the three Horatii, who went out at this gate to fight the three Curiatii; at the foot of Mount Aventine, near the Tiber. From this gate begins the Via Ostensis, Ammian. Now the gate is called *San Paolo*, from a church of that Apollo, standing without it.

TRIGISANUM, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; thought to be *Tafers*, a small town in the east of Austria, situate on the rivulet Drava, which soon after falls into the Danube, to the west of Vienna, Cluverius.

TRILEUCI, Ptolemy; three rocks in the Oceanus Cantabricus, or Bay of Biscay, and on the coast of Galicia; so called from the promontory *Talman* over against them. Now *la Caba de C. de L.*

TRIMANIUM, or *Trimantion*, An-

tonine; a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Danube. Now *Drimago*, Ortelius.

TRIMETHUS, *untis*, Ptolemy; *Trimethus*, Stephanus; a town of Cyprus, near Cytium, on the south side of the island.

TRIMONTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Selgovae in Britain, on the north-west side. Now *Atterith*, Camden. *Trimontium* is also the name of *Philippopolis* in Thrace, which see; so called from its situation, Pliny.

TRINACIA. See TIRACIA.

TRINACRIA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the island *Rhodes*.

TRINACRIA, Pliny; a name of Sicily, more commonly used by the poets; *Trinacris*, Ovid, from its three promontories. *Trinacia*, Dionysius Periegetes; *Trinaxis*, Strabo, from *trix*, a trident; which term, because written indifferently, either with *τ* or *θ*, Homer has *Θρινάκιν*, Stephanus. *Trinacrius*, Virgil; *Trinacris*, Ovid, the epithet.

TRINASUS, Ptolemy; so called from three opposite islands, a station for ships; a citadel, Pausanias; situate between Gythium and the mouth of the Eurotas in Laconica.

TRINEMES, Strabo, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, where the river Cephissus takes its rise. *Trinemea*, Callimachus.

TRINUM, Pliny; a river running through the territories of the Samnites and Fientani from west to east, into the Adriatic, after rising in the Apennin. Now *il Trigno*, rising in the county of Molise, and running through Abruzzo Citra into the Gulf of Venice.

TRINONTES, Caesar, Tacitus; *Trinontes*, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, supposed to have occupied Middlesex and Essex.

TRIOCALA. See TRICALA.

TRIOPIMUM, Herodotus, Thucydides; a promontory of Caria, sacred to Apollo. *Triopon*, Scholiast on Theocritus; where games, sacred to the nymphs, to Apollo and Neptune, were celebrated, called the Dorian games, Aristides; mentioned also by Herodotus: To which all the Dorians were not admitted, but only the Pentapolis Dorica, formerly the

the Hexapolis; four of which were in the islands Rhodus and Cos, and Cnidus alone on the continent; Halicarnassus, which made the Hexapolis, being afterwards excluded from partaking in the sacred games. *Triopium*, Diodorus; *Triopia*, Pliny; a town near the promontory; whether the same with *Cnidus*, as Pliny thinks; or whether exhausted by Cnidus of inhabitants, nothing certain can be affirmed.

TRIPHYLIA, Strabo, Livy; *Triphylis*, *idos*, Dionysius Periegetes; *Tryphalia*, Polybius; a district of Peloponnesus on the coast towards Africa, lying between the territories of Elis and Messenia, *id.* The name *Triphylia*, according to Strabo, is derived from the coalition of three people, who occupied that district; and that of *Tryphalia* from *Tryphalus*, an Arcadian, Polybius.

TRIPOLIS, Pausanias; a district of Arcadia; so called, because consisting of the three towns, *Calliae*, *Disfocnae*, and *Nonacris*.

TRIPOLIS, a city on the Meander, Coin; of Caria, Ptolemy; afterwards called *Napoli*, Stephanus; of Lydia, Pliny.

TRIPOLIS, Livy; a place in Laconica, next the territory of Megalopolis; whether one or three towns is left undetermined; more probably, it was a small district, comprising three small towns, from the circumstances related about it, *id.*

TRIPOLIS, Livy; a town of Perrachia in Thessaly, to the north of Malioia.

TRIPOLIS, Diodorus, Stephanus, Ptolemy; a town of Phoenicia; its name suitable to what it is, as consisting of three towns, distant a stadium from each other; the first named from the *Araditi*; the second from the *Sidonians*; the third from the *Tyrians*; the several founders of each; which is confirmed by Strabo and Mela; and by Scylax, an older writer than any of them; who adds, that it was situate in a peninsula. *Trisopolitae*, the people, Coins.

TRIPOLIS, Solinus; a district of the Regio Syrtica, containing three towns; namely, *Oea*, *Sabrata*, and *Leptis Magna*; and is the same with

the *Regio*, or *Provincia Tripolitana*; though the antiquity of the appellation cannot be determined; and more uncertain, and later still, is the time when the name *Tripolis* came to be applied to a town of that district, in common with the province.

TRIPOLIS, Livy; *Tripolitae*, Strabo; a district in the west of the Pelasgiotis of Thessaly, containing three towns, *Doliche*, *Acorium*, and *Pythium*, near to, or at the foot of Mount Olympus.

TRIPONTIUM, Antonine; a town of the Coritani in Britain. Now *Towcester*, to the south of Northampton, towards Oxford.

TRIQUADRA. See **TIQUADRA**.

TRIQUETRA, Horace, Pliny; a name of Sicily; a Latin translation of the Greek *Trinacria*, Servius, Martianus Capella; or from its triangular figure, Pliny; or as consisting of three quadrae, or squares, Martianus Capella.

TRISANTO, *onis*, Ptolemy; a river, with a cognominal town of the Belgae in Britain. Now *Hampton-water*, otherwise *Southampton*, Lhuyd, Camden.

TRISMIS, Ptolemy; *Trosmis*, Ovid; a town of Moesia Inferior, situate on the right or east side of the Danube, to the south of Noviodunum, and north of Axiopolis.

TRISTOLUS, Thucydides; a town of the Regio Sintica in Macedonia, towards Moesia, to the west of Hetaelea.

TRITAEA, Pausanias; a town of Achaia, situate to the north of Pharae.

TRITIUM, surnamed *Metalum*, Ptolemy; *Tibalicum*, Mela; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Decrigula and Visovesca.

TRITON, Herodotus, Mela; a river of the Regio Syrtica, falling into the lake *Tritonis*, from which Minerva takes her name *Tritonia*, as being supposed to have been born there, Mela; and called *Pallantius*, Callimachus. The river rising in Mount Vasaletus, and falling from south to north into the Palus Libya, and then into the Palus Falaris, before coming to the *Tritonis*; it then runs into the Syrtis Minor, below Tacape, Ptolemy.

TRITUM, a promontory. See **TRETUM**.

TRITURITA, Rutilius; a village of Etruria, at the mouth of the **Arno**.

TRIVIAE LACUS, Virgil; *Stagnum Dianae*, Ovid; *Lacus Nemorensis*, Suetonius; a lake of Latium. Now called *il Lago di Nemi*, from a cognominal adjoining citadel, in the Campagna di Roma; eighteen miles to the east of Rome, Baudrand, an eye witness.

TRIVIAE LUCUS, Virgil; a grove near the **Lacus Triviae**.

TRIVICUM, Horace; penult long, a town of the Hirpini. Now *Trevico*, in the Principato Ultra of Naples.

TRIUMPHALIS ARCUS, Triumphal Arch; an arch erected in honour of those who procured signal victories to their country; at first built simple and plain; afterwards, the monuments or memorials of the victory, and the whole procession of the triumph were expressed in sculpture; at first built of brick, then of rough square stone, and lastly of marble: Of a semicircular figure, whence it took the name of vault, Cicero; afterwards square, so as in the middle to have a large vaulted or arched gate, with others less on each side of it. Within the vault of the middle gate hung winged victories, which being let down, set a crown on the head of the conqueror as he passed. In the upper part of the arch there were spaces or niches, in which appear to have stood those who sounded trumpets, or exhibited to view the trophies or ensigns of victory.

TRIUMFILINI, Pany; a Transpadane people to the south of the Euganei, and thought to have dwelt in the valley, cut by the river Mela, now called *Tressia*, which seems to be from *Triumpha*, for *Triampla*, after the Italian manner, and this last a corruption of *Triumfilini*.

TRIUMVIRORUM INSULA. See **RHENUS**, a river of the Transpadana.

TROAS, *ades*, a district comprised between the two Mysiae, and therefore distinct from the kingdom of Troy, and the possessions of Priam, and was the *Troas Propria*; for, accord-

ing to Homer, both the Mysiae were under the empire of the Trojans, from the neighbourhood of the river Aesepus, and that of Cyzicene, to the river Caycus, Strabo; called Phrygia Minor, Ptolemy. *Alexandria*, a town in this district, was also called *Troas*, a Roman colony, Pliny.

TROCMI, Ptolemy; *Trocmeni*, Stephanus; *Tregmi*, Pliny; a people to the east of the Tolidobogi, and dwelling on the river Halys, or, according to Strabo, occupying the parts of Galatia towards Pontus and Cappadocia.

TROEZEN, *enis*, Greeks and Romans; *Troezen*, Ptolemy; a town and port of Argolis, between Corinth and the Promontorium Scyllaeum, Scylax; sacred to Neptune, and therefore called *Poseidonia*, Strabo; *Alia*, from its situation, Ovid; the territory, *Troezenis*, Thucydides, taking its name from *Troezen*, the brother of Pertheus, and therefore Ovid calls it *Pittheia*, and *Pitthea*; the country of Theseus; thence called *Troezenius*. Ovid; *Troezenii*, the people, Meia; who says, that they became illustrious for their faithful observance of the Athenian alliance. *Troezen* was also called *Antia* and *Hysperia*, Pausanias; *Apolonia* and *Aphrodisias*, Stephanus.

TROGILIAE, Pliny; three small islands near Samos; so called from the promontory *Trogilum*.

TROGILIORUM PORTUS. See **TROGILUS**.

TROGILIUM, Strabo; *Trogylum*, Ptolemy; *Trogylum*, Luke; a prominent foot of Mount Mycale in Ionia, Strabo; lying between Ephesus and the mouth of the Meander; opposite to Samos; distant from Sunium, a promontory of Attica, one thousand six hundred stadia, id. also the name of a small island near it, which seems to be the *Trogylum* of Luke; besides the *Trogilae* of Pliny, which were probably only rocks.

TROGILUS, Thucydides; a village on the river Pantalus, near Syracuse, on the sea; *Trogia*, the people, Stephanus; hence *Trogilorum Portus*, Livy.

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TROGLODYTAE, Ptolemy; a people of Moesia Inferior, to the south of the Peneus, towards Thrace.

TROGLODYTICE, the country of the *Troglodytae*, in Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, so called from the caves or dens, in which they dwelt; nor were such people confined to Egypt and the Arabian Gulf alone, but were common in other countries, as in Ethiopia, in Ammoniac, in the East, and in Scythia. Those on the Arabian Gulf were indeed better known, and principally so called. All are not agreed as to their limits. Strabo begins with them at Heroopolis, the head of the Arabian Gulf, down to the Sinus Avalites in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Ptolemy, Pliny. Others again remove the *Troglodytae* beyond the tropic of Cancer, and make them *Amphiscii*, that is, their shadow falling at different times of the year to opposite points, Eratosthenes. To reconcile these different opinions, it is to be observed, that in a loose sense, the west side of the Arabic Gulf is called *Troglodytice*; but in a proper sense, only from the tropic to the Sinus Avalites.

TROGLODYTICUS SINUS, Pliny; a bay in the Arabian Gulf, on the coast of Troglodytice.

TROGMI. See **TROCMI**.

TROCYLIUM, } See **TROGILUM**.
TROGYLLIUM, }

TROIA, a celebrated name, denoting a district; at first called *Ilaea*, Stephanus, Servius, and the city, *Ilium*. But the custom has prevailed to call both district and city, *Troia*; and this last more commonly *Troia* than *Ilium*, and both with the epithet, *Vetus*. See **ILIUM**. *Trojani*, the people, often called *Phryges*, Virgil; and *Troes* from *Tros*, Stephanus; *Trojanus*, *Troius*, and *Phrygius*, the epithets, Virgil; *Troicus*, Ovid. Whether the Phrygians, before the Trojan times, or after the destruction of Troy, occupied that country, is hard to determine in such a distant antiquity.

TROICUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain reaching from the coast of Troy to Mount Ida.

TROICUS MONS, Strabo; a mountain in Egypt, named from *Troia*, a town of Egypt, Stephanus.

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TROPAEA, monuments of victory, or of putting the enemy to flight; as the term, so the custom is of Greek original; at first only the trunk of a tree; of an oak, Virgil; of an olive, Dionysius; lopped of its branches, fixed in the earth, on an eminence, and adorned with the armour taken from the enemy, Virgil. Afterwards the *Trophies* were pillars of brass or stone; but such were in disrepute among the Greeks, as serving to perpetuate contention, which ought to be buried in oblivion, Plutarch. They were accounted inviolable; none was to remove or destroy them; but if consumed by length of time, it was thought an invidious act, and a renewal of grudge, to restore them, id. On every trophy there was an inscription, setting forth the cause of the war, and manner of the victory; with an account of the spoils with which they were adorned. Some of the spoils taken from the enemy were also hung up in the temples, and these too were called *Trophies*, and *Anathemata*, because suspended, or hung up in view.

TROPAEA AUGUSTI, Ptolemy; a town of Liguria, towards the sea-coast; taken by some to be *Torbis*, a village in the county of Nice; but Holstenius thinks the *Tropaea Augusti* stood at *Segusio*, or *Susa*, in the west of Piedmont, on the river Doria; which is a triumphal arch, on which the inscription is hardly legible; but that it is the same with that mentioned by Pliny, appears from its beginning, the only legible part. It now stands in a private garden, and is worth seeing on account of its structure, the admirable joining of the stones, and the elegant sculpture of sacrifices upon it.

TROPAEA DRUSI, Ptolemy; a place in Germany between the Rhine and the Sala, where Drusus died, Strabo, and Tiberius was saluted Emperor by the army, Tacitus.

TROPAEA POMPEII, Strabo, Sallust, Pliny; stone monuments erected in the Pyrenees, at the common boundary of France and Spain, on each side the public road, in memory of the victory gained in the Sertorian war; at the
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foot of Beilaguardia, a citadel in Roussillon, and on the very borders of Catalonia. Strabo calls them *Anathemata*.

Ad TROPAEA. See **AD TROPAEA TROPÆUM AEMILIANI.** See **AEMILIANI.**

TROPHONIUM ANTRUM, or *Oraculum*, a cave near Lebadia in Boeotia, between Helicon and Chæroneæ, Strabo; so called from Trophonius, an enthusiastic diviner, who, descending into this cave, pretended to give answers, and pronounce oracles, and was hence called *Jupiter Trophonius*. Such as went down to this cave never after smiled; hence the proverbial saying of a person who has lost his mirth, that he is come out of *Trophonius's* cave. The Paulonias, who writes from experience, contradicts this, affirming that persons came out of the cave, indeed, affected with a kind of stupor, but that they soon after recover themselves.

TROSMIS. See **TRISMIS.**

TROSSULUM, Pliny; a town of Etruria, situate between the lake Trasimæus and the Tiber; from it the Roman horse came to be called *Trossuli*, because taken by them without the foot, Festus, Pliny, Perlius. Now extinct, but the spot is called *Tresso*, or *l'ado di Tresso*, Hottienius.

TROTILUM, Thucydides; a very ancient town of Sicily, situate at the mouth of the Pantalagus, and built seven hundred years before Christ, or about the first year of the thirteenth Olympiad.

TRUCENTS, Mela; small islands on the coast of Illyricum.

TRUENTINORUM FORUM. See **FORO TRUENTINUM.**

TRUENTINUM CASTRUM. See **CASTRUM.**

TRUENTUM, Pliny; *Truentinum oppidum*, Strabo; a town of the Picenum, at the mouth of the Truentus.

TRUENTUS, Pliny; *Truentinus amnis*, Strabo; a river of the Picenum, running from west to east into the Adriatic. Now *Trento*, in the Ecclesiastical State, rising in the Apennine, on the confines of Umbria, and running into the Gulf of Venice.

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TRULLA, Ptolemy; a port of Arabia Felix, without the mouth of the Arabian Gulf.

TRYBACTRA, Ptolemy; a town of Sogdiana.

TRYPHALIA. See **TRIPHYLIA.**

TUAESIS, or *Tuissis*, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now said to be the *Tweed*.

TUBANTES, Tacitus; *Tubantii*, Strabo; *Tubanti*, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, whose first seat appears to have been on the Rhine, between the Sigambri and Marî, Tacitus. Their new seat beyond the river Ems, is but conjecture, thought to have some foundation in Tacitus. On this side the Ems there are several places whose names seem to retain something of the *Tubantes*, as *Eentheim*, *Bentlage*, and *Bentloep*. That the *Tubantes* succeeded the Marî in the seat they occupied appears from Tacitus; who expressly places the *Tubantes* in the middle between the Catti and Ubiî. And in this second situation their memory is still kept up in the village of *Eentlo*, near the springs of the Lippe, and in *Bentburen*, *Benthsen*, and *Bentveld*, villages not far from thence.

TUBERUS, Pliny; supposed to be the same with the *Tomerus* of Arrian.

TUEIN. See **TOR.**

TUBUCCI, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, situate between Sexalis and Fraxinus.

TUBUNAE. See **THUPUNA.**

TUBURBO, Ptolemy; *Tuburbo Major*, Peutinger; a town of Zeugma in Africa Propria, to the south of Carthage. *Tuburbo Minor*, Itinerary; a town of Africa Propria to the west of Carthage, on the west or left side of the river Bagrada. *Tuburbimicus*, Peutinger.

TUBURNICENSE OPPIDUM. See **THUBURNICA.**

TUBUSUPTUS. See **SCUCUBAR.**

TUCADATH, Ptolemy; a town of the Melanogaetoli, in Libya interior.

TUCCA, Pliny; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Ampsaga.

TUCCA TERESENTINA, Cæsar, Antonine; a town of Africa Propria, on

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on the left or west side of the river Bagrada, and to the east of Theudale. Supposed to be the *Tuccabori* of Cyprian, and the *Thuccabori* of Augustine.

TUCCI, Antonine; a town of Baetica, situate midway between Ilija and Italica. Another *tucci* of Baetica, Pliny; turnamed *Augusta Gemella*, which see.

TUCCITORA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Marmarica.

TUCIA, Sil. Italicus; a small rivulet near Rome, falling into the Tiber. In some copies it is *Tucia*.

TUCMA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, to the east of Tuburbo.

TUCRUMUDA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the river Gir.

TUDE, Antonine; *Tudae*, Ptolemy; *Tyle*, a citadel, Pliny; of the Calalai, in the Hither Spain. Now *Tuy*, a town of Galicia, on the Minho, on the confines of Portugal. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 42° 10'.

TUDER, *eris*, (*hoc*) Strabo, Pliny; *Tiderta*, Stephanus; a town of the Hither Umbria, situate between Vetona and Ameria, Antonine; called *Colonia Tuda*, Frontinus; and *Tudertum* by the Lower Writers; *Tidertes* the people, Inscription, Pliny; from *Tuders*, *tis*, and *Tudertini*, Inscription. Now *Todi*, in the duchy of Spoleto, on an eminence, on the Tiber. E. Long. 13° 14', Lat. 42° 45'.

TUEROBIS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain; now the *Tivy*, Camden; a river of Wales, running below Cardigan into the Irish Sea.

TUESIS See **TUAFSIS**.

TUSICUM, Ptolemy; a town of Cisapennine Umbria; hence the *Tuscan* of Pliny, the people. Cluverius places it with some doubt, on the Tiber; Holsenius imagines, he has discovered its ruins on the river Cefanus, in the Transapennine Umbria.

TUGENUS PAGUS, Caesar; one of the four *Pagi*, or cantons of the Helvetii, mentioned by Caesar; taking its name probably from *Tugum*, or *Tugium*, one of their towns, tho' not mentioned in any ancient author; now *Zug*, in Switzerland. They are thought to be the same with the *Ambrones*, Livy; *Ambrom-*

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cus Pagus, Strabo, Livy; from *Brunnen*, a place in the canton of Switz; *Ambrunnen* denoting a place at the well or spring.

TUGIA, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate at the distance of thirty five miles from Castulo to the east. It gave name to the *Salus Tugiensis*, where the river Baetis rises, Pliny. It is now *Aharaz*, a small town in the south of New Castile. W. Long. 3°, Lat. 38° 3'.

TUGMA, Ptolemy; a metropolis of the Farther India.

TUGULUS. See **FAGULIS**.

TULCIS, Mela; a small river running by Tarraco, in the Hither Spain, and falling below it into the Mediterranean. Now *el Franceli*.

TULINGI, a people of Belgica, Caesar; who joins them with the Helvetii, without mentioning on what side or hand. Cluverius places them between the Hither and Farther Rhine, or its two confluent streams, above the Lacus Brigantinus; others, between this lake and mount Abnoba, in the south of Suabia.

TULLIANUM, Sallust; a part added by Servius Tullius to the public prison, built by Ancus Martius, near the Forum, Livy; it was a place under ground, a dungeon, into which notorious criminals were thrust.

TULLUM, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of the Leuci, in Belgica. Now *Tul*, in Lorraine, on the Moselle. E. Long 5° 42', Lat. 48° 45'.

TUMARRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauritania Ctesariensis, lying to the south of Sitta.

TUMSA, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, situate between Utica and Hippo Diarrhytus; called *Tuniza*, Antonine; *Thunisa*, Ptolemy.

TUNDIS, Peutinger; *Tundis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India, on a cognominal river.

TUNES, *etis*, Polybius, Livy, Diodorus; *Tunis*, Strabo; it not a faulty reading, a town of Africa Propria, near a lake, distant an hundred and twenty stadia to the east of Carthage, Polybius; fifteen miles, Livy; on the same bay of the Mediterranean on which Carthage stands, Strabo; at the mouth of the Catada,

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Catada, Ptolemy. Near this place the Romans were totally defeated by the Carthaginians, under Xanthippus, the Lacedæmonian, and Regulus their commander taken prisoner, Polybius. Now *Tunis*, capital of the kingdom of that name. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 36° 20'.

TUNGRI, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Tongri*, Antonine; the *Eburones* of Caesar. Strabo; *Eburoni*, Dio; *Eburonia*, their country. id. a people of Belgica, called *Germani*, Caesar; *Primi Germani*, Tacitus; comprising several people, all at length swallowed up in the appellation *Tungri*, occupying both sides of the Meuse, from the Scheid, to the west, Ptolemy. Their principal town *Atuatuca*, assumed the name of the people, *Tungri*, Pliny. See **ATUATUCA**.

TENGROREM FONS, Pliny; a remarkable spring, sparkling with many bubbles, of a ferrugineous taste; this farewel, or twang, was only perceived after drinking it: it purges, discusses tertian fevers, and the disorders of the stone; placed on the fire, it turns turbid, and at last reddens: from this description of Pliny, it is not doubted, but the *Spaw Waters* are meant, in the diocese of Liege, five leagues from that city, to the north-east towards Triers.

TUNIZA. See **TUNSA**.

TUNNOCELUM, *Notitia Imperii*; a town of the *Britanni* in Britain. Now *Tinmouth*, Camden; a port-town of Northumberland, on the German Sea, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles to the east of Newcastle.

TUOLA, Ptolemy; a river of Corsica: Now *Golo*, Leander.

TOPHIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the *Nomos Thebaicus*, next to Thebes, in the Higher Egypt.

TUR. See **TYRUS**.

TURARIUS, Aiconius; the name of a street of Rome.

TURBA, *Notitia Galliarum*; a town of the *Bigerri*, in Aquitania, on the river *Aturus*. Now *Tarbes* in Gascony, on the Adour. W. Long. 3°, Lat. 43° 16'.

TURBA, Livy; probably the *Turbala* of Ptolemy; a town of the *Bastitani*, in Baetica. Now said to

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be *Tobaria*, a village of Andalusia. **TURCAE**, or *Turci*, Mela; supposed to be the *Tusci* of Ptolemy; whom he places between the Caucasus and the Montes Ceraunii. The name is said to denote, *to desolate* or *lay waste*. Herodotus places them among the wild or barbarous nations of the North. There is a very rapid river, called *Turk*, running into the Caspian sea, from which some suppose the *Turks* to take their name. They made no figure in the world till towards the seventh century; about the beginning of which they sallied forth from the Portæ Caspiæ, laid waste Persia, and joined the Romans against Chosroes, king of Persia. In 1042, they subdued the Persians, in whose pay they served, and from whom they derived the Mahometan religion; and afterwards pouring forth overran Syria, Cappadocia, and the other countries of the Hither Asia, under distinct heads or princes, whom Ottoman subduing, united the whole power in himself, which to this day continues in his family, and who fixed his seat of empire at Prusa, in Bithynia. His successors subdued all Greece, and at length took Constantinople in 1453; which put a period to the Roman empire in the East, under Constantine, the last emperor. It is a standing tradition or prophecy among the *Turks*, that their empire will at length be overturned by the Franks or Christians; which seems now to be drawing on apace towards accomplishment.

TURDETANI, } See **BAETICA**.
TURDITANIA, }

TURDETANORUM URBS, Livy; the particular name not expressed; a town of Baetica, in the neighbourhood of Saguntus, destroyed by the Romans, because they joined against the Saguntini. Now thought to be *Ternel*, above the springs of the *Turias*, or *Guadalquivir*, in Arragon. W. Long. 1° 20', Lat. 40° 35'.

TURDULI, Ptolemy, Mela; a people of Baetica, situate between the *Cuneum* and the *Anas*. Now the country called *Algarva*, the south-west part of Portugal.

TURIA. See **TUCIA**.

TURISAC, Mela, Vibius; a river of

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the Hither Spain, running by Valencia; near which Sertorius was defeated by Pompey, Livy. Now *Guadalaviar*, rising on the borders of New Castile, at the distance of a league from the springs of the Tagus, running through Arragon and Valencia, and falling into the Mediterranean, a little below the city of Valencia; commended by Claudian for its flowery and rosy banks.

TURIASO, Coin, Ptolemy; *Turiasso*, Pliny; a town of Celtiberia; a municipium, Coin; famous for its steel, Pliny; owing to its water; *Turiasonenses*, the people, Pliny; Now *Tarazona*, a city of Arragon, on the confines of Old Castile.

TURISSA. See **ITURISA**.

TURMEDA. See **AMPHIPOLIS** of Syria.

TURMODICI, Pliny; a people, or town of the Hither Spain.

TURONES, Caesar; *Turoni*, id. Lucan; a people of Aquitania, inhabiting along the east side of the Ligeris. *Caesarodunum*, their capital, called also *Turoni*, Sulpicius Severus. Whence the modern name *Tours*, capital of the Tourain, in the Orleanois. E. Long. 45°, Lat. 47° 26'.

AD TURREM. See **TURRIS LIBYSONIS**.

TURRIS CAESARIS, Peutinger; a place in Apulia Peucetia, twenty miles from Barium.

TURRIS DIOMEDIS. See **TINDA**.

TURRIS LIBYSONIS, Pliny; *Libysonis*, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia; now extinct; the bare port only remaining, called *Porto Torre*, in the north-west of the island: supposed to be the *Ad Turrem* of the Itinerary.

TURRIS OCTAGONA VENTORUM, Vitruvius, Pliny; a tower with eight sides, erected at Athens, to express eight winds or points of the compass, by the insertion of one point between each of the four cardinal points, the first and original number of points; and yet the eight points but the fourth part of the modern division.

TURRIS STRATONIS. See **CAESAREA STRATONIS**.

TURRUS, Pliny; a river of the Carni, which, swelled by the Natifo,

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falls into the Adriatic, to the east of Aquileia. Now called *il Torre*, rising in Carnea, a district of Friuli.

TURUNTUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea, which rising in Muscovy and traversing lakes, falls into the bay of Finland, at Narva; and is called *Veliko* by the Russians.

TURZO, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the south of Promontorium Mercurii.

TUSCA, Pliny; a river of Africa Propria, running from south to north into the Mediterranean, at Tabraca, and separating Numidia from the Zeugitana.

TUSCI. See **TURCAE**.

TUSCI, Pliny; the villa of the Younger Pliny, in Tuscany, situate near the source of the Tiber.

TUSCI, Inscriptions; *Thusci*, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, Pliny; the people of Etruria, so called from their knowledge of religious ceremonies and sacrifices. *Tuscus*, the epithet, Virgil. There seems to be no ancient authority for *Tuscia*, to denote the country; a name of the lower age.

TUSCLUM. See **TUSCULUM**.

TUSCUBIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the south of Carthage.

TUSCULANUM, Cicero; whose villa it was, near Tusculum, where he wrote his *Quaestiones Tusculanae*, so named from the place, thus become famous as well for the productions of genius as of nature: formerly the villa of Sylla, Pliny. Now called *Grotta Ferrata*. Another *Tusculanum*, Inscription; a town of the Transpadana, situate on the west side of the Lacus Benacus. Now said to be called *Toscolano*, in the territory of Brescia, subject to Venice. Here many monuments of antiquity are dug up.

TUSCULUM, Cicero, Tacitus, Suetonius, Ptolemy; *Tusclum*, Strabo, Plutarch; *Tysclum*, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; *Tyselos*, Stephanus; a town of Latium, to the north of Alba; on an eminence, Strabo; and therefore called *Supernum*, Horace: in sight of Rome, at about the distance of an hundred stadia, or twelve miles, Strabo; adorned with

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plantations

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- plantations and princely edifices; the spot remarkable for the goodness of the soil, and its plenty of water, id. Built by Telegonus, who slew his father Ulysses, Ovid, Horace; called the grandson of Ulysses, Sil. Italicus. A municipium, Cicero; the birth-place of the Elder Cato, Nepos, Cicero. *Tusculanus*, the gentilicious name, Cicero. Now *Frescati*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 13° 12', Lat. 42° 9'.
- TUSCUM MARI**, Mela; the same with the *Tyrrhenum*.
- TUSCUS**, Horace; a street in Rome, inhabited by the *Tulci*, who remained after the retreat of Portenna.
- TUSDROM**, } See **TISDRA**.
- TUSDROS**, }
- TUSURUS**. See **TISURUS**.
- TUTELAE ARA**. See **ARA**.
- TUTIA**, Plutarch, Florus, a town of the Hither Spain, of unknown position.
- TUZIRUS**. See **TISURUS**.
- TYANA**, *strab.*, Strabo; *Thana*, Arrian; from *Thas* king of the Tauri; a town of Cappadocia, towards Cilicia, situate at the Portae Cinctae, or defiles of mount Taurus. The birth-place of the impostor Apollonius, thence surnamed *Tyanicus*; the town erected on the bank or causeway of Semiramis. Secured well with walls, id. Taken to be the *Dana* of Xenophon, the fault of the transcriber, for *Tyana*, Celsarius; from the consideration of the course of the route. *Tyanis*, or *Tyanenses*, the people.
- TYANITIS**, *ides*, Strabo; the territory of Tyana, lying along the foot of mount Taurus; called also *Eniebia ad Taurum*, a fertile, and for the most part level district, id.
- TYBERIS**, } See **TIBERIS**.
- TYBRIS**, }
- TYCHE**. See **SYRACUSAE**.
- TYDARIDAE**, Arrian; a town of Bithynia, situate between Heraclea and Pylhium.
- TYDE**. See **TUDE**.
- TYDEKTA**. See **TYDER**.
- TYLE**. See **TYLIS**.
- TYLESSUS**, Lycophron; a mountain of the Bruttii.
- TYLIS**, *etc.*, Stephanus; *Tyle*, Polybius; the royal residence of the Gauls in Thrace, near mount Haemus.
- TYLOS**, Theophrastus; an island in the Arabian Gulf.

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- TYLOS**. See **OLTYLOS**.
- TYMBRIA**, Pliny; *Tymbria*, Xenophon; a town of Pisidia; *Tymbria*, the people, Pliny. Another, a village of Caria, near the Meander, and four stadia from Myus, Strabo.
- TYMPHA**, } See **STYMPHA**.
- TYMPHAEI**, }
- TYMPHRESTUS**, Strabo; a mountain of the Paphlagonia, adjoining to Othrys. Called also *Typhrestus*.
- TYNA**, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running into the Indian Ocean, between the Indus and Ganges.
- TYNDARER SCOPUS**, Strabo; *Tyndara*, Ptolemy; four small islands or rocks, over-against Menelaus, in Marmarica.
- TYNDARIS**, *ides*, Pliny; a town of Colchis, on the Phasis.
- TYNDARIS**, Strabo, Pliny; *Tyndarium*, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Helicon, in the north east of the island; a Roman colony, Pliny, originally assigned by Dionysius the Tyrant to the people of Messina, who called it *Tyndaris*, Diodorus Siculus; situate to the west of Messina. More than half the town was swept away by the sea, Pliny; and there a large and horrid gulf is still to be seen; the time when it happened is uncertain, Cluverius. Now *Santa Maria di Tindari*, id.
- TYNDIS**. See **TUNDIS**.
- TYRHOX**, *onis*, Strabo; the ancient name of the river *Orontes*; which last it took from the person who built a bridge on it.
- TYRHOSES**, Strabo, Pliny; violent hurricanes, which have no stated direction, are thus called by the Greeks. Hence the *Typhonicus* of St. Luke, a high, tempestuous wind, blowing from no fixed point; but limited by Luke, by the addition of the term *Euroclydon*.
- TYPHRESTUS**. See **TYMPHRESTUS**.
- TYR**. See **TYRUS**.
- TYRA**, Pliny; *Tyras*, Mela, Ptolemy, Scythian Chius; *Tyres*, Herodotus; the slowest of rivers, Ovid; it comes from the north, out of a large lake, terminating the country of Scythia and the Neuri, Herodotus; distant about three hundred stadia from the northernmost mouth of the Ister, Strabo; which shews that it

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is the river now called *Niester*, or *Dniester*, a name formed from the *Danaster* of Jornandes, and the lower age; rising from a small lake near Lemburg in Poland, and running south-east into the Black sea, near Belgorod. Ptolemy observes, that it divides Dacia from Sarmatia.

TYRA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Europea, situate on the right or south bank of the river *Tyras*, at the distance of one hundred and forty stadia from its mouth; anciently called *Ophiusa*, id. taking its later name from the river; was a colony of Milesians, Scymnus Chius; who says, that the river is deep, full of herbs, fit for feeding fish, commodious for traffic, and safe for ships of burden. *Tyrtae*, Herodotus, the people, who dwelt at the mouth of this river, of Greek original; *Tyrregetae*, Strabo; *Tyrageae*, Pliny, inhabiting a spacious island; which does not now appear unless the *Tyras* formerly discharged itself at two mouths.

TYRACA. See SYRACO.

TYRACINAE. See TYRACIA.

TYRAGEIAE,

TYRAS, } See TYRA, a town.

TYRES,

TYRICTEA, Ptolemy; mentioned by no other writer; a town of the Tannica Chersonesus, situate between Nymphaea or Nymphaeum, and Panticapaeum.

TYRISIA, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, on the confines of Lyncestis and Dassaretia. *Tyrtae*, the people, Pliny.

TYRTAE, } See TYRA.

TYRREGETAE,

TYRRHENI, } See ETRURIA.

TYRRHENIA,

TYRRHENI, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, Plutarch; the islands of *Lemnos*, *Imbrus*, and the other islands on the coast of Thrace, to coast.

TYRUS, a very famous and ancient city of Phoenicia, built by the Sidonians, Justin; consequently of a later date than it. No mention made of Tyre before David's time; none by Homer, who mentions Sidon and the Sidonians, Strabo.

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Tyre was a very large, rich city, and powerful at sea, the rival of Sidon; formerly situate on an island, but after the time of Alexander, on the continent, or in a peninsula, formed by Alexander's mole or causeway, thrown up at the siege of it, Curtius, Ovid, Strabo. Famous for its colonies, both within and without the pillars of Hercules, Strabo, Pliny; and its purple die; with two ports, the one locked or walled round; the other open, and called *Portus Aegyptius*, Strabo; distant thirty stadia from Palaetyrus, id. In Hebrew called *Zor* or *Sor*; and according to another dialect, *Syr*, *Sor*; whence the adjoining country was called *Syria*; and by the Armenians or Syrians, *Tor*, *Tur*, *Tyr*, and with a Greek termination, *Tyro*; also *Sarra*, A. Gellius, Servius. From *Sar* is formed *Sarranus*, Virgil, Juvenal, Sil. Italicus. Their principal deity was Hercules, which Nonnus says was the Sun; called *Hercules Tyrius*, Diodorus; and *Tyre* itself was called *Tyrus Eractia*, Coins; out of a regard to its fame and antiquity, it enjoyed its liberty both under the Seleucidae and the Romans, Strabo; it also received a Roman colony, and was then called *Colonia Septimia*, Coins. *Tyrii*, the people, Stephanus; *Tyrius*, the epithet, for which the poets use *Sarranus*. Of Tyre were Porphyry, the famous antagonist of Christianity; Maximus, the Platonic philosopher; and Ulpian, the celebrated civilian. Now commonly called *Tyre*, a port-town on the coast of the Levant. F. Long. 36°, Lat. 32° 32'.

TYRUS, Stephanus; a town of India, Lydia, and Pisidia, of this name. From the last are the *Tyrrheni* of Pliny.

TYSCLOS, } See TUSCULUM.

TYSCUM,

TZITZI, Antonine; a town of the Higher Egypt, situate between Parembole and Taphis.

TZUR, the name of the *Porta Caucasica*, Procopius.

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VABAR, Ptolemy, a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate between Rufazusto the west, and Salde to the east.

VACCA, Hirtius; a town of Africa Propria, near Zetta. Another, *Pacca* of Numidia, Salust; the great market-town of the whole kingdom, near Sarsura; *Vaccenies*, the people, id. the same with the *Vaga* of Ptolemy, and *Baga* of Plutarch.

VACCA, Pliny; *Vacca*, Strabo; *Vacca*, Ptolemy, a river of Lusitania; running from east to west into the Atlantic, between the Munda and Durius. Now *la Vega*, Baudrand.

VACCAE, Sil. Italicus, Livy; a people of the Hither Spain, situate to the east of the Callaeci.

VACOMAGI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain. Now *Sirrhughire*, Hector Boetius; *Murrayshire*, Camden.

VACORIUM. See **VOCARIUM**.

VACUA. See **VACCA**.

VACUPAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, situate beyond the Atlas Minor.

VACUNAE FANUM. See **FANUM**.

VACUS. See **VACCA**, river.

VADA. See **VATA**.

VADA SABATIA. See **SABATIA**.

VADA VOLATERRANA. See **VOLATERRANA**.

VADASSI, Ptolemy; an obscure people of Media.

VADICASSI, Pliny; *Vadicaesi*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, towards Belgica, or on the confines of the Belgae.

VADIMONIS LACUS, Livy, Seneca, the two Plinys; a lake in the territory of the Castellum Amerinum, in Etruria, near the Tiber, on the right or north side; remarkable for its floating islands; where the remainder of the Galli Senones, were cut to pieces by Dolabella, Florus; as were, in the year of Rome six hundred and forty-five, the Etrusci by the Romans, Livy.

VAGA, Ptolemy; Sil. Italicus; *Vagense oppidum*, Pliny; a town of Numidia, situate to the south-east of

Cirta; called *Baga*, a great city, Plutarch; the *Vacca* of Salust.

VAGAE, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate between the rivers Cartennus and Mulucha.

VAGEDRUSA, Sil. Italicus; a river of Sicily, mentioned by no other author. Cluverius takes it to be the river running between the Gela and Achates, from north to south. Now called *Mannuzzu*.

VAGENSE OPPIDUM. See **VAGA**.

VAGIENSI, Pliny; *Vagienti*, Velleius; a branch of the Ligures, near Mount Velulus and the springs of the Padus; *Vagienti*, Inscription. Now the Marquitate of *Saluzzo*.

VAGORIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Celtica, to the south-west of Rothomagus.

VAGUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Corsica, lying to the south of the Promontorium Sacrum.

VAGALIS, Caesar, Tacitus; in both the reading is various; it was written *Vachalis* in the lower age, from the custom then prevailing of pronouncing the *k* between two vowels, not as in alphas, but as a guttural, as *miki*, pronounced *machi* gutturally. The *Vachalis*, now the *Waal*, was the southernmost branch of the Rhine, Caesar, in whole time there were only two branches of mouths.

VALA, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, at the foot of Mount Haemus.

VALA, Ptolemy, an obscure river of Mauretania Tingitana.

VALICUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior, to the south of Megetiana.

VALDASUS, Pliny; a river of Pannonia Inferior, running from west to east, into the confluence of the Dravus and Danube. Now thought to be the *Walso*, in the south of Hungary.

VALENTIA. See **HIPPO** of the Bruttii.

VALENTIA of Calabria. See **BALISUM**.

VALENTIA, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Valence* in Dauphine. E. Long. 4° 30', Lat. 45°. Another of the Hither Spain, on

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- on the river Turius, at some distance from the sea; the town and territory assigned by Junius Brutus to the soldiers, who served under Viriatus; destroyed by Pompey in the Sertorian war, Sallust, restored by Julius Caesar; with a colony, named *Julia Palentia*, Coms, Pliny. Still called *Palencia*, capital of Valencia in Spain. W. Long. 35°, Lat. 39° 20'. A third *Palencia*, a town in the south east of Sardinia, between the river Phyllus and the springs of the Saepus; *Palentini*, the people, Pliny.
- VALERIA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtiberi; supposed to have stood near the springs of the Sucto; *Valerenses*, the people; a colony, Pliny. Now *uença* in New Castile. W. Long. 2° 40', Lat. 40° 12'.
- VALERIA VIA**, Strabo; a road of Italy, leading from Tibur through the Muth, to Corninium, the metropolis of the Peligni. Another, of Sicily, reaching from Messina to Lilybaeum, Strabo; leading along the sea coast, for an extent of two hundred and forty miles.
- VALLENUM CALABRUM**. See **BALFESTUM**.
- VALI**, Ptolemy; a people of Sumatra Archipelago, situate between the Montes Ceram and the river Rha.
- VALIDUS MURUS**, Ptolemy; a place of the Sanniochii, on the Euxine in the Regno Bosphorana.
- VALLE**. See **ALERE**.
- VALLEATA**, Antonine; a town of the Vaccii, in the Hiber Spain.
- VALLEATUM**, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; a town of Vindobona, which, from the Itinerary numbers, Cloverius thinks, to have stood on the river Danubius, near the town now called *degenitz*, a small town of the Hiber Bavaria.
- VALLE**, Antonine, a town of Africa Propria, to the south west of Carthage, situate on the left or west side of the river Bagrada.
- VALLESCAENS**, Joshua xviii. a town of Benjamin.
- VALLIS GARAMANTICA**. See **GARAMA**.
- VALLIS JEROSOPHAT**. See **STON**.
- VALLIS PALMARUM**, Moses; the valley of Jericho.
- VALLUM SCIPIONIS**. See **CASTRUM**.

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- VILLO**, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, falling into the Atlantic, to the south of Tingia.
- VANDALI**, } See **VINDILI**.
- VANDALI**, } See **VINDILI**.
- VANGIONES**, Caesar, Tacitus; a short, Lucan; a people of Belgica, occupying the left or west side of the Rhine, below the Nemetes, as far down as the Nava, Cloverius; originally from Germany. Their chief town, *Borbetomagus*, was in the lower part called *Vangiones*. Now *Worms*. See **BORBOTOMAGUS**.
- VANIUS**, Pliny; a town of Libya Interior, towards Mount Girgins and the springs of the Cinyphus.
- VANNIA**, Ptolemy; a small town of the Transpadana, situate on the river Olus, above the Lacus Sebinus; it appears to have been a municipium, from the remains of an amphitheatre; *Vannienfes*, the people, Pliny. Now *Civita*, or *Cividad*, in the territory of Brescia, on the right or east side of the Oglio.
- VAPINCUM**, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Civitas Vapincensium*, Notitia. Now *Gap* in Dauphiné. E. Long. 5° 46', Lat. 44° 12'.
- VARAR**, Ptolemy; a fifth or arm of the sea of Britain. Now *Murray-firth* in the north east of Scotland, Buchanan. Though Ptolemy seems to place it on the opposite side.
- VARCIANI**, Pliny; *Verciani*, Ptolemy; an obscure people of Pannonia.
- VARDARI**, Pliny; a people of Illyricum, formerly the ravagers of Italy, id.
- VARDANUS**, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, running from east to west through the Bosphorum, part into the Pulu-Macotis, and part into the Euxine; and supposed to be the same with the *Ataciter*, or *Ataxia*, of Strabo.
- VARDULLI**, Ptolemy; a people of the Hiber Spain, situate between the Autrigones to the west, and the Valcones to the east.
- VARIA**, Peutinger; a town of Latium. Now *Taro*, situate on the right or east side of the Anio. Another of the Cantabri in Spain, situate on the Iberus, Strabo. A third of Calabria, Pliny; the territory, *Varres*, Frontinus.

VARIANA,

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VARIANA, Itinerary; a town of *Moesia Inferior*, twelve miles from *Augusta*. Another, of *Pannonia Interior*, situate between *Scissia* and *Mursa*, Itinerary.

VARIANUS, Antonine; a village between *Patavium* and *Bononia*. Now *Frigarola*.

VARICA, Ptolemy; a town in the south east of *Iberia*.

VARINI, Ptolemy; a branch of the *Vangali*, situate beyond the *Cimbri*, in *Scandinavia*, Tacitus.

VARIS, Antonine; a town of the *Ordovices* in *Britain*, situate between *Conovium* and *Deva*. The place now called *Bed Varr*, *Camden*.

VARISTE. See *NARISTE*.

VARRANUS, Pliny; a river of the *Transpadana*, falling into the *Tiber*, from north to south, in the territory of the *Veneti*, to the west of *Aquileia*, and both together into the *Adriatic*.

VARRONIS VILLA, Cicero; called also *Picus Valerius*, or *Varronii*, situate in the territory of the *Sabines*, on the *Anio*, nine miles to the east of *Tibur*. Now *Vicenza*.

VARVARIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of *Liburnia*; *Varvarum*, Pliny, Inscription, the people.

VARUS, a river, the common boundary of *Gaul* and *Italy*, Mela. Pliny; so called from its oblique winding course. Now *il Varo*, rising in the *Alps*, in the east of *Provence*, and falling into the *Mediterranean* to the west of *Nice*.

VARUTHA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of *Armenia Major*.

VASADA, Hierocles; *Onajada*, Notitiae, a town of *Laconia*.

VASAEDA, Ptolemy; a town of *Iberia*, to the east of *Agmina*, on the borders of *Colchis*.

VASILETUS. See *USALETUS*.

VASANA, Ptolemy; a town of *Mauritania Caesariensis*, situate between the rivers *Serbes* and *Sarna*.

VASATES, or *Vasatae*, Antoninus; a people of *Aquitania*, to the south of the *Garumna*; *Vasates*, the name also of their capital, *Collio*; called too *Civitas Vasatum*, and *Civitas Vasatica*, in the manner of the lower age. Now *Bazas*. See *CASSIO*. Conjectured to be the *Vasatae* of *Caesar*.

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VASBARIA, Ptolemy; a town of *Mauritania Caesariensis*, situate between the rivers *Malucha* and *Maiva*.

VASCONES, a long, Strabo, Ptolemy; a short, Juvenal; a people of the *Hither Spain*, extending themselves to the *Pyrenae*, and even beyond, into *Gaul*. Though the *Vasconia* of *Gaul*, now *Gascogne*, is of the lower age; on the irruption of the barbarians into *Spain*, the *Vascones* passed over the *Pyrenae*, into *Aquitania*, defeated by the *Romans*, and not yet occupied by the *Franks*. The *Vascones* were reduced to such straits by *Metellus*, as to eat human flesh, Juvenal.

VASTO, Mela, Pliny; a town of the *Voccontii*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*; in the lower age called *Vasconense oppidum*, the most illustrious and opulent of the whole province, but at length reduced to a petty village, called *Eleutherum Forum*, Cicero. Now *Vaisse*, half in ruins, situate in *Provence*. E. Long. 5°, Lat. 44° 18'.

VATA, Strabo; a town of *Numidia*, destroyed in the war with *Juba*; supposed to be the *Valla* of the *Notitia*.

VATICANA VALLIS, Tacitus; a valley situate at the *Mons Vaticanus*.

VATICANUS CAMPUS, Cicero; a plain beyond the *Tiber*, whither *Caesar* wanted to transfer the *comitia*, till the buildings of the *Campus Martius* were finished.

VATICANUS COLLIS, Festus; a short, Horace; long, Juvenal; *Vaticanus Mons*, Cicero; eminences on the other side the *Tiber*; called *Vaticanus Mons*, Horace; on the east, looking to the *Campus Vaticanus*; having to the south the river the *Janiculum* to the west, and the *Prata Quarta* to the north. Here stood the sepulchre of *Scipio*. It took its name from the god *Vaticanus*, or *Vulcanus*, of infants, who had here a temple, Varro; or from the *vaticinium*, or answers of conjurers, or fortune-tellers, given to vast crowds of people, that resorted thither, Festus, A. Gallius.

VIRACHITES, Ammian; *Vatradites*, in some copies; an obscure river of *Persia*, running into the *Persian Gulf*.

VARENUS,

VATRENUM, Pliny; a river of the Cispadana; washing Forum Cornelii or Imola on the east, and falling into the Po; remarkable for its slowness, Martial. Now the *Saturnus*, rising in the Apennine.

VAZUA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Zeugitana, to the south of mount Cima.

UBII, Caesar, Strabo; a people of Germany to the west of the Catti, and situate on the right or east side of the Rhine, a people more humane than the other Germans, from their vicinity to Gaul, and their commercial intercourse, Caesar; they had the Sicambri to the west, and the Helvetii to the south, separated from them by the river Maine. They were afterwards, under Augustus, removed by their own consent by Agrippa, who built a bridge for their passage, to the west side of the Rhine, to avoid the oppressions of the Catti, Strabo; and were called *Agrippinenses*, Tacitus; after Agrippa, their patron, who removed them, rather than *Agrippinenses*; a singular instance of barbarians assuming a Roman name, which exposed them to the hatred of the other Germans, Tacitus. Their limits on this side the Rhine are not fully determined by any ancient authors; some moderns have indeed attempted to settle them from conjecture, placing them between the Rhine and the Roer, so that the confluence of this last with the Meuse, or the other Roer or Rhur with the Rhine, on the opposite side, formed the north boundary, the Aar on the south separating them from the Treviri and Tungri.

UBIORUM ARA. See **ARA UBIORUM**.

UBIORUM OPPIDUM, Tacitus; without assigning any particular name to it, and before any colony was there settled, after which it came to be called *Colonia Agrippina*, after the empress Agrippina, who procured the colony to her native place, Coins, Antonine; *Agrippinensis*, Ptolemy. Now *Cologne*, capital of the archbishoprick of that name. E. Long. 6° 37', Lat. 50° 44'.

UBISCI. See **VIVISCI**.

UCPCIA, or *Ucetia*, Notitia; where we have *Castrum Ucense*; thought by Adr. Valerius to be the *Vindomagus* of Ptolemy; a town of the Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Uzes* of Languedoc, near Nimes. E. Long. 4° 30', Lat. 44°.

UCRVA, Ptolemy; a town of the Trocmi in Galatia.

UCUCULE CASTRUM, } See **UC-**
UCURIA, } **CIA**.

UCIBI, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, lying to the south of Naraggara.

UCUBIS, Hirtius; a town of Baetica, between which and Ategua young Pompey encamped, in order to raise the siege of this last place, carried on under Caesar; *Ucubenses* the people, Caesar. Now *Lucubi*, a village of Granada in Spain, situate between Alcalá Real and Ategua, or Teivela.

UDAE, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate on the Montes Ceraunii and the river Rha.

UDINA, a town of the Carni, for which Cluverius reads *Vedinum*, i short; because Pliny has *Nedimates*, which he corrects *Vedimates*. Now *Udene*, or *Udine*.

UDITRA, Ptolemy; a town in the south of the Regio Syrtica.

UDON, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, running into the Caspian Sea, near the mouth of the Rha.

UPURA, Ptolemy, a town of the Lacetani in the Hither Spain. Now thought to be *Cordona*, in Valencia.

VLCHTUS, or *Pechta*, names unknown to antiquity; a river of the Bructeri; some have erroneously thought it to be the *Vidrus* of Ptolemy. Now the *Pecht*, a rivulet running into Zuider-Zee.

VECTA, Eumenius; *Vectis*, Pliny, Suetonius, Ptolemy; an island on the south of Britain, conquered by Vespasian, under Claudius. Now the *Isle of Wight*; in British, *Gwydh*.

VECTONES. See **VETTONES**.

VECTURIONES, *Vesturiones*, and *Vecturiones*, different readings, Ammian; the first seems the juster; the *Uachtaranach*, a branch of the Caledonians, occupying the Drum Uachtar, the upper back or ridge, a part of the *Grampian hills*, the *Brae*.

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Bras Albia, the heights of *Albia*; commonly called *Bread-Albia*.

VEDIANTII, Pliny; *Vetiantis*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonensis; situate between the Alpes Maritimæ to the east, and the Varus to the west. Now the county of Nice.

VEDINUM, i short. See **UPINA**.

VEDRA, Tacitus; a river of the Brigantes in Britain; now the *Mer*, or *Tees*, rising on the confines of Cumberland, dividing Durham from Yorkshire, and falling into the German sea, below Stockton.

VEGETI, Mela; a people of Asia.

VEGIA, Ptolemy; *Vegium*, Pliny; an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Liburnia. Now *Veglia*, on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice.

VEGISTUM. See **VETESTUM**.

VEIENTANUM, Suetonius; a villa of Livia, near Veii, where an eagle dropt a white pullet into her lap, which she rearing, produced a large breed of pullets; so that the place came to be called *Ad Callinas*.

VEII, *orvm*, Livy; a city of Etruria, the long and powerful rival of Rome, Florus; distant about an hundred stadia, or twelve miles, to the north-west, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; situate on a high and steep rock, id. Taken after a siege of ten years by Camillus, Plutarch, Florus; six years before the taking of Rome by the Gauls, Cicero; and thither the Romans, after the burning of their city, had thoughts of removing, but were dissuaded from it by Camillus, Livy. It remained standing after the Punic war, and a colony was there settled, Frontinus; and its territory assigned to the soldiers, id. But after that, it declined so gradually, as not to leave a single trace standing; famous for the slaughter of the three hundred Fabii on the Cremera, Ovid. *Veientes*, Livy; *Veientani*, Pliny, the people; *Veiens*, *is*, Cicero, Livy; *Veiantanus*, Horace, Martial; the epithet. The spot on which it stood lies near Isola, in St. Peter's Patrimony, Holstenius.

VELABRI. See **VELLABORI**.

VELABRUM, Plautus, Horace, Martial; a place between the Mons Pa-

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latinus and Capitolinus, where the Tiber overflowed, or, according to Varro, lakes formerly separated the Aventine from the other hills. There was a greater and a less *Velabrum*, Varro; in which case they were obliged to use passage boats, Propertius, Tibullus. Others say, because in it oil and the like things were sold, under sails or tents, Plautus *Velabrunis*, the epithet, Martial.

VELAUNI, Cæsar, Ptolemy; *Vellavi*, Strabo; a people of Aquitania, towards the springs of the Lageris. Now *Velay*, a north east division of Languedoc.

VELDIBRNA, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, not far from Aemponis. Now *Wilten*, a village of Tirol, on the Inn, Cluverius.

VELIA. See **ELIA** of Lucania.

VELLIA. See **BELEIA**.

VELIV. See **ELIA** of Lucania.

VELICER, a faulty reading for *Vel Niccer*, Sidonius.

VELINUS PORTUS. See **ELIA** of Lucania.

VELINUS LACUS, Tacitus; *Velini Lacus*, Pliny; became divided into many, but mutually communicating, fed by the river Velinus, or its springs, Virgil; a lake of the Sabines, in Latium, to the north of Casperia. Now *il Lago di Rieti*, so called from the adjoining town.

VELLOCASII. See **VELLOCASSES**.

VELITRAE, Livy; the first town of the Volsci, in Latium, beyond the Mons Albanus, twenty miles to the east of Rome: afterwards a colony, which was soon after increased, id. Dionysius Halicarnassæus; of this place was the family of Augustus, and one of the principal in it, Suetonius. *Veliternus*, the gentilicious name, Livy, Pliny, Suetonius, Inscription. Now *Velletri*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 13° 20', Lat. 41° 40'.

VELLABORI, Ptolemy; a people of Ireland, next the Promontorium Notium; *Velabri*, Orosius.

VELLANIS, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Superior, situate on the borders of the Inferior.

VELLAVA, Lower Writers; a town of the Velauni; called also *Vellavorum Civitas*,

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Civitas, Notitia; not far from A-mirum.

VELLAVI. See **VELAUNI.**

VELLAUNODUNUM, Caesar; a town of the Senones in Gallia Celtica. Now *Chateau Landon*, a small town in France, in the Gâtinais, half way between Nemours and Montargis.

VELLAVORUM CIVITAS. See **VELLAVA.**

VILLEGIA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, on the river Nigir.

VILLICA, Ptolemy; *Palica*, a vicious reading; Florus; a town of the Cantabri, in the Hither Spain, taken by Augustus.

VILLOCASTES, Pliny; *Villocastri*, Caesar; *Villoceti*, Ptolemy, *Billocasti*, or *Billoceti*, Hirtius, Caesar; a people of Gallia Celtica, on the limits of the Belgica, on the Sequana, Pliny; placed by Caesar between the Caltes and Veromandui. Now a part of *Normandy*.

VIRPI, Ptolemy; mountains of Cyrenaica, on the west side.

VIRUCA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, twenty five miles to the west of Numantia, Antonine.

VERMANIA, Antonine, Peutinger; *Vermania*, Notitia; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Wangen*, a small town in Suabia, Cluverius; on the rivulet Arg, about three German miles to the north-west of the Boden zee, and the town of Lindau.

VIRPESUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Latium, to the south-east of Rome.

VENATRUM, Cato, Cicero; the last town of Campania to the north, a colony, Pliny; famous for its oil, Strabo, Horace, Pliny; hence *Venatranum* is put absolutely for the best oil, Juvenal. Now *Venatio*, in the Luviero of Naples. E. Long. $14^{\circ} 50'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$.

VENARIA Pliny; a small island in the Tuscan sea; but which it is now unknown.

VENDELIA. See **VINDELICIA.**

VENDENIS, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Superior, to the south-east of Timacum.

VENDO. See **AVENDO.**

VENDOBONA. See **VINDOBONA.**

VENDI, Pliny; *Vendae*, Ptolemy; *Vindae*, or *Vindae*, Jornandes; a

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name preserved in their dispersed successors, the Wends; people in the Germania Transvistulana; not originally German but Sarmatian; their language, their inveteracy against the Germans, their manners, and public institutions being a sufficient proof of this: they formerly dwelt on the Sinus Veneticus, but were thence expelled by the Aestii. They penetrated into Germany, and occupied almost all the Transalpine parts, between the fifth and sixth century, as it is conjectured. Jornandes distinguishes them into *Sclavi*, or *Slavi*, *Antes*, and *Venedi* properly so called.

VENEDICI MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains of Sarmatia Europea, lying to the north-east of the Mons Carpathus.

VENEDICUS SINUS, Ptolemy; a part of the Sinus Codanus, or Baltic, adjoining to the mouth of the Vistula. Called by some the *Gulf of Dantzick*, Hudrond; by the Germans the *Currish Haff*.

VENILI. See **UNILLI.**

VINERIA. See $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NIBRISIA.} \\ \text{SICCA.} \end{array} \right.$

VENERIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an island in the Arabian Gulf, next to Egypt.

VENERIS INSULA. See **LAEA.**

VENERIS PORTUS, in the Arabian Gulf. See **MAOSHORMOS.** Another *Portus Veneris* of Liguria, Maritime Itinerary; now *Porto Venere*, in the East, or Levante, of the territory of Genoa, on the Gulf, and to the south of the town of Sezza.

VINTRIS PORTUS AD PYRENAEUM, Meli; a port to the north of the Pyrenaea Venus, in the Sinus Salus, on the south-west borders of Gaul. Now *le Port Vendres*, in the county of Roussillon, on the Mediterranean.

VENERIS URBS, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Nomos Aphroditopolites, or at a distance from the Nile, in the Thebais.

VENERI, Strabo, Caesar; a people of Gallia Celtica, next the Namnetes, an ancient people, famous for their navigation, the most powerful state on the coast, being possessed of a great number of ships, and excellent

1. lent in the skill and practice of navigation, and to them the other states, who use the sea, are tributary, id. *Venetici*, the epithet, Caesar. In the lower age their principal city was called *Venetii*, *Civitas Venetum*, and *Venetia*. Now *Vannes*, in the south of Brittany. W. Long. $32^{\circ} 32'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 40'$.

VENETI, Romans; *Heneti*, Greeks; an ancient people of Italy, whom Livy makes to be of Asiatic and Thracian origin; Strabo, of Gaulish, or a branch of the Veneti of Gaul. But neither opinion is thought to be well grounded, as resting only on bare similarity of sounds; this, however, is certain, that from what part soever they came, their arrival in Italy was very early, and prior to any migration of the other Gauls to the parts beyond the Alps; Livy mentioning, that when the Etrusci, before the Roman empire had any being, occupied the countries beyond the Po, the corner or district of the *Tuscani*, who inhabited round the gulf, was excepted. Their limits to the south were the Po and the Adriatic, to the west the Etrusci, and the river Arno, behind which to the east, their boundary to the north varied according to the times, on the east it bounded on Illiria, the utmost limits of Italy, *Saxum Senni*, *Chorus*. From whence it appears that the Etrusci extended from the Po to the sea was subject to the *Veneti*. Afterwards the Carni, an Alpine people, conquered by conquest or translation by the Romans, occupied the interior of certain parts on the coast, Strabo, *Alpi*, Ptolemy, *Plinius*, who make the river *Traventus* the well boundary of the Carni.

VENETIA, *Civitas*, the territory of the Veneti, in Gaul. *Venetia* is also the name of the country of the Veneti in Italy, Livy, *Plinius*. *Venetia*, the name of the city is of the lower age, after the migration of the barbarians into the Roman empire.

VENETICAE INSULAE, *Plinius*, islands on the coast of the Veneti in Gaul, near the mouth of the *Ligeris*, or *Loire*.

VENETUS LACUS, Mela; one of the two lakes through which the Rhine is transmitted near its rise. The reason of the appellation does not appear. From the order in which Mela mentions them, the *Venetus* is that longer lake, which begins at Brigantia, and extends to Constantia, and farther to a town now called Bodmen; whence the *Venetus* is the same lake with the *Brigantinus*, the *Constantiensis*, and the *Bodamincus*; now the *Bodmen*, or *Boden see*, situate in the south west of Germany, between Suabia and Switzerland.

VENICURUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Corsica, a little to the east of *Ialacium*.

VENNENSIS, Mela; a people of the Hither Spain.

VENNICUM, Ptolemy; a people of Ireland, to the north of the *Velibont*.

VANNICUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Ireland, situate between the promontories *Boreum* and *Rhebogdum*, taking name from, or giving name to the *Venniculi*. Now *Farrus*, Camden.

VENNONAE, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *High ope*, in *Leicestershire*, Camden.

VENNOSES, a people of the Rhaetian Alps, situate to the north of *Comus*, or *Lacus Larius*, inclining a little to the east, called *Vannus*, a long, *Dio Cassius*; *Vennetes*, a short, *Strabo*; *Vannetes*, *Plinius*; *Vannetes*, a long, *Ptolemy*; from which difference of appellations, the true one is supposed to be *Vannetes*.

VENIA, Ptolemy, Antonine; *Caer-Grant*, in *Britannia*; a town of the Belgae in Britain; whose name is preserved in *Winchester* in *Hampshire*. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 24'$, Lat. $51^{\circ} 6'$. Another *Venia*, of the Icom, in Britain, now in ruins, from which arose *Ayrach*, in the neighbourhood, *Ptolemy*. *Vesta Sclavum*, Antonine; a town of Britain; *Caer-Host*, *Lhuyd*, Camden; in *Monmouthshire*, over against *Bristol*, on the other side of the *Severn*.

VENTI, winds or points of the compass; there were some who imagined only two, north and south, *Strabo*; but such were few and inconsiderable;

considerable; the most considerable ancient writers admitted four principal winds, according to the four quarters of the world; and nature herself has established so many; two formed by the equator, east and west, and as many by the axis of the world, north and south, so that by common consent, there are four principal winds, called *cardinal*, Servius; because blowing from the four cardinal points, *gener. l.* Achilles Tatius; Homer, and the poets in general have no more, as Ovid, Manilius. But such as wanted greater accuracy in this matter, distinguished eight winds, by interposing one between two cardinal; thus Aristotle, Ptolemy, Timotheus and Strabo; and thus the Athenians erected an octagonal, or eight sided tower, to exhibit the points and number of the winds, which is approved by Vitruvius and Pliny; which last prefers it to all other divisions, as the most commodious. There is a third opinion, which establishes twelve winds, very ancient, but rejected by Pliny, as too subtle and nice; and approved by Seneca, and the later Authors, Agathangellus, Vegetius, and Hieronymus. There are winds peculiar to particular countries, Seneca; there are also anniversary winds, stated, or returning at certain periods; others are irregular, as hurricanes, &c.

VENTISPOSTE, Author of *Bellum Hispaniense*, a town of Spain, in other respects unknown.

VINUS PYRINAEAE. See **PYRINAEAE**.

VENUSIA, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy, *Beneta*, Plutarch; a town of the Daunians, on the confines of the Apulians and Lucani. Pliny; to which of these people it belonged doubtful, Horace, a colony, Pliny, Velinus, on the road to Farentum, Cicero, Itineraries; *Vesuntina*, Livy, Horace, the people; the native place of which last it was; hence called *Vesuntinus*. Now *Vesuvius*, in the Bay of Naples. L. Long. 16° 56', Lat. 41°.

VERILLIUM, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Zeugitana.

VERULNUM, Ptolemy; *Vipiternum*, Itinerary, a town of Rhætia. Now

Sterzingen, Cluverius; a village of Tyrol, situate between Inspruck, and Brixen.

VIRVA, Strabo; a strong place on an eminence in Media Atropatene, in vain attempted by Antony in his Parthian expedition, *id.*

VIRACRI, Caes. l. 4; an Alpine people of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between the Allobroges and the Alps.

VIREASUS LACUS. See **LACUS**.

VIRICATI, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, situate to the south of the Masses.

VRBIGENUS. See **VRBIGENUS**.

VERBNUM, Antonine; a town on the confines of the Veromandui, in Gallia Belgica. Now *Verzier*, a small town in the east of Picardy.

VERCELLI, Ptolemy, Sol. Italicus, Pliny, Tacitus; a town of the Tiberici, in the Transpadana, on the right or west side of the river Sesia, near the Campi Raudii, where Marius gave a signal defeat to the Cimbri, Plutarch. Now *Vercelli*, in Piedmont, situate on the river Sesia. L. Long. 8° 10', Lat. 45° 15'.

VIREPUNA. See **VIREPUNUM**.

VIRESIS, Strabo; a small river of Latium, running through the territory of Praeneste into the Anio. Now the *Ora*, Holstenius.

VIRIUM, penult long. See **BARRIS**.

VERGAR, Livy; a town of the Bruttii in Italy. Now *Reggio*, Holstenius; a citadel of the Hither Calabria in Naples, on the river Sarnus, at the foot of the Avernae.

VERGILIUS, Val. Maximus, Silius Italicus, Florus, a torrent or brook, running into the Avadus, in Apulia, remarkable for the bridge of the dead bones of the Romans, made over it by Hannibal, at the battle of Cannae. Now *il fiume di Carac*. Baudrand.

VIRCIANIUM, Pliny; called *Jula Geniata*, a town of Baetica. Now thought to be *Gezer*, a village of Andalusia, in Spain, on the Bætis, a little below Seville, Rodericus Cæsar.

VIRGILIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; *Levantine*, Inscription: *Unguentaria*. Pliny, the people, as if from *Virgilia*. Now thought

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to be *Marcia*. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 12'$, Lat. $38^{\circ} 6'$.

VERGINIUM, or *Virginiū Mare*, Ptolemy; the sea between Britain and Ireland, called in British, *Mor Hē, rick*, Lhryd; the Irish Sea, or Channel of St. George.

VERGIUM. See **VERGIUM**.

VERULNETUM. Itinerary from York to London; *Verulam*, Antonine; a town of the Conanti in Britain. Now *Eborac* *hū*, in Leicestershire, Camden.

VERO, Martial; a river of Celtiberia in the latter Spain.

VEROLANIUM, or *Verulam*, Antonine; *Verulamium*, Tacitus; *Verulam*, Ptolemy, a town of the Catyuchani; a municipium, Tacitus: its ruins, now called *Verulam*, near St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. Camden thinks it is the strong town of Calliclanus, taken by Cæsar; from its situation in marshes, id. as to many distinguishing marks, no where else in that tract are to be found.

VEROMANDUI, Cæsar; *Vermandi*, Antonine; *Vermandi*, Livy, a people of Gaul Belgæ, on the I. lara or Oise; between the Nervii to the north, and the Stenones to the south, still retaining their name, *Vermandois*, one of the divisions of Picardie.

VEROMANDUORUM AUGUSTA. See **AUGUSTA**.

VEROMETUM. See **VERMETUM**.

VERONA, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of the Cenomani, in the Isonpadana, its rise owing to the Eugani and Raeti, afterwards, to the Galli from Brixia. Catullus; where the first place it was, situate on the right or west side of the Adige, a famous bend or reach and a future site of it, Strabo. It was a larger and more important city than Mantua, Martial; a Roman colony, Tacitus; where the seat of war by Vespasian's party against Vitellius, and therefore encompassed with a rampart and military wall, id. Under Gallienus the colony was renewed and honoured with the title *Augusta*. There were two arches at Verona, which served for gates, Idem. The town is still called *Verona*, situate in the

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territory of Venice, on the Adige E. Long. $11^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$.

VERONES, Strabo, Italici; a people of the latter Spain, situate on the river Vero.

VERONIS, an obscure river of Gaul which runs into the Garumna, for which there is no ancient authority.

VERULANO, *Verulano*, Val. Maximus; a town of the Volsci in Latium; where the consul Sempiternus was wounded by the Volsci, Livy. Its situation unknown. Cluverius places it between Velitæ and Sacripontis. New extract, Band and

VERULANI CASTRUM. See **VERULANI**.

VERULANI, or *Verulani*, Antonine, N. 10. 10. a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Burgh upon Stain*, in Westmorland, near the Eden, on the borders of Yorkshire, Camden.

VERTICES TERRARUM, Cicero; the poles of the world.

VERVECA. See **VIROVESCA**.

VERVÆ, Ptolemy; a people of Mauritania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean.

VERVÆ, Ptolemy; a people of Mauritania Tingitana, situate on the Mediterranean.

VERULÆ, Florus; a town of the Hernici in Latium, walled round, and a colony, Frontinus; whose territory was assigned to the soldiers of Gracchus, but restored to the colonies by the emperor Nerva, id. *Verulan*, the people, Livy. Now *Verula*, a town of the Campania of Rome, near the confines of Naples. E. Long. $14^{\circ} 10'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$.

VERULANIUM. See **VEROLANIUM**.

VESUVIUS. See **VESUVIUS**.

VEVETHER, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Cæthacenſis, lying to the east of Sitifi.

VESICIA, Livy; *Vesica*, Stephanus; a town of the Ausones in Campania; hence *Vesicani Sætes*, Livy; where a colony was settled, near the territory of Falernum, at a place where Sinope, a Greek city, is said to have stood, afterwards called *Sinopæa*, by Roman colonists, id. So that the situation of the town and Saitus may be easily judged

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judged of; *Ager Vescinus*, the territory, Cicero. The town now extinct.

VESCIANUM, Livy, Cicero; a villa of Campania, situate between Capua and Nola, in the territory of Velia.

VESCITANIA, Piny; a district of the Hither Spain, whose capital was *Osca*, which see.

VESDIANTIL. See **VEDIANTIL**.

VESINTIUM, or *Vijentium*, a town of Tuscany, situate on the south-west of the *Lacus Volsinienfis*; hence *Vesintini*, the people, Piny; *Vijentini*, Inscription.

VULRIS, Livy, Cicero; uncertain what it was; Aurelius Victor alone calls it a river, running at the foot of mount Veluvius; the other authors use no distinction, to shew whether it was town, village, or river. Livy indeed says, *Ad Vescrim*, to denote going to it, whence some infer, he would only say, *Vescrim*, if it was a town; which, though the more usual construction, yet does not altogether clear up the matter, as there are instances in Cicero, of using the preposition in such cases, as *Ad Sidam*, *Ad Baas*.

VESUVUS. See **VESUVIUS**.

VESINIA, Peutinger; a river of Tuscany, running from east to west by Forum Clodii, into the Tiberian sea. Now called *Vesigia*.

VESONTIO *ens*, Caesar, Dio Cassius; the largest town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica; *Vesentio*, Antonine; *Vijonium*, Ptolemy; in the lower age called *Civitas Vesontionum*, on the Duobis. Now *Belacorum*, on the Doux, capital of the Franche Comté. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 47° 20'.

VESONNA, Peutinger; *Vesunna*, Inscription; surnamed *Augusta*; *Vesuna*, Ptolemy; a town of the Petrocorii in Aquitania, in the lower age called *Civitas Petrocorum*. Now *Perigueux*, capital of Perigord in Guienne. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 45° 15'.

VESPASIAE, Suetonius; a village of Umbria, situate on a mountain, near the borders of the Sabines, six miles from Nursia, on the road to Spoletum. From this place Vespasian takes his name.

VESTINI, Polybius, Livy; a people

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of the Picenum, dwelling along the banks of the rivers Vomanus, Matrinus, and Aternus, from their springs down to the Adriatic. They formerly made excellent cheese, Martial.

VESVIUS. See **VESUVIUS**.

VESULUS, Pliny; a mountain of the Alpes Cottiae, between Gaul and Italy; from which the Po runs south, as the Durince does north, covered with Pines, Virgil. Now *il Mont Viso*.

VESUNA, { See **VESONNA**.
VESUNNA, }

VESUVIUS, Livy, Mela; *Vesuvius*, Lucretius, Virgil, Suetonius; *Vesivius*, Statius, *Vesuvius*, Martial; these three last name generally used by the poets; a mountain of Campania, the rival of Aetna, Florus; for frequent burnings, and the ejection of flame and embers; clothed with vines, and appearing the most beautiful of mountains, id. the territory round it the best soil possible, its top barren, of an ashey hue, and generally level, Strabo; exhibiting caverns of burnt stone; whence it may be conjectured that those parts formerly burned, and had crateres or basins of fire, id. so rare and unheard of a thing was the burning of Veluvius, before Vespasian's time, that the Elder Pliny, excited by its novelty, and coming too near the danger, perished in its flames, Pliny the Younger. It emits smoke in the day time, and flame in the night, Dio, Xiphilin. *Vesuvius*, the epithet, Statius. The mountain is generally still called *Vesuvius*, by the Italians, *Monte di Somma*.

VETERA, or *Vetera Castra*, Tacitus, Antonine; not truly an encampment, but, by the long continuance of the legions on the spot, became, as was usual, no inconsiderable town of the Guggeni. Now *Vanten*, Cluverius; a small town in the duchy of Cleves, not far from the Rhine.

VETISTUM, Ptolemy, Palatine copy; a town of Galatia, to the east of the Regio Toisassa, instead of *Vetulum*, in the printed copy.

VITONA, Peutinger, *Vettona*, whence *Vettonenses*, Piny, Inscription, the people;

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people; a town of the Cisapennin Umbria, near the confluence of the rivers Clanius and Tina, situate between Perusia and Tuder.

UATONIANA, (*Cajira* underflood) Peutinger; a place in Vindelicia, on the Danube, not far from the confluence of the Licus, to the east of Carenna. Now *Witten*, Clu-verius; in Bavaria, near Ingolstadt. Another of Noricum, to the east of Ovilavis, or *Uena*.

UETTONA. See **UETONA**.

UETTONES, Lucan, Pliny; a people situate near the Tacus, in Lusitania, also near the Durius, or extending that far in the Hither Spain. *Uetonia*, the country, Inscription, Prudentius; extending in his time between the Durius and Anas.

UETULONIA, or *Vetula*, Pliny; a town to the south of the mouth of the Caccina; reckoned one of the twelve cities of Etruria, Dionysius Halicarnassensis: near it were hot waters, in which fish bred, and hired, Pliny. *Uetulonia*, the people, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, or *Vetulanenses*; near it stood the *Sylva Vetulonia*. The town now in ruins, which are to be seen to a great extent, at the distance of three miles from the Tuscan sea, and now called *Vetula*. Another *Vetulonia*, near Viterbium, Sil. Italicus.

UETUS FORUM. See **FORUM ROMANUM**.

UETUSANUM, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia Inferior, distant fourteen miles from Tinnacolum.

UETUSALINA, Antonine; *Vetizonum*, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia Inferior, fourteen miles from Tinnacolum.

UETUS STRATA, Eutropius; a paved way in France, situate between Constantia and Haraclea.

UENATA, Pliny; a nation or arm of the sea, of the Belgae in Britain. Now commonly called *Uenata*, in Somersetshire, Camden.

UENT, or *Ventus*; *Ouentis*, Ennius; a river of Latium, running from north to south into the Tuscian sea, not far from Terracina. *Ouentis*, the epithet, Prudentius, Festus. Now *Uentis*, in the Campania of

V I

Rome, rising two miles below Setia, Holstenius.

UFFUDUM, Livy; a town of the Bruttii, of unknown situation; though Holstenius conjectures it to be *Ugnaro*, in the Hither Calabria, called *Fagiaro*, Baudrand.

UGARNUM, Strabo, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between Nemausus and Arelate. Now *la Vergne*, between Nîmes and Arles.

UGIA, Antonine; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica. Now *las Cabezas*, in Andalusia, in the territory of Seville, on an eminence, eight leagues to the south of Seville, Rodericus Carus.

VIA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate to the south-west of the mouth of the Savus.

VIA, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither Spain, running into the Atlantic, to the south of the mouth of the Tamaris.

VIA, a way laid out or paved, and beginning either within or without Rome, and taking its name either from the author of it, or the person who laid it out, which was mostly the case; or from a gate of Rome, as the *Via Salaria*, the only instance here; or from the place to which the way led, this also generally happened. Some of these ways were so broad, to admit waggons a-breast, and so long, to reach to the whole extent of a province. Within the city, the way was at first paved with pebbles; but without laid only with gravel, Pliny, Tibullus. In latter times, all the ways were laid with pebbles. From two mountains in Campania stones were cut out, (the one near Suella, the other on the sea-coast, between Puteoli and Naples) which measured five feet every way; by means of those large stones, we come to know and distinguish a Roman from every other way. At the end of every mile was erected a stone or small column, *columna miliaria*, inscribed with the distance from Rome, at which it stood: hence *Lapis* came to denote a mile in Roman authors. From the principal ways there were *diverticula*, or by-ways, which led to some less noted place; whence the common

common saying, *redire ex diverticulo in viam*, to return from a digression to the principal subject. These ways were executed not only in Italy, but in all the Roman provinces. Fabretti, and the Abbé Ravignas will have it, that the ways without Rome did not take their beginning from the *Milliarium Aureum*, but from the gates of the city; imagining that this evidently appears from the *Columnae Miliariae*.

VIA AELIA, a street of Rome, called after Adrian, contiguous to the *Via Triumphalis*.

VIA AEMILIA. See *AEMILIA*.

VIA ALTA, a way stretching out between the *Mons Quirinalis* and *Viminalis*, to the *Porta Viminalis*, anciently laid with square stone, and called *Semita Alta*.

VIA APPIA. See *APPIA*.

VIA ARDEATINA. See *ARDEATINA*.

VIA ASINARIA. See *ASINARIA*.

VIA AURELIA, Cicero, Antonine, Peutinger; a way leading from Rome, along the coast of Tuscany to Pisa, and reaching beyond, as far as Mutina, or Modena, Cicero. Its date is not so evident, yet many ascribe it to Aurelius Cotta, a man of consular dignity, who was censor in the year of the city five hundred and twelve, *Tabulae Capitolinae*. This road was twofold; the old and the new, Inscription; what the new was is uncertain, history being silent about it.

VIA CAMPANA, Inscription, Suetonius; uncertain whither this road led, and whence it took its name. Fabretti having found an old track between the *Laurentina* and *Ardeatina*, says, it may possibly be the *Campana*.

VIA CASSIA, Inscription, Cicero; a road lying in the middle between the *Flaminia* and *Anagnina*, leading through the heart of Etruria. Holstenius has pointed out its course as far as Clusium. Festus says, it was laid out by Cassius, but what Cassius, or when, he has omitted to add.

VIA CLAUDIA, or *Clodia*. See *CLAUDIA*.

VIA COLLATINA, Frontinus; a road which led to *Collatia*.

VIA EGNATIA. See *EGNATIA*.

VIA FLAMINIA, Livy; a road leading from Rome to Ariminum; which Livy ascribes to C. Flaminius, the censor, a year before the second Punic war, and of the city five hundred and thirty three; but Strabo, not to the censor but to the consul, in the year five hundred and sixty six, long after the censor, and that he afterwards carried it on to Bononia, and from this last place to Aquileia; repaired by Augustus, as far as Ariminum, which is the proper *Via Flaminia*, Suetonius, Dio Cassius; the passage being made easier over the mountains, as far as the river Metaurus, by cutting through rocks; called in the Itinerary and Peutinger, *Ad Intercisa*, and simply *Intercisa*, *Saxa und-ritood*; and *Patra Pertusa*, Victor, and Procopius.

VIA FORNICATA, a way near the *Flaminia*, in that part where the *Ovidia* stood; it is often mentioned by Livy.

VIA GABINA. See *PRAENESTINA*.

VIA LABICANA, Livy, Inscription; *Latricana*, Strabo, Antonine; a road leading to Labicum, near Gaeta; it lay between the *Praenestina* and *Latina*, and ended at *Pictae*, in the *Via Latina*.

VIA LATA, one of the streets of Rome, reaching from the *Macellum Corvorum*, to the *Septa* of the *Campus Martius*; it still retains its name.

VIA LATINA, Livy, Strabo; a road lying in the middle, between the *Appia* and *Valeria*, and at length falling into the *Appia* at *Casilinum*, near Capua; it takes its rise near Rome, from the *Appia*, and afterwards falls into it.

VIA LAURENTINA, Pliny the Younger, Gellius; a road taking its name from *Laurentum*, the town to which it led, and its beginning from the second or third mile in the *Via Ostiensis*, towards the left.

VIA NOMENTANA, Inscription, Livy, Strabo; a road leading to *Nomentum*, a town of the Sabines; it falls into the *Subura*, or the *Subura* into it; it was called *Ficulnensis*, Livy. At a villa, between the *Via Subura* and *Nomentum*, where Ne-

V I

ro dispatched himself Suetonius.
VIA NOVA, Ovid; a way or street of Rome, leading from the Velabrum, situate between the Capitolium and Palatium, to the Forum.

VIA NOVA ALIA, a street of Rome, near Severus's Septizonium, striking off a little from the Appia to the Mons Aventinus, and again falling into it below the *Thermae Antonianae*; one of the most beautiful streets of Rome, Spartian.

VIA OSTIENSIS, Tacitus, Pliny; a road near the Tiber, leading to Ostia; called also *Hærens*, Inscription; because *Ostia* was written *Hæstia*.

VIA PISCINARIA, a street in Rome, stretching out between the Caeliolum and Mons Aventinus, to the public fish ponds; which though removed or drained, yet the street retained the name.

VIA POSTUMI, Tacitus; a road which appears to have led from Cremona to Mantua and Verona, and perhaps farther; where it began does not appear.

VIA PRAENESTINA, Strabo, Frontinus; a road next the Collatina to the south, leading through Gabii to Praeneste; and hence the former part of this road is called *Gabiae*, Inscription.

VIA RECTA, Seneca; a way which led through the whole length of the Campus Martius; it lay near the Flaminia, Martial.

VIA SACRA, one of the most famous streets of Rome, reaching from Velutian's amphitheatre to the Capitol; through it the triumphal processions passed, Propertius; it was also a walk, Horace; and here fruit and toys were sold, because of the great resort, Varro, Ovid, Propertius, *Sacerdotes*, the inhabitants, Festus.

VIA SALARIA. See SALARIA.

VIA SUBURRANA. See SUBURRA.

VIA TIBURTINA, Inscription, Vitruvius; a road next the Nomentana, leading to Tibur, whence its name, Strabo.

VIA TRIUMPHALIS, a street of Rome, continued from the Campus Vaticanus to the Capitol; a part of it, like with pebbles, is still extant.

VIA VALERIA. See VALERIA.

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VIA VITELLIA. See VITELLIA.

VIACA, Peutinger; a town of Vinde licia, situate between Brigantium and Campodunum. Now *Wagek*.

VIADUS, Ptolemy; *Viadrus*, or *Viadur*; thought to be the same with the *Suevus*, which see: the *Guttalus*, Pliny; and *Odera* in the lower age: now the *Oder*, a river of Germany, rising in the east of Moravia, and running through Silesia, Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, and through the lake the Grois haff, in three branches or arms into the Baltic.

VIANA, Ptolemy; a town of Rhætia. Now *Wangen*, situate between Lindau and Memingen, Simler. A town of Noricum, Pliny.

VIATIA. See BIATIA.

VIBANTAVARIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germania Transylvulana, or Sarmatia Europea. Now *Pur*, Cluverius; a strong town with a citadel, in Podolia, in the south of Poland, on the rivulet Row. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 48° 20'.

VIBERI, Pliny; a people of the Vallesine, near the springs of the Rhone; the place now called *Gomere*, Cluverius.

VIBICI, Ptolemy, Strabo; a surname of the *Bituriges*, a foreign people among those of Aquitain, descendants of the Celtic Bituriges, who were called Cubi. The true and ancient reading is *Vivici*, Inscription, Antonius.

VIBO. See HIPPO.

VIBRIX, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, situate on the river Stachir.

VICENTIA, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Picetia*, the more ancient name, Inscription, Pliny, Lucius; a town of the Transpadana, on the Medoacus Minor. *Vicetinus*, the epithet, Inscription. Now *Vicenza*, a town in the territory of Venice. E. Long. 12°, Lat. 45° 36'.

AD VICESIMUM, Itinerary, Peutinger; a place in Etruria, on that side of mount Soracte next Rome, distant from it the number of miles expressed in its name.

VICTIA. See VICENTIA.

VICTORIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Damni in Britain. Another of Maurerania Caesariensis, id. situate

ate between the rivers Chinalaph and Cartennus.

VICTORIAE MONS, Livy; a place of the Hither Spain. Now *Mouzia*, a village of Citalonía, on the confines of Valencia, near the mouth of the Ebro, Mariana.

AD VICTORIALAS. See **AD VICTORIALAS**.

VICTUMVIAR, Livy; a mart or trading town in the Cispadana, near Placentia, fortified by the Romans in the war with the Gauls; taken and plundered by Hannibal.

VICUS AQUARIUS, Antonine; a village of Lusitania. Now *Vijeo*, in the north of Portugal, on the river Montono, Mariana.

VICUS AUGUSTI, Antonine; *Caesari*, Augustine; a village of Africa Propria, situate between Aquæ Regiæ and Adrumetum, from which last it was distant twenty-five miles.

VICUS JULIUS, Notitia Imperii; a place in Gallia Belgica, situate between the Tres Tabernæ and Noviomagus. Now *Germerheim*, Cluverius; in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the west side of that river. E. Long. $8^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 12'$.

VICUS SCCLERATUS. See **SCCLERATUS**.

VICUS VALERIUS, or *Varronis*. See **VARRONIS**.

VINOGRARA, Ptolemy; a small bay of Britain. Now thought to be *Ar Frith*, in the south-west of Scotland. Camden.

VIRUS, Ptolemy; the west branch of the river Amisus, or Ems, in Westphalia; called *Vuler*, or *Witer*, in the dialect of the country, that is wider, Altingius. Spener.

VIRUA, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland. Now the *Cratagh*, Camden, in Ulster. Others take it to be the *Dunagh*, running west between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal, into the Dunaledonian ocean.

VINDUCASSES, Pliny; otherwise *Biducasses*; *Eiducesti*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica. In the lower age their city took the name of the people; namely, *Viducasses*, or *Viducastum Civitas*; some traces of which is preserved in the name of the village *Flux*, two miles from Cadomum, or Caen in Lower

Normandy. Acad. des Inscriptions.

VIENNA, Cæsar; the metropolis of the Allobroges, Strabo; one of the most opulent cities, Mela; a colony, Pliny; applied to literature, Martial. To this place Archelaus was banished by Augustus, Josephus. Now *Vienne*, in Dauphiné. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 41'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 35'$.

VIGENNA, or *Vingenna*, a river of Aquitania, mentioned only by the Lower Writers: it runs from south to north into the Ligeris, through the Pictones.

VILLA ANICIORUM, called *Casæ*, which see.

VILLA MÆGNA, Itinerary; a place in the Regio Syrtica, to the west of Cædæ, or Villa Aniciorum.

VILLA PAUSTINI, Antonine; a town of the Iken in Britain. Now *St. Edmundsbury*, or simply *Bury*, Camden, Tilbot; in the west of Suffolk, fifteen miles east of Newmarket.

VILLA JOVIS, Strabo, Suetonius; a town in the island Capreae; where Tiberius confined himself for nine months, after suppressing Sejanus's conspiracy.

VIMANIA. See **VIMANIA**.

VIMINIS, Ptolemy, Itinerary; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Pollantia and Lacobriga. Another of Moesia Superior, Peutinger, Notitia Imperii, Itineraries; situate at the distance of ten miles from the Danube.

VIMINIS, Varro, Pliny, Festus; one of the hills of Rome, so called from the *vimina*, or osiers growing upon it, Juvenal; and at this day, where unoccupied, it is over-run with wild grass and weeds. It was added to the city by Servius Tullius; and *Viminis*, Varro; from its being, on the east it looks to the *campus Esquilinus*, on the south to a part of the Suburra and the Forum Romanum, on the west to the Quirinalis, the level Suburra intercoling, and on the north to the *Vallis Quirinalis*.

VIMINALIS PORTA, Strabo; who says it was extant in the time of the kings; one of the gates of Rome; so called from the *Collis Viminialis*; called also *Nomentana*, from Nomentum, a town at the distance

of eight miles from it, id. because through it lay the road to Nomen- tum.

VISA, Antonine; a town of Africa Propria, situate between Carthage and Adrumetum.

VISCILA, Ptolemy; a town of the Tectosages, in Galatia.

VINDA, *Vindis*, or *Vindis*. Lower Age; hence *Vindisch*, a river of Vindicia, running from south to north into the Licos. Now the *Werra*, in the east of Suabia, running to the west of Augsburg.

VINDALICUS, Florus; a small river of Gallia Narbonensis; the *Sala* of Strabo, which see. Now *la Serre*.

VINDOLEM, Strabo; *Vindalium*, Livy, *Vindalum*, Strabo; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, at the mouth of the river Vindalicus, or Sulza; between Avenio and Arunto, Strabo. Now extinct.

VINDON, Ptolemy, a port of the Veneti, in Gallia Celtica. Now *Larnes*, Cluverius, in Britany. W. Long. 2° 35', Lat. 47° 45'.

VINDULLIA, Antonine; *Vindulia*, Ptolemy; a town of Cantabria, in the Ulterior Spain, situate near Virovetica.

VINDICICI, Horace, Strabo; not a German but a foreign people, situate without the Danube to the south, the boundary of ancient Germany on that side, as all the ancient writers are agreed, having the Rhenus to the south west, distinguishing by their peculiar limits from each other, yet so that both people were sometimes comprised under one common name *Rhaeti*, Horace, Tacitus.

VINDOBONA, Ptolemy, Sextus Rufus; more commonly expressed by the name of the people *Vandae*. It is said to take its name from two rivers, which water that country, the one called *Frisia*, or *Fride*, now the *Wistach*, washing Augsburg to the left or west, the other the *Lech*, or the *Lech*, to the right or east, and running together below the city. Its limits appear to extend from the Lacus Brigantinus to the springs and channel of the Danube, as far as the confluence of the Aenus, by which river it is se-

parated from Noricum, Strabo, Pliny; only the south side cannot be so certainly determined, unless Strabo's words be thought to do it, when he says, that the *Vindelici* occupy the subalpine parts, or the skirts of the Alps. After the conquest made by the Romans, *Vindelicia* was not a peculiar province, but always conjoined with Rhaetia, and yet the people, the Rhaeti and *Vindelici* remained distinct, Tacitus, Horace.

VINDULIS, Antonine; a peninsula in Britain. Now called *Portland*, Camden; in the county of Dorset, on the English Channel. W. Long. 2° 35', Lat. 50° 20'.

VINDURIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, running between the promontories Hamnum and Rhobordium. Now the bay of *Keeleagus*, Camden.

VINDUA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Galatia, situate between Germa and Ancyra.

VINDITI, Pliny; *Vandalis*, Tacitus; *Vandalis*, Zornius; or *Vandalis*; a Transalpine people of Germany, who, after being long buried in oblivion, rose up towards the close of the Roman empire, first overspreading Gaul, then Spain and Africa, and at last Italy and Sicily, with terror and devastation.

VINDITIS, Ptolemy; one of the islands situate between Gaul and Britain; but which it is now undetermined.

VINDIVM, Ptolemy; a town of the Cenomani, in Gallia Celtica. Now *May*, capital of the territory of Maine, in the Orleans. E. Long. 2', Lat. 48° 6'. Valerius thinks it should be read *Surdunum*.

VINDUS. See **VINDUS**.

VINDO. See **VINDA**.

VINDOBALA, Notulae; *Vindobona*, Antonine; a place of the Brigantes in Britain, on the Tyne. Now *Walsden*, in Northumberland.

VINDOBONA, Leutinger, Antonine; *Vindobona*, Victor; a town of Pannonia Superior; before Ptolemy no mention is made of it. Now *Vinda*, capital of Austria, on the Danube. E. Long. 16° 25', Lat. 48° 20'.

VINDOMAGUS, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia

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- Gallia Narbonensis, mentioned by no other writer, it is therefore difficult to determine its position. See **VELICIA**.
- VINDOMORA**. See **VINDOBALA**.
- VINDOMUS**, or *Vindemut*, Antonine; a town of the Belgae in Britain; called *Caer Segont*, by the Britons. Now *Silchester*, *Camden*; in Hampshire, on the borders of Berks.
- VINDONI CAMPI**, Lumenius; plains in the Pagus Amboniensis of the Helvetii, where Constantius, father of Constantine, fought many battles with the Germans.
- VINDONISSA**, Tacitus, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of the Pagus Amboniensis. Now *Windisch*, in the territory of Bern, in Switzerland, on the Aar, where it receives the Ruis, *Conventus*.
- VINDONUS**. See **VINDOMUS**.
- VINGENNA**. See **VIGENNA**.
- VINGIUM**. See **BINGIUM**.
- VINIOL**. See **VINIBOL**.
- VINIUS**, Varro; a river of Samnium, running to Cannus, and falling into the Liris. Now *San Germano*, *San Felice*.
- VINIUS**, Horus; *Vindus*, Ptolemy; a mountain of Spain, a part of the Pyrenees, stretching far west, between Asturia to the north, and Leon to the south. Now *el Monte de los Andares*.
- VINOVIS**. See **VIRRONIS**.
- VINOVA**, Antonine, *Finestrum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes, in the west of Britain. Now *Lincolne*, in Durham, on the Wear, *Camden*.
- VINTIUM**, Inscription, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Narbonensis; *Carthago Lincumensis*, or *Carthagen*, Notitiae, hence *Vint*, in Provence, its modern name. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 43° 45'.
- VIRITENUM**. See **VIRITERNUM**.
- VIRRICLIUS**, Petrus; a place in Etruria, four miles from Rome, towards Aricia; from Hesperus being there worshipped, named *Vulturnus*, Mythology.
- VIRIACUS**, Vibius Sequentius; a race of Libonice in Perponnetus, where Aetolaprus is said to have cured Hippolytus, called *Viriacus*.
- VIRGAO**, Antonine; a town of Pactionate between Corduba and Iulurgis.

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- VIRNO**. See **VINDA**.
- VIRGAO**, Pliny; a town of Baetica, at the mouth of the Baetis. Now *Rota*, in Andalusia.
- VIRGI**, Mela. See **URCE**.
- VIRGILIA**. See **VERGILIA**.
- VIRGITANUS SINUS**, See } **SINUS**,
 } **URCE**.
- VIRGO AQUA**, Frontinus; a water conveyed to Rome by Agrippa, and called by him *Acusta*, from the territory of Fuscolum, the distance of eight miles, along the Via Collatina, after which it fell into the Via Praenestina, Pliny, Ovid, Statius; a water fitter to wash in than drink, Pliny; a colder water than any other, Ovid; who calls it *Liquor Virgineus*, and *Aqua Virginea*. The reason of the appellation is, that it was shewn to some soldiers, faint with thirst, by a young girl, Frontinus. It was built anew and restored by Claudius, after being destroyed by Caligula, Inscription.
- VIRIBATIUM**, Ptolemy; a promontory of Corsica. Now called *Cape di Calvi*, Cluverius; also *el Capo Rosso*, on the west side of the island, and in the south of the Golfo di Calvi.
- VIRMANDENSE OPPIDUM**. See **AUGUSTA VIROMANODURUM**.
- VIROCOIUM**, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Cornavi in Britain; thought to be *Skeneffrey*, on the Severn, Cedarius; *Waxefter*, *Camden*, *Thuyd*, a small village in Salop, on the Teme river. And some again suppose it to be *Worcester*.
- VIREPUSUM**, Antonine, a town of Belgica, on the Mosa, called *Ubs Viridunensis*, and *Vireduna*, in the lower age. Now *Virdun* of Lorraine, on the Meuse. E. Long. 5° 10', Lat. 49° 14'.
- VIROMANDUI**. See **VIROMANDUUM**.
- VIROSIDUM**, Notitiae; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Warrasick upon Eden*, in Cumberland, five miles to the east of Carlisle, *Camden*.
- VIROVESA**, Antonine; *Viruesca*, Ptolemy; a town of Cantabria, in the Iberic Spain. Now *Biraguea*, in Old Castile, eight miles to the north of Burgos; called *Viracca*, in the acts of the middle age.
- VIRIHA**. See **BIRIHA**.
- VIRTINGI**, or *Virtagi*, Follio; a people

people of Germany, conquered by Aurelian; supposed to have occupied the duchy of Württemberg, Rhenanus.

VIRUCINATES, a people of Vindelicia, situate between the rivers Illus and Amber. Now the bishoprick of *Freisingen*, in the middle between Bavaria Superior and Inferior, between the Ilr and Amber.

VIRUESCA. See **VIROVESCA**.

VIRUNUM, Ptolemy, Inscriptiones, Antonine; a town of Noricum, on the Drave, one of the noblest. *Pavia*; a colony, Inscription. Now *Teikmark*, in Carniola. Cluverius. E. Long. 14° 40'. Lat. 47° 5'.

VISCELLAE, or *Vidua*, Peutinger; a town of Noricum, situate between the rivers Anslus and Murus. Now *Hitz*, Cimerius; lying between the Enns and the Mure, in Austria.

VISENTIUM. See **VISENTIUM**.

VITOTHE. See **GOETH**.

VISIO, Antonine; a town or village of Gallia Narbonensis, in the Allobroges. Now *Vignat*, in Savoy, Paradinus.

VICONTIO, } See **VECONTIO**.

VICONTIUM, }

VISCONTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Peloponnesus, in the Isthmus of Corinth, near the springs of the Darius, to the north of Nemea.

VISTULA, Pliny, Itinerary, Agathememus; *Vistula*, Ptolemy; *Vistula*, Mela; called the *Wistula* by the Germans, the ancient boundary of Germany and Sarmatia, Ptolemy, Agathememus; a river rising in the south of Silesia, from the Carpathian mountains, running first east by Cracow, then north by Warsaw, and falling, still directing its course north, into the Baltic, below Danzig.

VISTULA, Greeks, Romans; a river of Germany; more famous by the defeat of the Romans under Varus, Velleius; one of the noblest, that falls into the ocean, Mela; running between the Romans and the Cherusci, Tacitus; called *Belgica*, Strabo; *Vistula*, Dio. Now the *Wistula*, rising in Polesia, running north between the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and falling into the German sea, below Carlsat.

VITACA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, lying to the south of Thuburcum.

VITELLIA, a town of the Aequi in Latium; a Roman colony, Livy.

VITELLIVIA VIA, Suetonius; a road leading from the Janiculum to the sea; executed by some ancestor of the emperor Vitellius, id. of which there are still traces extant.

VITERBIUM, Lower Witebs; a town of Italy, situate on the spot, where stood the Janum Voltumnae. Now *Viterbo*, a town in St. Peter's Patrimony; famous for the impostor Annas, a monk of that place, who wanted to impose upon the world by publishing fictitious fragments of Herodotus, Manetho, Xenophon, Fabius Pictor, M. Cato, &c. E. Long. 12° 44'. Lat. 42° 16'.

VITODURUM, Antonine; a town of the Helvetii, situate between Eines and Vindonissa. Now *Wetzlarth*, in the territory of Zurich, in Switzerland, half way between Zurich and Frib.

VITICIVM, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Salassi, in Gallia Cisalpina, at the foot of the Alps. Now *Ivrea*, or *Jura*, in Piedmont, on the Doria. E. Long. 7° 36'. Lat. 45° 22'.

VIVARIUM. See **ALBA HELVETIORUM**.

VIVICI. See **VINISCI**.

ULSI. See **CHOVSSES**.

ULBIA, } See **OLBIA** of Sardinia.

ULCI, Ptolemy; the true reading supposed to be *Uler*; an inland town of Lucania; hence the *Practura Ulerae*, i. e. *Ulerensis*, Frontinus. The people *Ulerani*, and *Ulerani*, Inscriptions; *Ulerani*, Pliny; *Ulerani*, and not *Ulerani*, Livy. Now *Lauria*, in the Basilicata of Naples, at the Apennine, on the rivulet Uler.

ULCINIVM. See **OLCINIVM**.

ULIA, Crin. Inscription; a town of the Turrisi in Baetica, to the east of Abthi, called *Ula*, Hirtius, Dio, Mela; if not a fault of the copyist. *Ulerani*, the people, Inscription. Now *Maga Major*, in Andalusia, Zania. Some suppose it to be *Olbia*.

ULIARUS, Pliny; an island on the coast of Gaul, afterwards called *Oleron*.

U M

arion, abounding in hares. Now commonly *Oleron*, near the coast of Poitou. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. 46° . Famous in later ages for its sea laws.

ULIZIBIRRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the south.

ULLA. See ULIA.

ULMI, *orum*, Antonine; a town of Panonia Inferior, situate between Sirmium and Cibulae. Now *Ilmitz*, Cluverius; a village of Lower Austria, on the lake Peiso, on the very borders of Hungary.

ULMUS, Antonine; a village of Moesia Superior, nineteen miles to the east of Naissus, towards Sardica.

ULPIA NICOPOLIS. See NICOPOLIS AD NESTUM.

ULPIA PAUTALIA. See PAUTALIA.

ULPIA SARDICA. See SARDICA.

ULPIA TOPIRIS. See TOPIRIS.

ULPIA TRAJANA. See SARMIZAE-GETHUSA.

UPIANUM, Ptolemy; a town of Dardania, in Moesia Superior. Now *Pyjina* in Servia, on the Drino, over against Pech, Baudrand. Another *Uopianum*, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia. Now said to be *Waretem*, a strong town of Transylvania.

ULTRAJECTUM. See TRAJECTUS RHENI.

ULUBRAE, *arum*, Horace, Cicero; a slender town or rather a village of Latium, near the Paludes Pontinae, the inhabitants of which croaked to honour Cicero's arrival, Epist. alluding to the flocks of their lakes; called *Uacvae*, Juvenal, because but slenderly inhabited. *Ulabraei*, the people, Cicero; *Ulabrenses*, Pliny.

ULASSEA, Strabo; a place in Baetica, above Abdera, in the mountains, and a temple of Minerva, in traditions of the wanderings of Ulysses.

ULYCEUM, or *Ulyssis Promontorium*, or *Odysseum*, a promontory of Sicily, to the south-west of Pachynum. Now *Capo di Maza*, also *Capo di Castellazzo*, Cluverius.

ULYSSES PORTUS, Virgil, Pliny; a port of Sicily, at the foot and to the east of Acte; different from Homer's port, which stood near the promontory Pachynum.

ULYSSEO. See OLISSEO.

UMA, Joshua; a town of Galilee.

U M

UMBILICUS TERRAE, a term often used by the ancients, and differently applied; in general they meant a central point on the earth's surface; the Greeks boasted of their Delphi, as the central point, not only of Greece, but of the universe, Pindar, Euripides, Sophocles, Strabo. The island of Calypso is called the centre of the sea, Homer. A notion adopted by the Romans, Livy, Ovid; rejected by Varro. If the earth be round, there can be neither first, last, nor middle on its surface: the notion therefore is rather founded in fable than in strict geometrical truth. There was also a white stone at Delphi, called *Umbilicus*, Pausanias. The Jews and the ancient Christians entertained such a notion about Jerusalem; though if understood of the inhabited world, as they seem to have done, it is not altogether so absurd, God himself saying in Ezekiel, that he placed Jerusalem in the middle or heart of the nations.

UMBILICUS GRAECIAE, Livy; a name given to Aetolia.

UMBILICUS SICILIAE, Diodorus Siculus, Cicero; a meadow near Enna, where happened the rape of Proserpina.

UMBRA, the inhabitants of the earth, distinguished with respect to their shadow at noon; a distinction of an old standing, Strabo; and three-fold, *Amphici*, *Periscii*, and *Heterogeni*. The *Amphici* are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, or those within the two tropics, who project their shadow either north or south, as the sun happens to be either to the south or north of them, and are *Asii*, when the sun is vertical, when they are without any shadow. The *Periscii* are the inhabitants of the two frigid zones, extending from each pole to its adjoining polar circle; where the shadow moves quite round, which is the reason of the name: though in those parts the ancients supposed no inhabitants, and consequently no shadow. *Heterogeni*, the inhabitants of the two temperate zones, lying immediately on each side the torrid zone, and throwing their shadow either to the north or south,

as they lie either in the north or south temperate zone.

UMERIA, Romans; *Ombria*, Greeks; a division of Italy, situate to the south east of Etruria, and contained between the Adriatic and the Rubicon, the Tiber, the Nar, and the Aesis, and divided into two parts by the Apennine; the country of Properitius: *Umbri*, the people, from *Umbra*, Inscription, Catullus, accounted the most ancient people of Italy; called *Ombri* by the Greeks, as having escaped an inundation. Pliny; according to which is an ancient branch of the Gauls, Solinus. The maritime *Umbria*, at least a great part of it, was called *Ager Castrus*, or *Gallinaria*, Cicero, Livy, Pliny.

UMERO, *ero*, a navigable river of Etruria, Rutilius, Pliny; running from north to south into the lake Prilis. Now the *Ombro*, rising to the east of Sena, and falling from north to south into the lake Cornigione, and then into the Tuscan sea.

UNA, Ptolemy; a river of Mauritania Tingitana, running into the Atlantic, between the Atlas Minor and Major.

UXDA, a rivulet running by Gerunda, for which there appears to be no ancient authority. Now *Orda*, a rivulet running by Gerunda in Catalonia.

UNDALUM. See **VINDALUM**.

UNELLI, Caesars; *Unchi*. Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, having the sea to the north and west, the Biducasses to the east, and the Abinnacui to the south. The tract now called *Contance*, in Lower Normandy.

UNXI, Dionysius Periegetes. See **HEXI**.

UNSIGIS, a corrected reading for *Visurgis* in Tacitus, a river running into the sea by Groningen, called the *Helsing*, Altingus. Vitellius, at the head of two legions, under Germanicus, was marching from the mouth of the Ems to the Illerhus, and being almost overtaken by the tide, he marched his men to a higher ground, and thence set out for the river *Visurgis*, whether Germanicus had sailed with the fleet,

Tacitus. This *Visurgis* could not be the real *Visurgis*, from which Vitellius was all the while marching forthward, and therefore Altingus reads *Uvisurgis*, the *Helsing*.

USUCA, Antonine; *Imuca*, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, situate between Cuthage and Valli.

VOBERCA, or *Vobica*, Martial, a town of the Celtici, in the Hither Spain. Now *Elberca*, or *Eubierca*, a village of Arragon, on the Sado, three leagues to the west of Babilis, Varierius.

VOBERNA, Inscription; a town on the east side of the Clivus in the Transpadana. Now called *Boarno*, in the territory of Brescia, on the Chiase.

VOBERTA. See **VOBERCA**.

VOBRIX, or *Pobrix*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Tingitana. Now extinct, from whose ruins arose *Imesta* in its neighbourhood, a small inland town of Fez, near the city of Fez, at the foot of mount Zrag. Melaebius.

VOVARIA, Peutinger; *Vacrium*, Ptolemy; a town of Noricum, on an eminence, on the river Jovavus; now left to a village.

VOVATES. See **VAVATES**.

VOZZIUS Mons, Tacitus, a mountain of the Fagus Ambrosicus of the Helvetii, thought to be the rougher part of mount Jura, now called for that reason *Bazen*, or *Elzeu*, to which the Helvetii fled, when expelled and dispersed by Cæsar, id.

VOCOSIA AQUA. See **AQUA**.

VOCOSIA FORUM. See **FORUM**.

VOCOSII, Livy, Strabo; *Vocantii*, Strabo; a famous people of Gallia Narbonensis, immediately situate to the east of the Treuturi, as Hannibal's march shows, Livy, they extended to the Allobroges, and were a free people, exempted, thro' the liberality of the Romans, from the jurisdiction of the prefect of the province, Strabo; whence it is that they are called a confederate state, Pliny.

VOCOSIORUM FORUM, Cicero; the town with *Vogis*, which see.

VONORIACUM, Antonine; a place of the Nervii in Belgica; which is thought to be *Guares*, in Hainault, Cruverius;

Cluverius; *Faulret* in Hainault, near Binchium, Ortelius and others.

Vogesus Mons, *e* short. Lucan; *Bosius*, *e* long, Caesar's Metaphrast; *Vosagus*, in the middle age, *a* short, Venantius Fortunatus; a mountain extending with a very long ridge from the Treviri to the Lingones and Sequani, from which the river Mosanus, within the limits of the Lingones, Caesar; Now *le Mont de Vauge*, extending from north to south, between Lorrain and Alsace, as also between Lorrain and the Franche Compté, where it is called, *le Mont des Faucilles*, Cluverius; from which the Meuse and the Moselle run to the north, and the Saone to the south.

Vol, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, situate to the south-west of Carthage, between the rivers Bagrada and Triton.

VOLAE. See **BOLA**.

VOLANA, Livy; a town of Samnium, of unknown position.

VOLANT. See **OLANA**.

VOLANI, the inhabitants of *V'lae*.

VOLATERRAE, *arum*, Dionysius Halicarnassensis; an ancient city, and one of the twelve of Tuscany; a municipium, Cicero; a colony, Frontinus; situate in a valley, but its citadel on an eminence, Strabo. It had hot springs, called *Aquae Volaterranae*, Ptolemy; contracted for *Volaterranae*.

VOLATERRANA VADA, Cicero, Pliny, Rutilius, a place in Liguria, at the mouth of the Caeana, eighteen miles to the south-east of Portus Liburni, or Lignori.

VOLCAE, Caesar, Livy, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between the Garumna, the Rhodanus, the Cebenna, and the Mediterranean; divided into the *Volcani*, Strabo, Mela; *Volcani*, Ptolemy, extending to the Rhone, Strabo, and not beyond it, according to Livy, and into the *Volcani*, next the Pyrenaees, Strabo; who begins to reckon them from Iberis and Ruscina, down to the Mediterranean. See **TICROSAGES**.

VOLCAE PALUDIS, Dio; marshes in Provincia Italia; now *Balaton*, or *Platten-See*. By the Ger-

mans, in Lower Hungary, between the Danube and the Drave.

VOLCFIANI,
VOLCENTANI, } See **ULCI**.
VOLCENTES, }

VOLCI, Ptolemy; an ancient town of Etruria, to the south-east of Cosa; *Volcentini*, the people, Pliny; *Vulsienses*, *Vulcientes*, Tabula Capitolina.

VOLCI, a town of Lucania. See **ULCI**.

VOLCIANI, Livy; a branch of the Celtiberi, in the Hither Spain; mentioned in the war with Amilcar; one of their towns is supposed to be *Villa Dolce*, a village in Arragon, anciently called *Volce*, as Florianus supposes.

VOLGESIA. See **BOLAGASUS**.

VOLI, Ptolemy; a people in the south of Mauretania Tingitana.

VOLIBA, Ptolemy; a town of the Damnonii in Britain, on the south side. Now *Falmouth*, as if it were *Volmouth*, a town of Cornwall, with a capacious port, sixty miles to the west of Exeter.

VOLBERIGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Nemetani, a people of the Hither Spain, situate to the south-west of Tude.

VOLOGESIA, } See **BOLOGA**.
VOLOGESACERTA, } **SUS**.

VOLONES, Livy; were Roman slaves, who in the Punic war voluntarily offered their service to the state, which is the reason of the appellation; upon which they were admitted to citizenship, as none but freemen could be soldiers.

VOLSAS, Ptolemy; a bay of Britain, lying to the south-east of the mouth of the Itys, or Alfin.

VOLSCI, Livy, Virgil, Strabo, Pliny; a more considerable and powerful people than any other in Latium, which made Mela, considering their ancient state, separate them from Latium, as capable of forming a distinct people themselves; occupying the country from Antium, their capital, Livy; to the Upper Liris, and beyond, and adjoining to Campania, Scylax.

VOLSINI, Florus, Juvenal; *Vulturni*, Livy, Tacitus; *Vulturnum*, Ptolemy; one of the most opulent towns of Etruria, Etruria; situate to the north

north of the Iacus Volturnensis, Plina; *Vulturne* or Vitruvius; *Vulturnenses*, the people. Marmor Caritolinum. The native place of Senatus, Tacitus. Now *Castellum*, or *Castellum*, in the duchy of Castro. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 42° 25'.

VOLTUMNAE FANUM, Livy; a place in Etruria, near the spot where Viterbo now stands, and near the Mons Ciminus; here the general council of the Tuscani usually assembled, id.

VOLUBILIS, Niebu. Ptolemy; *Vulubilis*, Pliny; a colony. Antonine, a town of Mauretania Tingitana. Now thought to be Fez, capital of Morocco. W. Long. 6° 12', Lat. 33° 30'.

VOLUCE, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Caesaraugusta and Asturica.

VOLUNTII, Pliny; a people in the east of Ireland. Now thought to have anciently occupied the east parts of Ulster, Camden.

VOMANS, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy; a river of the Picenum, running from west to east into the Adriatic. Still called *Vomans*, a river of Abruzzo Ultra, rising in the Apennine.

VOREDA, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. *Old Carlisle*, Camden.

VORGANIVM, Ptolemy; *Vergium*, Peutinger, abbreviated; a town of Gallia Celtica; in the lower part called *Orisma*, from the name of the people, situate in the peninsula Armorica, on the sea. Now *Tréguier*, in Britany, Baudrand; *Lantriquet*, or *S. Pol de Leon*, Valems.

VOROCETHA, Ptolemy; an island in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Carmania.

VOSAGUS. See **VOSGESUS**.

VOSAVIA, Peutinger; the true reading is thought to be *Vogtia*, or *Vosakia*, because in the lower age called *Walsia*, a town of the Treviri in Belgica. Now *Uxellinacum*, in the electorate of Treves, on the Rhine. Here Minerva, mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, was slain, according to an ancient tradition of the inhabitants; tho' Herodian and Lampadius say, that she and her son were slain at Meniz.

VOTURI, Pliny; *Gauls*, a branch of those who formerly occupied Galatia.

UPELLAE, Peutinger; a town of Noricum, on the Sana, to the west of Celera, below which last the Sana falls into the Savus.

UR, Ammian; a citadel of Mesopotamia, situate between the Tigris and Nisibis; taken by some for *Ur* or *the Chaldees*, the residence of Abraham. What seems to confirm this is, that from *Ur* to Haran, the other residence of the patriarch, the road lies directly for Palestine. And it is no objection that *Ur* is said to be in Mesopotamia, because the parts next the Tigris were occupied by the Chaldeans, as seems to be confirmed from Acts vii. 2, 4. It is called *Orche*, Strabo; *Orchoe*, Ptolemy.

URA. See **SURA**.

URANIA, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Cyprus; uncertain both as to name and situation; some chuse to read *Famagusta*. But whatever was the name, it was not far from Carpassa, because Demetrius encamped on the coast of Carpassa, and becoming master of Carpassa and *Urania*, he marched to besiege Salamis.

URANOPOLIS, Pliny; a town of Macedonia, at the foot of mount Athos, built by Alexander, brother of king Cassander. Another, of Paphlagonia, Ptolemy. A third of Galatia, as appears by the book of the councils.

URBA, Antonine; a town of the Helvetii, in Gallia Belgica, on a cognominal river. Now *Orba*, both town and river in the Pays de Vaud.

URBANA COLONIA, or *Urbanæ*, Peutinger; a colony of Sylla, not far from the Pons Campanus, in Campania.

URBARA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate to the south east of Volsura, between the rivers Mulucha and Malva.

URBIS, or *Urbs*, Lower Writers, Claudius; a river of Liguria, running from the Apennine northwards, into the Tanarus, at Pollentia. Now the *Orba*, in the west, or Ponente of Genoa.

URBICENUS PAGUS, or *Verbigenus*, one

11 R

one of the four Pagi of the Helvetii, mentioned by Cæsar; to be derived from *Uzo*, a town, river, or both; it is the canton north the Provincia Romana, or Province, extending between the river Saône and mount Jura. It constitutes now a part of the canton of Fribourg, the counties of Valengin and Neuchâtel.

URBINUM HORRENS. Inscription, Pliny; *Urbemum*, Inscription; a town of Umbria; defended by Procopius, as situate on a round eminence, with one only spring, which perfectly agrees with the modern *Urbano*, a seat of the duchy of that name. E. Long. 13° 20', Lat. 43° 42'. *Urbinate* *His tempo*, the people, Pliny.

FREDERICK MEYERSENSE, Plow;
distant of 14 miles from the U. S.
ranch, or off, back on the M.
ranches, was sent away. *Distant*
to the west, for the people, interp-
reted. It is now to be now the
total *Distant*, to the tenth of a
day.

Under the 1956, Cloning a good
 record of the same for a
 New York, running by Adm
 in the same.

Udono, Pederny, a town of the
Pederny River, bridge to the
river, and of the river.

[illegible]

THEY ARE ALL HERE FOR THE SAME REASON.

Under Survey, P. Henry, P. Henry, a small town, S. E. of P. Henry, a town in the P. Henry, which was either the same with the P. Henry, P. Henry, or very near it. H. Henry, to that, on account of the vicinity, they seem to have been divided into one city, as may be found in their remains or traces. Henry, to the effect that, he has de-
 Henry, Now called *Henry*, a village in the M. H. of Anderson, about two miles to the north-east of P. Henry.

U. de V. *Verra*, Lower Age, thought to be the *Malabar* of Pany; a town of Pitman; on the left or west side of the *Chanis*. New Orleans, capital of the province of that name, situate at the confluence of the *Pagla* and *Chine*. E. Long. 13°, N. Lat. 23°.

Uxas, Pichony; a maritime town of

U R

the *Rusitani*, on the confines of Etruria and the Hither Spain; thought to be the same with the *Uca*, or *Uca* of Pliny, the *Urgi* of Nieb., giving name to the *Sinus Virgatae*; also the *Murgi*, or *Murgis* of Pliny. Now *Alexara*, in Genua. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 50'$, Lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$.

U'ERSA, Ptolemy; *Urcisa*, Inscription; a town of the Celtiberi, in the Iberian Spain. Now *Uclés*, a tolerable neat place in New Castile, eighteen leagues to the east of Toledo.

U'RU I. See U'RU F.

URCEBRUS, Ptolemy; a town on the south-west of Corfica, next the promontory Kaiuan. Now *Ahazze*, or *Ahazra*, a port town, capital of the island, Cluverius. E. Long. 9°, Lat. 41° 4'

URINA, *Proteny*; *Urina*, Socrates;
a town of Caria, in Sym, at
the confluence of the Sangis and
Indus.

the river, Polesov; an inland town of Polesia, quite a little to the north of Serebry.

1. THEORY OF THE EARTH.

He. — *He.*, a tribe; a town of Gallia
He., a tribe; a town of Gallia
He., a tribe; a town of Gallia
He., a tribe; a town of Gallia

7. *Conclusions*

It is, itself, a branch of the Syr-
daria branch, finite between the
Baryphores and Panube.

U. *U. Prætor*; a town of the jurisdiction of Cæsar, in Bœotia.

U. 30, 27° 31' 11" N. ; an island in the Bay of Porto, over against the Port of Lisbon ; called afterwards *Porto, Rutinus*, now *Gorgona*, famous for its anchovies. E. Long. 9° 11', Lat. 43° 21', at the distance of twenty five miles west of Leghorn.

Uti, people on the Euxine; others
on the river Indos, Orpheus, Pliny.

URIA. Pliny; a town of Apulia; if the same with the *Hyrium* of Ptolemy, the one or other must have mistaken the situation, Ptolemy placing it between Garganus and the Fientani, Pliny between the river Corb'us and Sipontum.

URIA of Calabria. See MYRIA.

URIAS, Mela; a bay of Apulia; at the mouth of the Cerbalus. Now

U R

il Golfo di Manfredonia, or di Siponte, a part of the Adriatic, on the coast of Naples.

URII JOVIS FANUM. See JOVIS URIL.

URIMA. See UREMA.

URIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Turditani in Baetica. Now *Uros*, a citadel in Andalusia, above the mouth of the Urius.

URIUS, Pliny; a river of Baetica. Now *el Rio Tinto*, in Andalusia, Carus; otherwise *el Rio del Azige*; falling into the bay of Cadiz, between the mouths of the Anas and Baetis.

UROLANIUM. See VEROLANIUM.

URPANUS, Pliny; a river of Pannonia Inferior, taking into the Danube, above the confluence of the Savus. Now *Sarvitz*, in the Lower Hungary.

URSAE. See URSENTUM.

URSAON, *our*, Hirtius; *Ursò*, Strabo; *Orjó*, Appian; surnamed *Gemma Urbanorum*, Pliny; a town of Baetica; *Ursanenses*, the people, Inscription. Now *Ojuna*, in Andalusia. Carus. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 37° 6'.

URSENTUM, or *Ursae*, a town of the Bruttii, near the Laus; conjectured to have really existed, because we have *Ursentini*, the people, Pliny. Now *Orjó*, in Calabria Citra.

URSEOLA, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Rosellon*, a citadel in Dauphiné, situate between Vienne and St. Valeri, Baudrand.

URSI PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-east of Sardinia. Still called *Capo dell' Orso*, Cluverius.

URSO. See URSAON.

URSUS PILEATUS, Sextus Rufus; a place in Rome, near the Porta Equilina.

URTICINI, Pliny; a people of Picenum, whose town was destroyed by the Romans. The spot is now called *Ortezzano*, in the March of Ancona, Pamphili.

URVINUM. See URBINUM.

URUS, a river of the Brigantes in Britain. Now the *Ouse*, running by York, and falling into the Trent or Humber, Camden; called the *Yære* by others.

U S

USA, Antonine; a river, running by Laetodorum, or Bedford, in the Catyechlani. Now the *Ouse*, a river rising on the borders of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and running north-east into the German sea, at Lynn.

USADIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, between the Atlas Minor to the north, and Major to the south.

USALETUS, *Uasolctus*, Ptolemy; a mountain in the south of Africa Propria, from which the river Triton rises.

USARGALA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Libya Interior, to the north of the Nigir, the place where the Bagrada takes its rise.

USBIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Noricum on the Danube. Now *Ips* in Austria, Cluverius.

USCANA, Livy; a town of Macedonia, near Lychnidus.

USCENUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Jazyges Metanastae. Now *Bersenlaug*, on the Gran, in Upper Hungary, seven miles to the north of Strigonium.

USCETA, Hirtius; *Uzecia*, Ptolemy; an inland town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, situate to the south-west of Thapsus.

USCUDAMA, Eutropius; a town of the Bessi in mount Haemus, taken the same day it was invested, by Lucullus. Called *Hadrianopolis*, Ammian, Sextus Rufus; but this is doubted, *Hadrianopolis* being a town of the Odrysi, and not of the Bessi, and but one of that name in Thrace. Lampridius says it was called *Oppidum Orestae*, or *Orestias*, Zonaras.

USCICEZICA, Ptolemy; a district at the foot of mount Haemus towards Moesia.

USCELLIS, a colony, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, to the south of the mouth of the Thyrsus, on the south-west side of the island. Now *Ospagni*, Cluverius.

USILLA, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Ujula*, Antonine; a municipium; a maritime town of the Byzacium, in Africa Propria, to the south of Ruipre. *Uulens*, the gentilitious name, Notina Africar.

U T

USIPPI, Caesar; *Uspetes*, Dio Cassius; a people who seem to have settled, after their expulsion by the Catti, towards the Insula Batavorum, Dio. They are always joined with the *Tenchteri*, whom see.

USOCONA, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now *Oaken gate*, Camden, in Salop, eleven miles to the east of the city of Salop, or Shrewsbury, and five miles from the Severn.

USURICA, Ptolemy, Pliny; an island on the north-west coast of Sicily, over-against Paropus, or the Thermae Himerenses, with a cognominal town, Ptolemy; a small island still retaining its old name, but uninhabited.

USTICA, Horace; a mountain of the Sabines, towards the Anio, near Horace's villa. An ancient interpreter says, that *Ufica* is the name both of a mountain and a valley.

USULA, } See USILLA.
USULENSES. }

URHINA, Itinerary; a town of the Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, near Quina, mentioned by Augustine.

UTICA, Romans, Dio Cassius; *Ityca*, Greeks; a town of Africa Propria, on the Mediterranean; a Tyrian colony, Mela, Velleius, Justin; and older than Carthage, Sil. Italicus; its name, according to Bochart, denoting *oil*; reckoned second to it, but after the destruction of Carthage, became the capital, and the centre of all the Roman transactions in Africa, Strabo; who adds, that it stood on the same bay with Carthage, at one of the promontories, called Apollonium, bounding the bay on the west side, the other to the east called Hermiera being at Carthage. It became famous by the death of Cato, who thence was called *Uticensis*, Pliny, Mela. The river Bagradas runs by it, Strabo. *Uticenses*, Caesar, Hirtius, the people; *Itycaci*, Polybius; *Uticeji*, Dio; whom Augustus presented with Roman denizenship, Coins, Dio, Pliny. Now called *Biserta*, or a town near the spot on which *Utica* stood, in the kingdom of Tunis. E. Long. 9° Lat. 37°.

UTICNA, Ptolemy; a town of Zeu-

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gitana, situate to the south of the Promontorium Mercurii.

URIS, *entis*, Livy; a river of Gallia Cispadana, running north-east by Ravenna.

UTUM, or *Utus*, Antonine, Notitia Imperii, a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Danube, at the confluence of the river Utus, Pliny; running from south to north from mount Haemus into the Danube.

URUNTAE, Antonine; a town of Germany: now *Zunzen*, lying midway between Brisac and Basil, in the Upper Rhine.

Utz. See **Uz.**

VULCANI FORUM. See **FORUM.**

VULCANIA. See **HIERA.**

VULCANIAE INSULAE. See **AEOLIAE.**

VULCEIA, } See ULCI.
VULCI, }

VULCIENTES. See VOLCI of Etruria.

VULGIENTES, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, to the south of the Cavates, and to the north of the Druentia.

VULSINIENSIS. See { VOLCI.
 { VOLSIN

VULSINIENSIS LACUS. See VOLSI-
NI.

VULSINI. See **VOLSINI.**

VULTUR, Horace, Lucan; a mountain of Apulia, or rather a chain of mountains reaching to Calabria.

VULTURNUM, Livy; a citadel built at the mouth of the Volturnus in Campania, in the second Punic war, which afterwards grew to a town, Pliny; a colony, Varro, Livy. Now called *Castello di Volturno*, in the Terra di Lavoro

VELTURNS, Livy, Pliny; the greatest river of Campania. Now *Vulturno*, rising in the territory of Molise, running east by Capua, and falling into the gulf of Gaeta, a bay of the Tuscan sea.

VULTURNUS VENTUS, Pliny, Seneca, Vitruvius; a wind blowing from the south-east, called *Eurus* by the Greeks, Seneca.

VURRIGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Callaici, in the Hither Spain, situate to the north east of Ocelum.

UXAMA. See ARGAEAE.

UXAM-BARCA, Ptolemy; a town of
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the Autrigones, in the Iberian Peninsula, situate to the north east of Viriaca.

UXVIRIS, Ptolemy; *Uxviria*, Antonine, a town in the east of Gaul. New *Uxer*, in the east of Brittany. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 48° 30'.

UXELLA, Ptolemy; a town of the Dumnonii in Britain. New *Uxell*, in Cornwall, Camden. *Uxellodunum*, according to others, forty miles to the west of Exeter.

UXELLODUNUM, Hirtius; a very strong town of the Cadurci in Gaul. Narberent's, with steep rocks on each side, difficult for armed men to ascend, even if there was no enemy to oppose them. Now together in ruins, called *le Puy de Uxell*, near Calene, on the Orde or le L., in Quercy.

UXELLUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Senones, in Britain.

UXENTUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Salerni, in Calabria. Now called *Ugento*, a small town of the same name. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 40° 30'.

UXENTUS, Ptolemy; a town of the Iberi in Asia, near the Ganges.

UXIA, Ptolemy; *Uxia*, a small town of Persia, on the coast of the Persian Gulf.

UXI, Arrian, Strabo; a people, a people in the north of India.

UZ, or **UZ**, the country where the residence of Job, the patriarch, and of the persons called *Uz*, either of which might give the name to the country. The first, the grandson of Noah, his son Aram, Gen. x. 22. who, according to Josephus, sent the Tracemites, and Damasci, to the

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north of Palestine, and never called *Uz*; but Job was among the sons of the east. Another *Uz* was son of Nahor, Abraham's brother, Gen. xxii. 21. who appears to have removed, after passing the Euphrates, from Hiran of Mesopotamia, to Arabia Deserta. The third *Uz* was a Hittite, from mount Seir, Gen. xxxvi. 28, and thus not of Esau's family. Now the question is, to which of these Job's countrymen took his name, not from the first, as is already shewn, nor from the second, because his country is always called Seir, or Edom, never *Uz*, and then called a fourth, not an east country in Scripture. It therefore remains, that we look for the country and place of residence of Job in Arabia Deserta; for which there are very probable reasons. The principalities of Job are called Chaldeans and Sabeans, next neighbours to him. The Sabeans came from Arabia Felix, but from a nearer shore in Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy; and his friends, except Eliphaz, the Themanite, were of Arabia Deserta. *Uz* is the *Uz* of the Septuagint, which see.

UZ, Ptolemy; an island town of the Zangbar, in Africa Propria, the south end of Uta.

UZ, See **USUR**.

UZ, See **UZ**.

UZ, or **UZ**, Ptolemy; a town of Persia, on the banks of the Tigris, situate to the south east of the city of Babylon.

UZ, Ptolemy, Hirtius; an island town of Byzantium, in Africa Propria, near the Syrtis Minor, destroyed by Caesar.

X.

XALO, Josephus; a village in the district of Maris, situate between the two Ganges.

XANTUS, Stephanus; a people of Thracia. Also another of Asia, who when besieged by Hierogloss, Clearchus general, shut up the wives and naves, together with their children,

in the citadel, to which they fled, and making out in a body on Hierogloss, were all of them slain, Herodotus.

XANTUS, Homer, Virgil, Strabo; a river called *Strabus* a river of Lycia, running from north to south. Another *Xanthus*, a river of Ionia, Homer,

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Homer, Virgil; thus called by the gods, but *Scamander* by men, which see. Called *Xanthos*, because changing the colour of the pieces of sheep to a yellow, Aristotle.

XANTHUS, Artemidorus, Strabo; one of the six greatest cities of Lycia, which, with other seventeen smaller cities, formed the Lycian confederacy, or the united Lycia, greatly resembling the confederacy of the United Provinces. This city stood about sixty leagues up the river Xanthus. Another *Xanthos* of Lesbos, Strabo, Ptolemy, Mela; but nothing remarkable is said about it.

XANTHUS, Ptolemy; a town of the Parnassiana, of which nothing farther is known.

XANTUS, Arrian; a free people dwelling on the river Indus.

XANTUS, Stephanus; a place in Macedonia, thus called after one *Xanthos*; *Xanthi*, the people.

XANTHUS. See **XYTHUS**.

XANTHUS, Stephanus; a village of Lydia.

XANTHUS, Curtius; a district adjoining to Smyrna.

XANTHUS. See **QUIZA**.

XANTUS, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia, near Dionysius Ptolemy; the *Agrius* of Ptolemy; near which, in the lower age, happened the last battle between the Greeks and Roman, a king of the Greeks, by which the former became masters of Spain. Now *Xanthus* is *Leontini*, in Andania. *N. Lat.* 6° 26', *E. Long.* 35° 45'.

XANTHUS, Virgil; a small part of Libya, unadorned nor want of water.

XANTHUS, Strabo; a district, taking its name from *Xanthos*, and bounding on Armenia Minor. Faultily, *Dionysius* in the editions.

XANTHUS, Strabo; a promontory on the south east side of Sicily, to the north of the mouth of the river *Melas*; running out with three heads into the sea, and therefore now called *la Croce*, Cluverius.

XIPHONIA, Theopompus, Stephanus; a town on the south east side of Sicily, to the north of Syracuse, and the promontory *Xiphonia*. Now commonly called *Agosta*, Cluverius.

X Y

XIPHONIAE PROMONTORIUM. See **XIPHONIA**.

XIPHONIUS PORTUS, Scylax; a port of Sicily, near the promontory *Xiphonia*.

XOANA, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, situate to the north east of Pompeiopolis. Another *Xoana*, lying on the Indus, in the Hither India.

XOANER, Ptolemy; a town in the Hither India, at some distance from the great Indus to the east.

XOIS, Strabo; an island formed by the branches of the Nile, in the *Nomus Scenaricus*, to the south of the *Scenaricus* and *Phatic* mouths, with a cognominal town, and a *Nomus* called *Xois*.

XUCHIA, Stephanus; a town of Libya; *Xuchias*, the gentilitious name, id.

XUTHIA, Diodorus Siculus; the ancient name of the *Campi Leontini*, so called from *Xuthus*, who reigned there. A town there also of this name, *Pandus Syracusanus*; *Xuthiaca*, the people, Stephanus.

XUTHIOPOLIS, Pliny; a town built by *Xuthus*, on the extremity of *Cadiz*, near the mouth of the Indus.

XUTHERS, Ptolemy; a branch of the Western *Aethiopes*, towards the equator, in Libya Interior.

XYLUS, Ptolemy; a town of Colchis, situate to the south west of the mouth of the *Cissa*.

XYTROPOLIS, Thucydides; a town of Megara, a district of Macedonia. *Xylotae*, the people, Pliny; who, he says, were a free people.

XYTOS, Stephanus; a town of Caria.

XYTHUS, or *Xuthus*, Ptolemy; an island town of Cyrenae, to the south east of Barca.

XYTHUS, Stephanus, Polybius; a town of Thessaly, on the lake *Bochiae*, hence to the lake is called *Xythos*; the nation of the name is, because common to Thessaly, and Boeotia, Stephanus.

XYSTRUM, or *Xystrum*, Cicero; a piazza, or gallery, either for walking, or for exercise; hence *Xystrici*, the wrestlers who exercised therein, Suetonius.

YTUMNA,

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YTUNNA, *Itumna*, or *Icanna*, Lower Writers; a river of Gaula Celtica, running from south to north into the Sequana, between the Senones to the east, and the Parisii to the west. Now the *Yonne*, rising in

Burgundy, and running north into the Seine.

YUNGUS, Antonine; a village of Belgica. Now *Ligny*, Cluverius; in Champagne. *Youzy*, Baudrand.

Z.

Z AANATHA, or *Zanaatha*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, situate to the south west of Meca.

ZABA, Ptolemy; an island near Tapropane.

ZABAE, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Hiratarum, in the Farther India.

ZABAS, in a different dialect, the same with the *Diabas*, Ammian; or the *Lycus*.

ZABATUS, Xenophon; a river of Mesopotamia, falling into the Tigris.

ZABDICENA, Ammian; a district of Mesopotamia on the Tigris.

ZABECES, Herodotus; a people of Africa, situate between the Maxyes and Zygantes, whose women guided the war-chariot in battle.

ZABRAM, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf, situate to the north-west of the mouth of the river Baetius.

ZABULON, Bible; one of the twelve tribes, bounded on the north by the tribes of Asher and Naphtali, on the east by the sea of Galilee, on the south by the tribe of Issachar, or the brook Cison, which ran between both, on the west by the Mediterranean; so that it touched two seas, or was bimarous.

ZABULON, Josephus; a very strong town, in the tribe of that name, on the Mediterranean, surnamed *of men*, near Ptolemais; its vicinity to which makes it probable, that it was also *Chabulon*, unless either name is a faulty reading in Josephus; distant about sixty stadia from Ptolemais.

ZAFUR, Council of Nice; a district of Babylonia, in which stood Seleucia.

ZACANTHA, Stephanus; a town of Iberia, taken by Hannibal. *Zacanthii*, the people, Polybius.

ZACATAE, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, to the south of the Hippophagi.

ZACYNTHUS, (*hic* or *haec*) Homer; an island to the south of Cephallenia sixty stadia, but nearer to Peloponnesus, in the Ionian sea, formerly subject to Ulysses, in compass above an hundred and sixty stadia, woody and fruitful, Homer, Virgil; in this last, feminine; with a considerable cognominal town, Livy, Strabo, Ptolemy; and a port, Scylax. The island lies over against Elis, having a colony of Achaeans from Peloponnesus, Thucydides: over-against the Corinthian Gulf, Strabo; a free island, and anciently called *Hyrie*, Pliny. *Zacynthii*, the people, Nepos. Both island and town are now called *Zante*, to the west of the Morea, and south of Cephallenia. E. Long. 21° 30', Lat. 37° 50'. Also the ancient name of *Paros*, Nicanor.

ZADRI, Ptolemy; a town of Colchis, situate to the east of Surium.

ZAEA, Stephanus; a very ancient town of Boeotia.

ZAGIRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, situate to the north-west of Pompeiopolis.

ZAGMAIS, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deserta, towards the Euphrates, situate to the south east of Sabe.

ZAGORA,

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ZAGORA, Arrian; a town of Paphlagonia, between Sinope and the Halys.

ZAGRI PYLAE, Ptolemy; defiles giving passage from Assyria to Media, through mount Zagrus, executed by Semiramis, Diodorus.

ZAGRUS, Xenophon; a mountain separating Media from Assyria on the east, adjoining also to Persis; in ascent almost an hundred stadia, Polybius. Called *Zaricaeus*, Diodorus Siculus.

ZAGYLIS, Ptolemy; a village of Marmarica, situate to the south-west of Selinus.

ZAITA, Ammian; *Zeitha*, Ptolemy; *Zautha*, Zosimus; a town in the south of Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates. Its genuine name is *Zaita*, from its produce of oil. Near this place stood the monument of the emperor Gordian, Ammian.

ZALACE, Ptolemy; an inland town of Media, situate to the north-east of the Portae Zagri.

ZALACUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mauretania Caesariensis, to the south of Oppidum Novum.

ZALAE, Ptolemy; a people of Colchis, situate on the coast of the Euxine, called *Lazi*, Procopius.

ZALAPA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, situate to the south-east of Adrumetum.

ZALISCUS, a river of Paphlagonia, allotted to Galatia by Ptolemy; running between Sinope and the river Halys, into the Euxine.

ZALISSA, Ptolemy; a town of Iberia, situate to the south-east of Nubium.

ZALMON, a mountain of Palestine, to the west of Sichem, Judges ix. 48. Psal. ix. 15.

ZALMONA, Moses; a town of Arabia Petrea, to which the Israelites came, after encompassing the land of Edom on the south.

ZAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Chamaene, a district of Cappadocia, of unknown situation. Another *Zama*, of Mesopotamia, on the Sacoras, to the south of Nisibis. A third, of Numidia, Polybius, Livy; distant five days journey to the west of Carthage: it was the other royal residence of the kings of Numidia, hence called *Zama Regia*, Livy, Pli-

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ny, Strabo; a place of strength, famous in the wars of Hannibal, Jugurtha, and Juba, and for a great defeat of Hannibal by Scipio. Nepos makes the distance between *Zama* and Adrumetum about three hundred miles, or, which is more, three thousand stadia according to Appian; whether it is the *Azama*, of Ptolemy is a question, as he makes the distance between *Azama* and Carthage eight degrees, which could not be accomplished in fifteen days by the most expeditious traveller: either the *Azama* of Ptolemy is not the *Zama* of Numidia, or his numbers must be greatly reduced. It stood in a plain, was stronger by art than nature, richly supplied with every necessary, and abounding in men, and every weapon both of defence and annoyance, Sallust; Juba, after the defeat at Thapsus, flying to *Zama*, where he had his royal residence, his wife and children, with all his treasure, was shut out by the town's people, because he had ordered a large pile of wood to be raised in the public place, in which he was resolved, if unsuccessful, to destroy himself, city and all, Hirtius. Pliny calls it *Zamenae Oppidum*. It was afterwards a colony, and adorned with splendid titles, Inscription. *Zamenenses*, the people, Hirtius.

ZAMAMIZON, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, situate to the south-east of Tucca.

ZAMES, Ptolemy; an inland mountain of Arabia Felix.

ZAMUCHANA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria, situate to the south-west of the capital, Aria.

ZAMZUMMIMS. See **ZUZIMS**.

ZANAATHA. See **ZAANATHA**.

ZANGLE. See **MESSANA**.

ZANIA, Ptolemy; a town of Media, lying to the north-east of Arsacia.

ZAPHON, Joshua xiii. 27. a town in the tribe of Gad, on the other side Jordan, and situate on that river, Jerome.

ZARADRU'S, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running to the east of the Indus.

ZARAT, Antonine; *Zaratha*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, to the south-east of Tigis.

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ZARAX, Polybius, Pausanias; *Zarax*, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Laconica, Stephanus; situate on the Sinus Argolicus, near Epidaurus Limera, at the distance only of an hundred stadia, Polybius.

ZARCAEUS. See **ZAGREUS**.

ZAREA, Joshua xix. 41. a town of Palestine, in the tribe of Dan, which, chap. xv. 33. he call a town of Judah, not far from Enheol. Situated on the confines of the territory of Eleutheropolis to the north, at the distance of ten miles, Jerome, Eusebius.

ZARETAN. See **ZARTAN**.

ZAREX. See **ZARAX**.

ZARIASPA. See **BACTRA**.

ZARIASPES, Strabo; a river of Bactriana; on which stands Bactra, thence called *Zariaspas*. Curtius calls the river *Bactras*, and Pliny seems to do the same.

ZARMICETHUSA, } See **SARMI-**

ZARMISOGETHUSA, } **ZAEGETHUSA**.

ZARPATH. See **SAREPTA**.

ZARTAN, or *Zartan*, Joshua iii. 16. *Zereth*, Judges; a town on this side Jordan, over against Adom, famous for the miraculous reflux or retrocession of the river Jordan, to give the Israelites passage, called also *Sarthan*, 1 King-iv. 13.

ZARZELA. See **ZORZILA**.

ZATES, Xenophon, is thought to be the river *Lycus* of Assyria, Bockart. Though others think the true reading to be *Zabes*, from *Zab*, signifying the Lycus, or a wolf.

ZATTHA. See **ZAITA**.

ZEBECE. See **BESER**.

ZEDOIM, Deuter. xxix. 23. Hof. xi. 8. One of the cities of the Plain, destroyed at the same time with Sodom and Gomorrah.

ZEITHA. See **ZAITA**.

ZELA, *gram*, Ptolemy, Strabo; *Zela*, *ae*, Plutarch; *Zeleia*, Dio Cassius; *Zila*, Hirtius. Pliny; a town of Pontus, fortified on the mound of Semiramis, with a temple of the goddess Anahis. It was formerly a temple of the Persian superstition, about which many people dwelt, yet without the form of a city; but Pompey assigned much territory to it, and called it a city, Strabo. Ptolemy places it in the Pontus Polemoniacus; the Notitiae, in the

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Helenopontus; famous for the defeat of Triarius, and the victory of C. Caesar, on the banks of the Thermodon, Pliny; a town tolerably strong, considering its situation in a plain, the wall being raised on a mound, that appeared factitious, with a high ridge quite round. The town is surrounded with many and great eminences, intersected by valleys, one of which mountains is very high, famous for the victory of Maximianus, and the misfortune of Triarius. Hirtius.

ZELA. See **PLAVIOPOLIS** of Thrace.

ZELLIA, or *Zela*, Homer, Strabo; a town of Troas, situate at the foot of mount Ida, to the north, whither it extends to the river Adips. *Zelleae*, Arrian, Stephanus; the people.

ZELIS. See **ZILIA**.

ZELITIS, Strabo; the territory of *Zela* in Pontus.

ZELLA, Strabo; thought to be the *Zela* of Hirtius; then vicinity can be the only reason; a town of Byzantium, a district of Africa Propria, near Ruspe and Thapsus, rendered famous by Caesar's victory over Scipio and Juba.

ZERYTHUS, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrenica, situate to the north-west of Cyrene.

ZAGGISA, Ptolemy; a promontory in the Sinus Barbaricus, in Aethiopia beyond Egypt.

ZENONIA ISULAE, Ptolemy; seven small islands in the Sinus Sachabites, without the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, in the Mare Erythreum, near Arabia Felix.

ZENONORI DOMUS, Josephus; Zenodorus hired the Domus Lyfinae, or province, and not satisfied with its produce, favoured the commission of robberies, in which he himself shared, in the Damascene, by the people of Trachonitis; complaints being made to Varus, praefect of Syria, Varus laid the matter before Augustus, who ordered him to suppress that nest of thieves, and for that purpose to assign the country to Herod, which commission Herod accordingly executed. The spot where the robbers secured themselves was all rugged and impassable rock, but by certain wind-

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ing paths; they had neither towns nor houses, but spacious caves, in which they lay concealed, one of them capable of holding four thousand men, Strabo.

ZENODOTIA, *ae.* Plutarch; *Zenodotium*, Dio Cassius, Stephanus; a town of Mesopotamia near Nicephorium, the inhabitants of which behaved treacherously to Crassus and the Romans; under a pretence of a surrendry, they received about an hundred Romans within their walls, whom they put to death, for which reason Crassus took the town and sold the inhabitants for slaves.

ZENONIS CHERSONESUS, Ptolemy; a town in the north-east of the Taurica Chersonesus, to the south of the Palus Maeotis.

ZEPHYRA. See Halicarnassus.

ZEPHYRE, Mela, Pliny; a small island opposite to Sammonium, a promontory of Crete.

ZEPHYRIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; a promontory of the Bruttii, near the city of Locri, so called because its port lies exposed to the west wind, Strabo. From this promontory the Locri took the appellation of *Epizephyrii*, Pliny; tho' not so much the name of the people as of the city, called *Locri*, Strabo. Another of Cilicia, Strabo, Ptolemy; situate to the east of the mouth of the Calycadnus; with a cognominal citadel or town upon it, Livy. A third *Zephyrium* of Cilicia, Strabo, Ptolemy; to the east of Soli. A fourth of Crete, on the south-east side. A fifth of Cyprus, Strabo, Ptolemy; on the south-west side of the island. A sixth of Cyrenaica, with a station or road for ships, Strabo. A seventh of Paphlagonia, Ptolemy, Arrian; to the east of the promontory Carambis. An eighth of the Regio Pontica, Arrian; to the east of Hermonassa.

ZEPHYRUS, Manilius, Ovid; denotes the wind blowing from the west.

ZERA, Theopompus, Stephanus; a town of Baetica, near the pillars of Hercules; the *Asla Regia* of Pliny. Now *Xeres de la Frontera*, Nonius; famous for the breed of horses, called *Finetes*, de Pinedo.

ZERBIS, Pliny; supposed to be the same river with the *Gorgos* and *Capros* of the Greeks; of Chaldee origin, signifying the same with the Greek *Capros*, and falling into the Tigris.

ZERED, a valley or brook, Moses; situate in the land of Moab, the brook running into the Salt Sea, to the south of the river Arnon.

ZERERATH. See ZARTAN.

ZERNAE, Notitia Imperii; a town of Dacia Ripensis, situate near Ratia-ria; *Zernenfes* the people, the place being called *Colonia Zernenfium*, Notitia Imperii.

ZERYNTHUS, Stephanus, Lycophron; a town and the cave of Hecate, to whom dogs were sacrificed, Ovid; in the territory of Aenos in Thrace, to the east of the mouth of the Hebrus, with a temple of Apollo, called *Zerynthius*, Livy; the epithet, Ovid. Others place the cave in Samothrace, Scholiast on Nicander and Aristophanes.

ZETHA, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Regio Syrtica, on the Mediterranean.

ZETTA. See ZELLA.

ZEUDRACARTA. See CARTA.

ZEUGIS, Aethicus; *Zeugitana*, Pliny; one of the divisions of Africa Propria, or the Regio Carthaginensis, the other being Byzacium; separated from Numidia by the river Tusca, and extending east to Adrumetum, the first town of Byzacium, Pliny; as Neapolis to the north of it, is the last of Zeugitana.

ZEUGMA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, the appellation indicates a bridge, below the confluence of the Sergetia and Rhabo. Now *Clausenburg*, in the west of Transylvania. E. Long. 22° 50', Lat. 47° 10'. Another *Zeugma*, of Com-magene in Syria, on the Euphrates, Strabo, Pliny; with a bridge on the river, as the name denotes; said to have been joined by Alexander with iron chains for passing his army; which seems to be Lucan's opinion, calling it *Zeugma Pellacum*; but Arrian lays that Alexander passed over at Thapsacus, where he repaired Darius's bridge, which he found broken down, and

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this is thought the more probable opinion, because from Egypt to Thapsacus, the way lay more direct, than so far north as Zeugma, whither it is doubtful if Alexander ever came.

ZIBALA, Ptolemy; an island near Taprobane, in four degrees fifteen minutes north latitude.

ZICLAG, or *Zillag*, Hebrew; *Siclag*, or *Sicelg*, septuagint; *Sicleg*, Vulgate; *Sicella*, *ae*, or *Sicella*, *orum*, Josephus; a town of the tribe of Simeon, on the borders of the Philistines, Joshua xv and xix. but in the hands of the Philistines till David's time, 1 Sam. xxvii. and xxx.

ZIDON. See **SIDON**.

ZIELA. See **ZELA**.

ZIGIRA, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Africa Propria, to the south-west of Tucca. Another *Zigira*, id. a town of Assyria, lying to the north east of Ninus.

ZIKLAG. See **ZICLAG**.

ZILIA, Mela, *Zelis*, Strabo; *Zilis*, Pliny, Antonine; a river of Tingitana, running into the Atlantic; and a colony, surnamed *Augusti Julia Conflantia*, situate on the coast of the Atlantic, of the resort or jurisdiction of Baetica in Spain, Pliny. The name still remains in *Arzila*, with the Arabic article, a port-town of Morocco. W. Long. 5° 40', Lat. 35° 40'.

ZIMARA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Minor; Pliny writes, from the relation of Licinius Mucianus, that the Euphrates rises twelve miles above Zimara.

ZIMYRA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria, situate to the south west of the city of Aria.

ZIN, Moses; a wilderness encompassing Idumea, at least on the south and west, as far as Palestine or Canaan, but according to Wells, on the east of Edom, to the north of Ezion-gaber.

ZINGIS, Ptolemy; a place in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Barbaricus, to the north-east of mount Phalangis.

ZIOBERIS, Curtius; a river of Parthia, of an extraordinary nature, rising at the foot of mountains, sometimes running above, and a-

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gain under ground, called *Stiboetes*, Diodorus Siculus.

ZION. See **SION**.

ZIPH. See **SIPH**.

ZIPPORI. See **SEPPHORIS**.

ZITHA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, situate along the Euphrates, to the south-east of Nicephorium.

ZIZA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, lying to the north-east of Petra.

ZOA, Herodotus; a town of Cyrenaica, built by Battus.

ZOAN, the royal residence of Pharaoh, lying within the Delta, on its east side, where Moses performed his miracles, Psalm lxxviii. 12, 43. translated *Tanis* by the Septuagint; *Tanes* by the Paraphrasts Onkelos and Jonathan. Its situation is shewn under *Tanis*.

ZOAR. See **BAALSALISSA**.

ZOBA. See **ARAMSOBA**.

ZOETIA, *ae*, or *Zoetium*, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia, distant from Tricoloni about fifteen stadia, not in the direct road, but to the left of it.

ZOGOCARA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Armenia Major.

ZOHLEETH, 1 Kings i. a rock near the fountain of Rogel, where Adonijah David's son, in expectation of succeeding his father, feasted his adherents.

ZOMBIS, Stephanus, Ammian; a town of Media, of unknown position.

ZONAE ORBIS TERRARUM, Mela, Strabo; the wisest of the Greeks and Romans, convinced of the sphericity or roundness of the earth, imagined the same circles on its surface as corresponded with those in the heavens, and the very same division of parts: *Zones* they called an extent of surface, contained between two parallel circles, which were themselves parallel with the equator, and they reckoned five, one between each pole and its polar circle, these two they called the *Frigid Zones*, one between the two tropics, called the *Torrid Zone*, and one on each side the *Torrid Zone*, which they called the two *Temperate Zones*. In this fivefold division agree Virgil, Ovid, Pliny, and Tibullus.

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ZONE, Herodotus, Mela; a town of the Cicones, on the south of Thrace, to the west of the river Lissus, and the Campus Doriscus; whither the woods are said to have followed Orpheus, as he played; with a cognominal mountain, Pliny, Nicander.

ZOPARISTUS, a town of Cappadocia; of Armenia Minor, Ptolemy; situate to the north-west of Melitene.

ZOPHIM. See **SCOPUS**.

ZOR. See **TYRUS**.

ZORAH, Judges; a town of Dan, the native place of Samson, situate on the borders of Dan and Judah, distant ten miles from Nicopolis, or Emmaus, to the north of Eleutheropolis, Jerome.

ZORAMEUS, or *Zoromba*, Ptolemy; a river of Carmania, running into the bay of Paragon, to the east of the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

ZORIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major, situate to the north-east of Artamofata.

ZOROANDA, Pliny; that part of mount Taurus lying between Armenia and Mesopotamia, where the Tigris, after having run under-ground, re-emerges.

ZOROMBA. See **ZORAMEUS**.

ZOROPASSUS, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, situate to the north-east of Cybistra.

ZORZILA, Hierocles; supposed to be the *Dyrzela* of Ptolemy, or the *Zarzela* of the Notitia, a town of Pisdia.

ZOSTER, *eris*, Strabo; a promontory of Attica, situate between the Portus Phalereus to the west, and the promontory Sunium to the east, so called from Latona's loosening here her girdle, as about to bring forth, Pausanias. Here stood the altars of Latona, Minerva, Apollo, and Diana, id. on which the fishermen sacrificed, Stephanus. Another, a promontory of Campania, Lycophron; the residence of the Sibylla Cumana.

ZOTALE, Pliny; a territory in the Margiana, in the neighbourhood of Antiochia, where the river Margus is shared out into streams, for watering the fields.

ZUCHABARI, Ptolemy; *Municipium*

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Sugabarritanum, Ammian; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, lying between the rivers Savus and Chinaphal.

ZUCHABARUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Africa Propria, near the borders of Cyrenaica, from which the river Cinyphus rises.

ZUCHIS, Strabo; a lake situate to the east of the Syrtis Minor, four hundred stadia in extent, having a narrow entrance, with a cognominal town, famous for its purple dye, and all manner of pickled fish.

ZUGACTES, Appian; a river running by Philippi, in the confines of Macedonia, where Pluto's chariot broke down with Proserpina; and hence the appellation.

ZUGAR, Ptolemy; a town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, lying to the south-west of Muruis.

ZUMI, Strabo; a branch of the Germans, conquered by Maroboduus, on his removal with the Marcomanni, from the Rhine more to the east.

ZURIBARA, or *Zurobara*, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, situate to the north-west of Zarnizegethusa, between the rivers Tibiscus and Rhabo.

ZURMENTUM, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, lying to the south-west of Tisdra.

ZURZUA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major, to the south-east of Zogocara.

ZUTHI, Ptolemy; an obscure people in the Deserts of Carmania.

ZUZIMS, Moses; a gigantic people, situate to the north of the Emims, and south of the Rephaim, and also called *Zamzummins*, conquered by Chedorlaomer, id. having the Jordan to the west.

ZYDRETAI, Arrian; a branch of the Colchi, situate between the Heniochi and Iazi.

ZYGANTES, Herodotus; a people of Africa, neighbours to the Zabeces; where great quantities of honey are made by bees, but greater still by art. They are all stained with minium, and live on apes, which are there in great numbers.

ZYGERA, Ptolemy, an island in the Arabian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia Felix.

ZYGES, Ptolemy; a people of Marmarica,

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marica, on the Mediterranean.
ZYGIANI, Ptolemy; a people on the east of Bithynia, towards Galatia. *Zygianni*, the epithet, Stephanus.
ZYGIS, Ptolemy; a port of Marmarica, situate to the south-east of the Promontorium Callii.
ZYGRIS, Ptolemy; a village of Mar-

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marica, situate to the west of Zagy-lis.
ZYGRITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Marmarica, situate on the Mediterranean, and extending from Selinus to the Catathmus.
ZYMNA, Antonine; a town of Syria, situate between Edessa and Cyrtus.

T H E E N D.